

TREDEGAR CORP
Form 10-K
March 02, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

**FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSACTION REPORTS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-10258

TREDEGAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

54-1497771

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia

(Address of principal executive offices)

23225

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **804-330-1000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Stock

Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

New York Stock Exchange

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for at least the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2006 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter): \$479,651,105*

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of January 31, 2007: 39,382,964 (38,790,297 as of June 30, 2006)

* In determining this figure, an aggregate of 8,471,011 shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Floyd D. Gottwald, Jr., John D. Gottwald, William M. Gottwald and the members of their immediate families has been excluded because the shares are held by affiliates. The aggregate market value has been computed based on the closing price in the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions on June 30, 2006, as reported by *The Wall Street Journal*.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of the Tredegar Corporation (“Tredegar”) Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Proxy Statement”) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. We expect to file our Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and mail it to shareholders on or about March 28, 2007.

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Year Ended December 31, 2006**

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* Items 11 and 14 and portions of Items 10, 12 and 13 are incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of this report or passed upon its accuracy or adequacy.

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PART I

Item 1.

BUSINESS

Description of Business

Tredegear Corporation (“Tredegear”), a Virginia corporation incorporated in 1988, is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the manufacture of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. Financial information related to Tredegear’s films and aluminum segments included in Note 3 to the notes to financial statements is incorporated herein by reference.

Film Products

Tredegear Film Products Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, “Film Products”) manufacture plastic films, elastics and laminate materials primarily for personal and household care products and packaging and surface protection applications. These products are produced at locations in the United States and at plants in The Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, China and Brazil. Film Products competes in all of its markets on the basis of product innovation, quality, price and service.

Personal and Household Care Materials. Film Products is one of the largest global suppliers of apertured, breathable, elastic and embossed films, and laminate materials for personal care markets, including:

- Apertured film and nonwoven materials for use as topsheet in feminine hygiene products, baby diapers and adult incontinent products (including materials sold under the ComfortQuilt® and ComfortAire™ brand names);
- Breathable, embossed and elastic materials for use as components for baby diapers, adult incontinent products and feminine hygiene products (including elastic components sold under the Fabriflex™, StretchTab™ and FlexAire™ brand names); and
- Absorbent transfer layers for baby diapers and adult incontinent products sold under the Aquidry™ and Aquisoft™ brand names.

In each of the last three years, personal care products accounted for more than 30% of Tredegear’s consolidated net sales.

Film Products also makes apertured films, breathable barrier films and laminates that regulate vapor or fluid transmission. These products are typically used in industrial, medical, agricultural and household markets, including disposable mops, facial wipes, filter layers for personal protective suits, facial masks and landscaping fabric. Film Products supplies a family of laminates for use in protective apparel under the GuardDog Laminates™ brand name.

Packaging and Protective Films. Film Products produces a broad line of packaging films with an emphasis on paper, as well as laminating films for food packaging applications. These products give our customers a competitive advantage by providing cost savings with thin-gauge films that are readily printable and convertible on conventional processing equipment. Major end uses include overwrap for bathroom tissue and paper towels, and retort pouches.

Film Products also produces films that are disposable, protective coversheets for photopolymers used in the manufacture of circuit boards. Other films sold under the UltraMask® and ForceField™ brand names are used as protective films to protect flat panel display components during fabrication, shipping and handling.

Raw Materials. The primary raw materials used by Film Products are low density, linear low density and high density polyethylene and polypropylene resins, which are obtained from domestic and foreign suppliers at competitive prices. We believe there will be an adequate supply of polyethylene and polypropylene resins in the immediate future. Film

Products also buys polypropylene-based nonwoven fabrics based on these same resins, and we believe there will be an adequate supply of these materials in the immediate future.

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Customers. Film Products sells to many branded product producers throughout the world. Its largest customer is The Procter & Gamble Company ("P&G"). Net sales to P&G totaled \$255 million in 2006, \$237 million in 2005 and \$226 million in 2004 (these amounts include film sold to third parties that converted the film into materials used with products manufactured by P&G).

P&G and Tredegar have had a successful long-term relationship based on cooperation, product innovation and continuous process improvement. The loss or significant reduction in sales associated with P&G would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Research and Development and Intellectual Property. Film Products has technical centers in Richmond, Virginia; Terre Haute, Indiana; Chieti, Italy; and Shanghai, China; and holds 189 issued patents (73 of which are issued in the U.S.) and 110 trademarks (10 of which are issued in the U.S.). Expenditures for research and development ("R&D") have averaged \$7.4 million annually over the past three years.

Aluminum Extrusions

The William L. Bonnell Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, "Aluminum Extrusions") produce soft-alloy aluminum extrusions primarily for building and construction, distribution, transportation, machinery and equipment, electrical and consumer durables markets.

Aluminum Extrusions manufactures mill (unfinished), anodized (coated) and painted aluminum extrusions for sale directly to fabricators and distributors that use our extrusions to produce window components, curtain walls and storefronts, tub and shower doors, industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, ladders, bus bars, automotive parts, snowmobiles and tractor-trailer shapes, among other products. Sales are made primarily in the United States and Canada, principally east of the Rocky Mountains. Aluminum Extrusions competes primarily on the basis of product quality, service and price.

Aluminum Extrusions sales volume by market segment over the last three years is shown below:

% of Aluminum Extrusions Sales Volume by Market Segment			
	2006	2005	2004
Building and construction:			
Commercial	48	44	41
Residential	14	18	21
Distribution	19	16	13
Transportation	9	9	10
Machinery and equipment	5	6	7
Electrical	3	4	5
Consumer durables	2	3	3
Total	100	100	100

Raw Materials. The primary raw materials used by Aluminum Extrusions consist of aluminum ingot, aluminum scrap and various alloys, which are purchased from domestic and foreign producers in open-market purchases and under short-term contracts. We believe there will be an adequate supply of aluminum and other required raw materials and supplies in the immediate future.

Intellectual Property. Aluminum Extrusions holds two U.S. patents and two U.S. trademarks.

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General

Patents, Licenses and Trademarks. Tredegar considers patents, licenses and trademarks to be of significance for Film Products. We routinely apply for patents on significant developments in this business. Our patents have remaining terms ranging from 1 to 19 years. We also have licenses under patents owned by third parties.

Research and Development. Tredegar's spending for R&D activities in 2006, 2005 and 2004 was related to Film Products and AFBS, Inc. (formerly known as Therics, Inc.). R&D spending at Film Products was approximately \$8.1 million in 2006, \$6.6 million in 2005 and \$7.5 million in 2004.

On June 30, 2005, substantially all of the assets of AFBS, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tredegar, were sold or assigned to a newly-created limited liability company, Therics, LLC, controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegar. AFBS received a 17.5% equity interest in Therics, LLC, valued at \$170,000 and a 3.5% interest in Theken Spine, LLC, valued at \$800,000, along with potential future payments based on the sale of certain products by Therics, LLC. AFBS had operating losses of \$3.5 million during the first six months of 2005 and \$9.8 million in 2004. There was no R&D spending at AFBS in 2006. R&D spending at AFBS was approximately \$2.4 million in 2005 and \$7.8 million in 2004.

Backlog. Backlogs are not material to our operations.

Government Regulation. Laws concerning the environment that affect or could affect our domestic operations include, among others, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), as amended, regulations promulgated under these acts, and any other federal, state or local laws or regulations governing environmental matters. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and permits. In order to maintain substantial compliance with such standards, we may be required to incur expenditures, the amounts and timing of which are not presently determinable but which could be significant, in constructing new facilities or in modifying existing facilities.

Employees. Tredegar employed approximately 3,000 people at December 31, 2006.

Available Information and Corporate Governance Documents. Our Internet address is www.tredegar.com. We make available, free of charge through our website, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Information filed electronically with the SEC can be accessed on its website at www.sec.gov. In addition, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct and the charters of our Audit, Executive Compensation and Nominating and Governance Committees are available on our website and are available in print, without charge, to any shareholder upon request by contacting Tredegar's Corporate Secretary at 1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia 23225. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into other filings we make with the SEC.

Item 1A.

RISK FACTORS

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that can have a material effect on the operating results of our businesses and our financial condition. These risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

General

Our future performance is influenced by costs incurred by our operating companies including, for example, the cost of energy and raw materials. These costs include, without limitation, the cost of resin (the raw material on which Film Products primarily depends), aluminum (the raw material on which Aluminum Extrusions primarily depends), natural gas (the principal fuel necessary for Aluminum Extrusions' plants to operate), electricity and diesel fuel. Resin, aluminum and natural gas prices have risen significantly, and may continue to do so in the future. Tredegar attempts to mitigate the effects of increased costs through price increases and contractual pass-through provisions, but there are no assurances that higher prices can effectively be passed through to our customers or that we will be able to offset fully or on a timely basis the effects of higher raw material costs through price increases or pass-through arrangements. Further, there is no assurance that cost control efforts will be sufficient to offset any additional future declines in revenue or increases in energy, raw material or other costs.

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· ***Our substantial international operations subject us to risks of doing business in foreign countries, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*** Risks inherent in international operations include the following, by way of example: changes in general economic conditions, potential difficulty enforcing agreements and intellectual property rights, staffing and managing widespread operations, restrictions on foreign trade or investment, restrictions on the repatriation of income, fluctuations in exchange rates, imposition of additional taxes on our foreign income, nationalization of private enterprises and unexpected adverse changes in foreign laws and regulatory requirements.

· ***Non-compliance with any of the covenants in our \$300 million credit facility could result in all outstanding debt under the agreement becoming due, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity.*** The credit agreement governing our credit facility contains restrictions and financial covenants that could restrict our financial flexibility. Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which if not cured or waived, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.

Film Products

· ***Film Products is highly dependent on sales associated with one customer, P&G.*** P&G comprised approximately 23% of Tredegar Corporation's net sales in 2006, 25% in 2005 and 27% in 2004. The loss or significant reduction of sales associated with P&G would have a material adverse effect on our business. Other P&G-related factors that could adversely affect our business include, by way of example, (i) failure by P&G to achieve success or maintain share in markets in which P&G sells products containing our materials, (ii) operational decisions by P&G that result in component substitution, inventory reductions and similar changes and (iii) delays in P&G rolling out products utilizing new technologies developed by Tredegar. While we have undertaken efforts to expand our customer base, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful, or that they will offset any delay or loss of sales and profits associated with P&G.

· ***Growth of Film Products depends on our ability to develop and deliver new products at competitive prices, especially in the personal care market.*** Personal care products are now being made with a variety of new materials and the overall cycle for changing materials has accelerated. While we have substantial technical resources, there can be no assurance that our new products can be brought to market successfully, or if brought to market successfully, at the same level of profitability and market share of replaced films. A shift in customer preferences away from our technologies, our inability to develop and deliver new profitable products, or delayed acceptance of our new products in domestic or foreign markets, could have a material adverse effect on our business. In the long term, growth will depend on our ability to provide innovative materials at a cost that meets our customers' needs.

· ***Continued growth in Film Products' sale of high value protective film products is not assured.*** A shift in our customers' preference to new or different products could have a material adverse effect on our sale of protective films. Similarly, a decline in consumer demand for notebook computers or liquid crystal display (LCD) monitors or a decline in the rate of growth in purchases of LCD televisions could have a significant negative impact on protective film sales.

· ***Our inability to protect our intellectual property rights or our infringement of the intellectual property rights of others could have a significant adverse impact on Film Products.*** Film Products operates in a field where our significant customers and competitors have substantial intellectual property portfolios. The continued success of this business depends on our ability not only to protect our own technologies and trade secrets, but also to develop and sell new products that do not infringe upon existing patents or threaten existing customer relationships. An unfavorable outcome in any intellectual property litigation or similar proceeding could have a significant adverse

impact on Film Products.

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As Film Products expands its personal care business, we have greater credit risk that is inherent in broadening our customer base.

Aluminum Extrusions

Sales volume and profitability of Aluminum Extrusions is cyclical and highly dependent on economic conditions of end-use markets in the United States and Canada, particularly in the construction, distribution and transportation industries. Our market segments are also subject to seasonal slowdowns during the winter months.

Because of the high degree of operating leverage inherent in our operations (generally constant fixed costs until full capacity utilization is achieved), the percentage drop in operating profits in a cyclical downturn will likely exceed the percentage drop in volume. Any benefits associated with cost reductions and productivity improvements may not be sufficient to offset the adverse effects on profitability from pricing and margin pressure and higher bad debts that usually accompany a downturn. In addition, higher energy costs and the appreciation of the U.S. Dollar equivalent value of the Canadian Dollar can further reduce profits unless offset by price increases or cost reductions and productivity improvements.

The markets for our products are highly competitive with product quality, service, delivery performance and price being the principal competitive factors. Aluminum Extrusions has around 1,800 customers in a variety of end-use markets within the broad categories of building and construction, distribution, transportation, machinery and equipment, electrical and consumer durables. No single customer exceeds 4% of Aluminum Extrusion's net sales. Due to the diverse customer mix across many end-use markets, we believe the industry generally tracks the real growth of the overall economy (historical cross-cycle volume growth has been in the 3% range).

During improving economic conditions, excess industry capacity is absorbed and pricing pressure becomes less of a factor in many of our end-use markets. Conversely, during an economic slowdown, excess industry capacity often drives increased pricing pressure in many end-use markets as competitors protect their position with key customers. Because the business is susceptible to these changing economic conditions, Aluminum Extrusions targets complex, customized, service-intensive business with more challenging requirements which is competitively more defensible compared to higher volume, standard extrusion applications.

Foreign imports, primarily from China, represent a growing portion of the North American aluminum extrusion market. Foreign competition to date has been primarily large volume, standard extrusion profiles that impact some of our less strategic end-use markets. Market share erosion in other end-use markets remains possible.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain current margins and profitability. Our continued success and prospects depend on our ability to retain existing customers and participate in overall industry cross-cycle growth.

Item 1B.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2.

PROPERTIES

General

Most of the improved real property and the other assets used in our operations are owned, and none of the owned property is subject to an encumbrance that is material to our consolidated operations. We consider the plants, warehouses and other properties and assets owned or leased by us to be in generally good condition.

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We believe that the capacity of our plants is adequate to meet our immediate needs. Our plants generally have operated at 50-95% of capacity. Our corporate headquarters, which is leased, is located at 1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia 23225.

Our principal plants and facilities are listed below:

Film Products

<u>Locations in the United States</u>	<u>Locations in Foreign Countries</u>	<u>Principal Operations</u>
Lake Zurich, Illinois	Chieti, Italy (technical center)	Production of plastic films and laminate materials
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Guangzhou, China	
Red Springs, North Carolina (leased)	Kerkrade, The Netherlands	
Richmond, Virginia (technical center) (leased)	Rétság, Hungary	
Terre Haute, Indiana (technical center and production facility)	Roccamontepiano, Italy	
	São Paulo, Brazil	
	Shanghai, China	

Aluminum Extrusions

<u>Locations in the United States</u>	<u>Locations in Canada</u>	<u>Principal Operations</u>
Carthage, Tennessee	Pickering, Ontario	Production of aluminum extrusions, fabrication and finishing
Kentland, Indiana	Richmond Hill, Ontario	
Newnan, Georgia	Ste Thérèse, Québec	
	Woodbridge, Ontario (leased)	

Item 3.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On June 23, 2005, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 (“EPA”), issued an Administrative Order (Docket No. CAA-04-2005-1838, the “Order”) under the Clean Air Act (as amended from time to time, the “Act”) alleging certain violations by Aluminum Extrusions’ Carthage, Tennessee facility of the refrigerant management regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act. The Order alleged that the violations occurred primarily in 2002 and 2003.

The Order required Aluminum Extrusions to either replace the cooling system at issue or retrofit it with an EPA approved non-ozone depleting substance. The Order further required Aluminum Extrusions to comply with certain applicable provisions of the Act and to provide certified documentation verifying compliance with the Order. Aluminum Extrusions was required to comply with all terms of the Order within 180 days from issuance.

Aluminum Extrusions fulfilled all obligations imposed by the Order during 2005, and reported that fact in a letter to the EPA dated October 25, 2005. Although Aluminum Extrusions has not admitted any violations to the EPA pursuant to the Order, Aluminum Extrusions elected to replace the affected cooling system and incurred related replacement costs of approximately \$110,000.

Pursuant to a Consent Agreement and Final Order (“CAFO”) that became effective May 9, 2006, Aluminum Extrusions (i) paid a civil penalty of \$30,422 and (ii) undertook a supplemental environmental project (“SEP”) in an amount of at least \$208,170 (“Minimum SEP Expenditure”). The CAFO requires that the SEP be fully implemented within one year of the CAFO’s effective date. On July 6, 2006, Aluminum Extrusions completed the SEP at a cost of \$296,432.

Management sent a report to the EPA in the fourth quarter of 2006 indicating that it believes that the SEP was completed in a satisfactory and timely manner. If, however, the EPA rules that the SEP was not completed satisfactorily or failed to spend at least the Minimum SEP Expenditure, Aluminum Extrusions could be responsible under the CAFO for additional penalties of up to \$91,000.

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None.

PART II**Item MARKET FOR TREDEGAR'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Prices of Common Stock and Shareholder Data**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol TG. We have no preferred stock outstanding. There were 39,286,079 shares of common stock held by 3,482 shareholders of record on December 31, 2006.

The following table shows the reported high and low closing prices of our common stock by quarter for the past two years.

	2006		2005	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 16.65	\$ 13.06	\$ 20.19	\$ 16.08
Second quarter	16.89	13.84	17.56	14.52
Third quarter	16.94	14.39	16.67	12.09
Fourth quarter	23.32	16.31	13.16	11.76

The closing price of our common stock on February 20, 2007 was \$23.86.

Dividend Information

We have paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in July 1989. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, our quarterly dividend was 4 cents per share.

All decisions with respect to the declaration and payment of dividends will be made by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion based upon earnings, financial condition, anticipated cash needs, restrictions in our credit agreement and such other considerations as the Board deems relevant. See Note 8 beginning on page 59 for the restrictions contained in our credit agreement related to minimum shareholders' equity required and aggregate dividends permitted.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we did not purchase any shares of our common stock in the open market. Under a standing authorization from our board of directors announced on August 8, 2006, we may purchase up to 5 million shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions at prices management deems appropriate.

Annual Meeting

Our annual meeting of shareholders will be held on May 17, 2007, beginning at 9:00 a.m. EDT at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, 1800 Lakeside Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, 23229. We expect to mail formal notice of the annual meeting, proxies and proxy statements to shareholders on or about March 28, 2007.

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Comparative Tredegar Common Stock Performance

The following graph compares cumulative total shareholder returns for Tredegar, the S&P 600 Stock Index (an index comprised of companies with market capitalizations similar to Tredegar) and the Russell 2000 Index for the five years ended December 31, 2006. Tredegar is part of both the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and Russell 2000 Index.

Inquiries

Inquiries concerning stock transfers, dividends, dividend reinvestment, consolidating accounts, changes of address, or lost or stolen stock certificates should be directed to:

National City Bank
Dept. 5352
Corporate Trust Operations
P.O. Box 92301
Cleveland, Ohio 44101-4301
Phone: 800-622-6757
E-mail: shareholder.inquiries@nationalcity.com

All other inquiries should be directed to:

Tredegar Corporation
Investor Relations Department
1100 Boulders Parkway
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Phone: 800-411-7441
E-mail: invest@tredegar.com
Web site: www.tredegar.com

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Quarterly Information

We do not generate or distribute quarterly reports to shareholders. Information on quarterly results can be obtained from our website. In addition, we file quarterly, annual and other information electronically with the SEC, which can be accessed on its website at www.sec.gov.

Legal Counsel

Hunton & Williams LLP
Richmond, Virginia

**Independent Registered Public
Accounting Firm**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Richmond, Virginia

Item 6.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The tables that follow on pages 10-16 present certain selected financial and segment information for the eight years ended December 31, 2006.

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Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended

December 31	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
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(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)

Results of Operations (a):

Sales	\$ 1,116,525	\$ 956,969	\$ 861,165	\$ 738,651	\$ 753,724	\$ 779,157	\$ 879,475	\$ 828,015
Other income)						
(expense), net	1,444(b)	(544(c))	15,604(d)	7,853	546	1,255	1,914	972
	1,117,969	956,425	876,769	746,504	754,270	780,412	881,389	828,987
Cost of goods sold	944,839(b)	810,621 (c)	717,120(d)	606,242	582,658	618,323	706,817	648,254
Freight	28,096	24,691	22,398	18,557	16,319	15,580	17,125	15,221
Selling, general & administrative expenses	68,360(b)	64,723 (c)	60,030(d)	53,341	52,252	47,954	47,321	44,675
Research and development expenses	8,088	8,982	15,265	18,774	20,346	20,305	15,305	11,500
Amortization of intangibles	149	299	330	268	100	4,914	5,025	3,430
Interest expense	5,520	4,573	3,171	6,785	9,352	12,671	17,319	9,088
Asset impairments and costs associated with exit and disposal activities	4,080(b)	16,334 (c)	22,973(d)	11,426(e)	3,884 (f)	16,935 (g)	23,791 (h)	4,628(i)
Unusual items	-	-	-	1,067(e)	(6,147(f))	(971(g))	(762(h))	-
	1,059,132	930,223	841,287	716,460	678,764	735,711	831,941	736,796
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	58,837	26,202	35,482	30,044	75,506	44,701	49,448	92,191
Income taxes	20,636(b)	9,973	9,222(d)	10,717	26,881	13,950 (g)	18,135	32,728
Income from continuing operations (a)	38,201	16,229	26,260	19,327	48,625	30,751	31,313	59,463
Discontinued operations (a):								
Income (loss) from venture	-	-	2,921	(46,569)	(42,428)	(16,627)	83,640	(4,626)

capital investment activities									
Income (loss) from operations of Molecumetics	-	-	-	891	(8,728)	(5,768)	(3,577)	(2,189)	
Income from discontinued energy segment	-	-	-	-	-	1,396	-	-	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	-	-	2,921	(45,678)	(51,156)	(20,999)	80,063	(6,815)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181	\$ (26,351)	\$ (2,531)	\$ 9,752	\$ 111,376	\$ 52,648	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:									
Continuing operations (a)	\$.98	\$.42	\$.68	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$.79	\$.80	\$ 1.54	
Discontinued operations (a)	-	-	.08	(1.19)	(1.32)	(.54)	2.06	(.18)	
Net income (loss)	\$.98	\$.42	\$.76	\$ (.69)	\$ (.07)	\$.25	\$ 2.86	\$ 1.36	

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

Index**EIGHT-YEAR SUMMARY**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended

December 31	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
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(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)

Share Data:

Equity per share	\$ 13.15	\$ 12.53	\$ 12.45	\$ 11.72	\$ 12.08	\$ 12.53	\$ 13.07	\$ 9.88
Cash dividends declared per share	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period	38,671	38,471	38,295	38,096	38,268	38,061	37,885	36,992
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share during the period	38,931	38,597	38,507	38,441	38,869	38,824	38,908	38,739
Shares outstanding at end of period	39,286	38,737	38,598	38,177	38,323	38,142	38,084	37,661
Closing market price per share:								
High	23.32	20.19	20.25	16.76	24.72	21.70	32.00	32.94
Low	13.06	11.76	13.00	10.60	12.25	15.30	15.00	16.06
End of year	22.61	12.89	20.21	15.53	15.00	19.00	17.44	20.69
Total return to shareholders (j)	76.6%	(35.4)%	31.2%	4.6%	(20.2)%	9.9%	(14.9)%	(7.3)%

Financial**Position:**

Total assets	781,787	781,758	769,474	753,025	837,962	865,031	903,768	792,487
Cash and cash equivalents	40,898	23,434	22,994	19,943	109,928	96,810	44,530	25,752
Income taxes recoverable from sale of	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-

venture capital
portfolio

Debt	62,520	113,050	103,452	139,629	259,280	264,498	268,102	270,000
Shareholders' equity (net book value)	516,595	485,362	480,442	447,399	462,932	477,899	497,728	372,228
Equity market capitalization (k)	888,256	499,320	780,066	592,889	574,845	724,706	664,090	779,112

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

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Index**SEGMENT TABLES**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Net Sales (1)

Segment (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Film Products	\$ 511,169	\$ 460,277	\$ 413,257	\$ 365,501	\$ 376,904	\$ 382,740	\$ 380,202	\$ 342,300
Aluminum Extrusions	577,260	471,749	425,130	354,593	360,293	380,387	479,889	461,241
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	252	380	-	208	450	403	161
Total ongoing operations (m)	1,088,429	932,278	838,767	720,094	737,405	763,577	860,494	803,702
Divested operations (a):								
Fiberlux	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,856	9,092
Total net sales	1,088,429	932,278	838,767	720,094	737,405	763,577	862,350	812,794
Add back freight	28,096	24,691	22,398	18,557	16,319	15,580	17,125	15,221
Sales as shown in Consolidated Statements of Income	\$ 1,116,525	\$ 956,969	\$ 861,165	\$ 738,651	\$ 753,724	\$ 779,157	\$ 879,475	\$ 828,015

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

Index**SEGMENT TABLES**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Operating Profit

Segment (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Film Products:								
Ongoing operations	\$ 57,645	\$ 44,946	\$ 43,259	\$ 45,676	\$ 72,307	\$ 61,787	\$ 47,112	\$ 59,554
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on sale of assets and related income from LIFO inventory liquidations	221 (b)	(3,955)(c)	(10,438)(d)	(5,746)(e)	(3,397)(f)	(9,136)(g)	(22,163)(h)	(1,170)(i)
Unusual items	-	-	-	-	6,147 (f)	-	-	-
Aluminum Extrusions:								
Ongoing operations	22,031	19,302	22,637	15,117	27,304	25,407	52,953	56,501
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on sale of assets	(1,434)(b)	122 (c)	(10,553)(d)	(644)(e)	(487)(f)	(7,799)(g)	(1,628)(h)	-
Gain on sale of land	-	-	-	1,385	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	7,316 (d)	-	-	-	-	-
AFBS (formerly Therics):								
Ongoing operations	-	(3,467)	(9,763)	(11,651)	(13,116)	(12,861)	(8,024)	(5,235)
Loss on investment in Therics, LLC	(25)	(145)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(637	(10,318	(2,041	(3,855	-	-	-	(3,458

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) (b)) (c)) (d)) (e)) (e)) (e)) (e)) (i)
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings								
Unusual items	-	-	-	(1,067)	-	-	-	-
Divested operations (a):								
Fiberlux	-	-	-	-	-	-	(264)	57
Unusual items	-	-	-	-	-	-	762 (h)	-
Total	77,801	46,485	40,417	39,215	88,758	57,398	68,748	106,249
Interest income	1,240	586	350	1,183	1,934	2,720	2,578	1,419
Interest expense	5,520	4,573	3,171	6,785	9,352	12,671	17,319	9,088
Gain on sale of corporate assets	56	61	7,560	5,155	-	-	-	712
Loss from write-down of investment in Novalux	- (b)	5,000 (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock option-based compensation costs	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate expenses, net	13,770	11,357	9,674	8,724 (e)	5,834	2,746 (g)	4,559	7,101
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	58,837	26,202	35,482	30,044	75,506	44,701	49,448	92,191
Income taxes	20,636 (b)	9,973	9,222	10,717	26,881	13,950 (g)	18,135	32,728
Income from continuing operations	38,201	16,229	26,260	19,327	48,625	30,751	31,313	59,463
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	-	-	2,921	(45,678)	(51,156)	(20,999)	80,063	(6,815)
Net income (loss)	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181	\$ (26,351)	\$ (2,531)	\$ 9,752	\$ 111,376	\$ 52,648

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

Index**SEGMENT TABLES**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Identifiable Assets

Segment (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Film Products	\$ 498,961	\$ 479,286	\$ 472,810	\$ 422,321	\$ 379,635	\$ 367,291	\$ 367,526	\$ 360,517
Aluminum Extrusions	209,395	214,374	210,894	185,336	176,631	185,927	210,434	216,258
AFBS (formerly Therics)	2,420	2,759	8,613	8,917	10,643	9,931	9,609	9,905
Subtotal	710,776	696,419	692,317	616,574	566,909	563,149	587,569	586,680
General corporate	30,113	61,905	54,163	61,508	52,412	40,577	30,214	22,419
Income taxes recoverable from sale of venture capital investment portfolio	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	40,898	23,434	22,994	19,943	109,928	96,810	44,530	25,752
Identifiable assets from ongoing operations	781,787	781,758	769,474	753,025	729,249	700,536	662,313	634,851
Divested operations (a):								
Fiberlux	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,859
Discontinued operations (a):								
Venture capital	-	-	-	-	108,713	158,887	236,698	145,028
Molecumetics	-	-	-	-	-	5,608	4,757	4,749
Total	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758	\$ 769,474	\$ 753,025	\$ 837,962	\$ 865,031	\$ 903,768	\$ 792,487

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

Index**SEGMENT TABLES**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Depreciation and Amortization

Segment (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Film Products	\$ 31,847	\$ 26,673	\$ 21,967	\$ 19,828	\$ 20,085	\$ 22,047	\$ 23,122	\$ 18,751
Aluminum Extrusions	12,323	11,484	10,914	10,883	10,506	11,216	9,862	9,484
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	437	1,300	1,641	463	2,262	1,782	1,195
Subtotal	44,170	38,594	34,181	32,352	31,054	35,525	34,766	29,430
General corporate	111	195	241	270	353	329	315	253
Total ongoing operations	44,281	38,789	34,422	32,622	31,407	35,854	35,081	29,683
Divested operations (a):								
Fiberlux	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	498
Discontinued operations (a):								
Venture capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	22
Molecumetics	-	-	-	-	527	2,055	1,734	1,490
Total	\$ 44,281	\$ 38,789	\$ 34,422	\$ 32,622	\$ 31,934	\$ 37,909	\$ 36,984	\$ 31,693

Capital Expenditures, Acquisitions and Investments

Segment (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Film Products	\$ 33,168	\$ 50,466	\$ 44,797	\$ 57,203	\$ 24,063	\$ 24,775	\$ 53,161	\$ 25,296
Aluminum Extrusions	7,381	11,968	10,007	8,293	4,799	8,506	21,911	16,388
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	36	275	219	1,621	2,340	1,730	757
Subtotal	40,549	62,470	55,079	65,715	30,483	35,621	76,802	42,441
General corporate	24	73	572	93	60	519	384	606
Capital expenditures for ongoing operations	40,573	62,543	55,651	65,808	30,543	36,140	77,186	43,047
Divested operations (a):								
Fiberlux	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	812
Discontinued operations (a):								
Venture capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-
Molecumetics	-	-	-	-	793	2,850	2,133	1,362

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Total capital expenditures	40,573	62,543	55,651	65,808	31,336	38,990	79,830	45,221
Acquisitions and other	-	-	1,420	1,579	-	1,918	6,316	215,227
Novalux investment	542	1,095	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Venture capital investments	-	-	-	2,807	20,373	24,504	93,058	81,747
Total	\$ 41,115	\$ 63,638	\$ 62,071	\$ 70,194	\$ 51,709	\$ 65,412	\$ 179,204	\$ 342,195

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

Index**NOTES TO FINANCIAL TABLES**

(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)

- (a) In 2004, discontinued operations include a gain of \$2,921 after-taxes primarily related to the reversal of a business and occupancy tax contingency accrual upon favorable resolution. The accrual was originally recorded in connection with our venture capital investment operation. In 2003, we sold substantially all of our venture capital investment portfolio. In 2002, we ceased operations at Molecumetics, one of our biotechnology units, and sold its tangible assets. The operating results associated with the venture capital investment portfolio and Molecumetics have been reported as discontinued operations. In 2003, discontinued operations also include a gain of \$891 after-taxes on the sale of intellectual property of Molecumetics and a loss on the divestiture of the venture capital investment portfolio of \$46,269 after-taxes. Discontinued operations in 2002 also include a loss on the disposal of Molecumetics of \$4,875 after-taxes. In 2001, discontinued operations include a gain of \$1,396 for the reversal of an income tax contingency accrual upon favorable conclusion of IRS examinations through 1997. The accrual was originally recorded in conjunction with the sale of The Elk Horn Coal Corporation. We divested our coal subsidiary, The Elk Horn Coal Corporation, and our remaining oil and gas properties in 1994. As a result of these events, we report the Energy segment as discontinued operations. On April 10, 2000, we sold Fiberlux. The operating results of Fiberlux were historically reported as part of the Plastics segment on a combined basis with Film Products.
- (b) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2006 include a net gain of \$1,454 associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, including a gain of \$2,889 for related LIFO inventory liquidations (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income) and a gain of \$261 on the sale of related property and equipment (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), partially offset by severance and other costs of \$1,566 and asset impairment charges of \$130, charges of \$1,020 for asset impairments in Film Products, a charge of \$920 related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), charges of \$727 for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products (\$213) and Aluminum Extrusions (\$514), and charges of \$637 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS (formerly Therics) facility in Princeton, New Jersey. Income taxes in 2006 include a reversal of a valuation allowance of \$577 for deferred tax assets associated with capital loss carry-forwards recorded with the write-down of the investment in Novalux in 2005. Outside appraisal of the value of corporate assets, primarily real estate, performed in December 2006, indicates that realization of related deferred tax assets is more likely than not.
- (c) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2005 include charges of \$10,318 related to the sale or assignment of substantially all of AFBS' assets, charges of \$2,221 related to severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products (\$1,118), Aluminum Extrusions (\$648) and corporate headquarters (\$455, included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table), a charge of \$2,101 related to the planned shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, a net gain of \$1,667 related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in New Bern, North Carolina, including a gain on the sale of the facility (\$1,816, included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), partially offset by shutdown-related expenses (\$225), a net gain of \$1,265 related to the shutdown of the aluminum extrusions facility in Aurora, Ontario, including a gain on the sale of the facility (\$1,667, included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), shutdown-related costs (\$1,111), partially offset by the reversal to income of certain accruals associated with severance and other costs (\$709), a charge of \$1,019 for process reengineering costs associated with the implementation of a global information system in Film Products (included in "Costs of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), a net charge of \$843 related to severance and other employee-related costs associated with the restructuring of the research and development operations in Film Products (of this amount, \$1,363 in charges for employee relocation and recruitment is included in "Selling, general & administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of income); a gain of \$653 related to

the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, including a gain on the sale of the facility (\$630, included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), and the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals (\$23), charges of \$583 for asset impairments in Film Products, a gain of \$508 for interest receivable on tax refund claims (included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table and "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), a charge of \$495 in Aluminum Extrusions, including an asset impairment (\$597), partially offset by the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals (\$102), charges of \$353 for accelerated depreciation related to restructurings in Film Products, and a charge of \$182 in Film Products related to the write-off of an investment. As of December 31, 2005, the investment in Novalux, Inc. of \$6,095 was written down to estimated fair value of \$1,095. The loss from the write-down, \$5,000, is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income.

- (d) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2004 include a charge of \$10,127 related to the planned shutdown of the aluminum extrusions plant in Aurora, Ontario, a charge of \$3,022 related to the sale of the films business in Argentina, charges of \$2,572 related to accelerated depreciation from plant shutdowns and restructurings in Film Products, charges of \$2,459 related to severance and other costs associated with plant shutdowns in Film Products, charges of \$1,547 for severance and other employee-related costs associated with restructurings in AFBS (\$735), Film Products (\$532) and Aluminum Extrusions (\$280), a charge of \$1,306 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey, a charge of \$1,278 (of this amount, \$59 for employee relocation is included in "Selling, general & administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of income) related to severance and other employee-related costs associated with the restructuring of the research and development operations in Film Products and charges of \$575 in Film Products and \$146 in Aluminum Extrusions related to asset impairments. Income taxes in 2004 include a tax benefit of \$4,000 related to the reversal of income tax contingency accruals upon favorable conclusion of IRS and state examinations through 2000. The other pretax gain of \$7,316 included in the Aluminum Extrusions section of the operating profit by segment table is comprised of the present value of an insurance settlement of \$8,357 (future value of \$8,455) associated with environmental costs related to prior years, partially offset by accruals for expected future environmental costs of \$1,041. The company received \$5,143 of the \$8,455 insurance settlement in 2004 and recognized receivables at present value for future amounts due (\$1,497 received in February of 2005 and \$1,717 received in February 2006). The gain from the insurance settlement is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, while the accruals for expected future environmental costs are included in "Cost of goods sold."
- (e) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2003 include charges of \$4,514 for severance costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products (\$1,922), Aluminum Extrusions (\$256), AFBS (\$1,155) and corporate headquarters (\$1,181, included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table), charges of \$2,776 for asset impairments in the films business, charges of \$2,700 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey, a charge of \$611 primarily related to severance costs associated with the shutdown of the films plant in New Bern, North Carolina, a charge of \$388 related to an early retirement program in our aluminum business and charges of \$437 for additional costs incurred related to plant shutdowns in our films business. Unusual items for 2003 include a charge of \$1,067 related to an adjustment for depreciation and amortization at AFBS based on our decision to suspend divestiture efforts.
- (f) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2002 include a charge of \$1,457 for asset impairments in the films business, a charge of \$1,007 for additional costs related to the shutdown of the films plant in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a charge of \$541 for additional costs related to the shutdown of the films plant in Tacoma, Washington, a charge of \$487 for additional costs related to the shutdown of the aluminum extrusions plant in El Campo, Texas, and a charge of \$392 for additional costs related to the 2000 shutdown of the films plant in Manchester, Iowa. Unusual items for 2002 include a net gain of \$5,618 for payments received from P&G related to terminations and revisions to contracts and related asset writedowns, and a gain of \$529 related to the sale of assets.
- (g) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2001 include a charge of \$7,799 for the shutdown of the aluminum extrusions plant in El Campo, Texas, a charge of \$3,386 for the shutdown of the films plant in Tacoma, Washington, a charge of \$2,877 for the shutdown of the films plant in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a charge of \$1,505 for severance costs related to further rationalization in the films business, and a charge of \$1,368 for

impairment of our films business in Argentina. Unusual items in 2001 include a gain of \$971 (included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table) for interest received on tax overpayments. Income taxes in 2001 include a benefit of \$1,904 for the reversal of income tax contingency accruals upon favorable conclusion of IRS examinations through 1997.

- (h) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2000 include a charge of \$17,870 related to excess capacity in the films business, a charge of \$1,628 related to restructuring at our aluminum extrusions plant in El Campo, Texas, and a charge of \$4,293 for the shutdown of the films plant in Manchester, Iowa. Unusual items in 2000 include a gain of \$762 for the sale of Fiberlux.
- (i) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 1999 include a charge of \$3,458 related to a write-off of in-process research and development expenses associated with the AFBS acquisition and a charge of \$1,170 for the write-off of excess packaging film capacity.
- (j) Total return to shareholders is defined as the change in stock price during the year plus dividends per share, divided by the stock price at the beginning of the year.
- (k) Equity market capitalization is the closing market price per share for the period multiplied by the shares outstanding at the end of the period.
- (l) Net sales represent gross sales less freight. Net sales is the measure used by the chief operating decision maker of each segment for purposes of assessing performance.
- (m) Net sales include sales to P&G totaling \$255,414 in 2006, \$236,554 in 2005, and \$226,122 in 2004. These amounts include plastic film sold to others who converted the film into materials used in products manufactured by P&G.

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Item **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS**
7. **OF OPERATIONS**

Forward-looking and Cautionary Statements

From time to time, we may make statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the “safe-harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on our then current expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those addressed in the forward-looking statements. Some of the risk factors that may cause such a difference are summarized on pages 3-5 and are incorporated herein.

Executive Summary

General

Tredegear is a manufacturer of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. Descriptions of our businesses are provided on pages 1-5.

Income from continuing operations was \$38.2 million (98 cents per diluted share) in 2006 compared with \$16.2 million (42 cents per diluted share) in 2005. Gains on the sale of assets, investment write-downs and other items and losses related to plant shutdowns, assets impairments and restructurings are described in results of operations beginning on page 20. The business segment review begins on page 33.

Film Products

In Film Products, net sales were \$511.2 million in 2006, up 11.1% versus \$460.3 million in 2005. Operating profit from ongoing operations was \$57.6 million in 2006, up 28.3% compared to \$44.9 million in 2005. Operating profit from ongoing operations excluding the estimated effects of resin pass-through lag and year-end LIFO adjustments was \$53.1 million in 2006, up 8.6% versus \$48.9 million in 2005. Volume decreased to 253.5 million pounds in 2006 from 261.1 million pounds in 2005. We estimate that the growth in net sales excluding the effects of the pass-through of resin price changes and foreign exchange rate changes was approximately 6% in 2006. Sales and operating profit growth in 2006 were driven primarily by increased sales of high-value surface protection films, elastic materials and new apertured topsheets, partially offset by lower sales of certain commodity barrier films that were dropped in conjunction with the shutdown of the plant in LaGrange, Georgia. The plant was shut down in the first half of 2006 and had sales of commodity barrier films of approximately \$20 million in 2005.

Film Products has index-based pass-through raw material cost agreements for the majority of its business. However, under certain agreements, changes in resin prices are not passed through for an average period of 90 days. Average quarterly prices of low-density polyethylene resin (“LDPE”) in the U.S. have been volatile over the last several years (see the chart on page 29). Resin prices in Europe, Asia and South America have exhibited similar trends.

Capital expenditures declined to \$33.2 million in 2006 compared with \$50.5 million in 2005. Capital expenditures in 2007 are expected to be approximately \$35 million. Approximately half of the capital expenditures in 2006 related to expanding the production capacity for surface protection films. These films are primarily used to protect flat panel display components during fabrication, shipping and handling. Sales of surface protection films used primarily in this application totaled approximately \$56 million in 2006, \$30 million in 2005 and \$16 million in 2004. Other capital expenditures in 2006 included capacity additions for elastic materials and a new information system, which was rolled out in U.S. locations. Depreciation expense was \$31.7 million in 2006 compared with \$26.5 million 2005, and is projected to be \$34 million in 2007.

Aluminum Extrusions

In Aluminum Extrusions, net sales were \$577.3 million in 2006, up 22.4% versus \$471.7 million in 2005. Operating profit from ongoing operations was \$22.0 million in 2006, up 14.0% compared to \$19.3 million in 2005. Volume increased to 259.9 million pounds in 2006, up 5.5% compared to 246.4 million pounds in 2005. Growth in shipments in 2006 was driven by demand for extrusions used in commercial construction and hurricane protection products, partially offset by a decline in extrusions used in residential construction. The increase in operating profit during 2006 was primarily due to higher volume and selling prices and lower energy costs (energy costs were down \$1.1 million), partially offset by appreciation of the Canadian Dollar (\$2.8 million) and higher charges for possible uncollectible accounts (\$1.4 million).

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Capital expenditures in 2006 were \$7.4 million versus \$12 million in 2005 and are expected to be approximately \$14 million in 2007. Depreciation expense was \$12.3 million in 2006 compared with \$11.5 million in 2005, and is projected to be \$12.8 million in 2007.

Other Developments

Consolidated net pension expense was \$2.6 million in 2006, an increase of \$5.3 million (9 cents per share after taxes) from the net pension income of \$2.7 million recognized in 2005 (see Note 11 beginning on page 61 for more information). Most of this unfavorable change relates to a pension plan that is reflected in "Corporate expenses, net" in the segment operating profit table on page 13. We contributed \$1.1 million to our pension plans in 2006 and expect required contributions of \$1.1 million in 2007.

On October 26, 2006, we announced changes to our U.S. defined benefit (pension) and savings plans covering salaried and certain other employees. The changes had no impact on our net income or earnings per share in 2006. The changes relating to the pension plan reduced our projected benefit obligation by approximately \$10 million as of December 31, 2006. In 2007, the changes to the pension plan are expected to reduce our service cost, interest cost and amortization of prior service cost components of pension expense by approximately \$600,000, \$600,000 and \$1.5 million, respectively, and the savings plan changes are expected to increase charges for company matching contributions by approximately \$700,000. Based on these changes and other factors, we expect pension income of \$2.0 million in 2007, a favorable change of \$4.6 million or 7 cents per share after taxes compared with 2006.

Effective December 31, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*. In accordance with this new standard we recognized the funded status of our pension and other postretirement plans in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2006, which included plan assets at fair value in excess of benefit obligations of \$41.0 million. The adjustments in our balance sheet of our pension and other postretirement plans to recognize their funded status resulted in a decrease in prepaid pension cost of \$27.7 million, an increase in related liabilities of \$3.3 million, a decrease in non-current deferred income tax liabilities of \$11.4 million and a decrease in shareholders' equity of \$19.6 million. Prepaid pension cost and related liabilities are included in "Other assets and deferred charges" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheets.

During the first quarter of 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123(R)"), which requires all stock-based compensation to be expensed and accounted for using a fair value-based method. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) and the granting of stock options in 2006 resulted in pretax charges for stock option-based compensation of \$970,000 (2 cents per share after taxes) in 2006.

Strong cash flows from operations after investing activities and dividends of approximately \$58 million and proceeds from the exercise of stock options of approximately \$10 million resulted in a decline in net debt (total debt net of cash) of approximately \$68 million in 2006. Consolidated net capitalization and other credit measures are provided in the financial condition section beginning on page 24.

Critical Accounting Policies

In the ordinary course of business, we make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of results of operations and financial position in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. We believe the following discussion addresses our critical accounting policies. These policies require management to exercise judgments that are often difficult, subjective and complex due to the necessity of estimating the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

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Impairment and Useful Lives of Long-lived Identifiable Assets and Goodwill

We regularly assess our long-lived identifiable assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable from future cash flows. Any necessary impairment charges are recorded when we do not believe the carrying value of the long-lived asset will be recoverable. We also reassess the useful lives of our long-lived assets based on changes in our business and technologies.

We assess goodwill for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, on an annual basis (December 1 of each year). We have made determinations as to what our reporting units are and what amounts of goodwill and intangible assets should be allocated to those reporting units.

In assessing the recoverability of long-lived identifiable assets and goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows, discount rates and other factors to determine if impairment tests are met or the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record additional impairment charges. Based upon assessments performed, we recorded asset impairment losses for continuing operations related to long-lived identifiable assets of \$1.2 million in 2006, \$8.6 million in 2005 and \$14.1 million in 2004.

Pension Benefits

We have noncontributory and contributory defined benefit (pension) plans that have significant net pension income developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions including discount rates, expected return on plan assets and rate of future compensation increases. We are required to consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates and plan asset investment returns, in determining these assumptions. Actuarial assumptions may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of net pension income recorded in future periods.

The discount rate is used to determine the present value of future payments. The discount rate is the single rate that, when applied to expected benefit payments, provides a present value equal to the present value of expected benefit payments determined by using the AA-rated bond yield curve. In general, our liability increases as the discount rate decreases and vice versa. Our weighted average discount rate was 5.70% at the end of 2006, 5.70% at the end of 2005 and 6.00% at the end of 2004, with changes between periods due to changes in market interest rates. The compensation increase assumption affects the estimate of future payments, and was 4% at the end of 2006, 2005 and 2004. A lower expected return on plan assets increases the amount of expense and vice versa. Decreases in the level of actual plan assets will also serve to increase the amount of pension expense. During 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the value of our plan assets increased due to improved general market conditions after declining in 2002, 2001 and 2000. Our expected long-term return on plan assets has been 8.4% since 2004 based on market and economic conditions and asset mix (our expected return was 8.6% in 2003 and 9% in 2002 and prior years). See page 65 for more information on expected long-term return on plan assets and asset mix.

See the executive summary beginning on page 17 for further discussion regarding the financial impact of our pension plans.

Income Taxes

Many deductions for tax return purposes cannot be taken until the expenses are actually paid, rather than when the expenses are recorded for book purposes. In these circumstances, we accrue for the tax benefit expected to be received

in future years if, in our judgment, it is more likely than not that we will receive such benefits. In addition, the amount and timing of certain current deductions (which reduce taxes currently payable or generate income tax refunds) require interpretation of tax laws. In these circumstances, we estimate and accrue income tax contingencies for differences in interpretation that may exist with tax authorities. On a quarterly basis, we review our judgments regarding income tax contingency accruals and the likelihood the benefits of a deferred tax asset will be realized. During the periodic reviews, we must consider a variety of factors, including the nature and amount of the tax income and expense items, the current tax statutes, the current status of audits performed by tax authorities and the projected future earnings. We believe the realization of our net deferred tax assets is reasonably assured and that our income tax contingency accruals are adequate as measured under existing accounting standards. As circumstances change, our valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, income tax contingency accruals and net earnings are adjusted accordingly in that period.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. The FSP is effective for the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. The FSP eliminates the accrual method of accounting for major maintenance activities, but continues to permit the use of the direct expensing, built-in overhaul and deferral methods. The FSP also continues to require accruals or deferrals for interim periods of annual costs that clearly benefit two or more interim periods. We are evaluating the FSP and have not determined whether or not it will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, clarifying the accounting for uncertain tax positions. The interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with earlier application encouraged. We are evaluating the interpretation and have not determined if it will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Results of Operations

2006 versus 2005

Revenues. Sales in 2006 increased by 16.7% compared with 2005. Net sales (sales less freight) increased 11.1% in Film Products primarily due to growth in higher value-added products, including surface protection, elastic and apertured materials, and higher selling prices, which were driven by higher raw material costs. Net sales increased 22.4% in Aluminum Extrusions due to higher volume (up 5.5%) and selling prices. For more information on net sales and volume, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Operating Costs and Expenses. Gross profit (sales minus cost of goods sold and freight) as a percentage of sales increased to 12.9% in 2006 from 12.7% in 2005. At Film Products, a higher gross profit margin was driven primarily by growth in higher value-added products, including surface protection, elastic and apertured materials, partially offset by the effects of higher average selling prices to cover higher average resin costs. Margins in Film Products also improved in 2006 versus 2005 from a favorable lag in the pass-through to customers of changes in resin costs and income from LIFO inventory liquidations of approximately \$7.4 million in 2006 (including \$2.9 million of income shown in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income from LIFO liquidations related to the shutdown of the facility in LaGrange, Georgia) compared with an unfavorable net lag and LIFO adjustment in 2005 of approximately \$4.0 million. At Aluminum Extrusions, a lower gross profit margin was primarily due to the effects of higher selling prices to cover higher aluminum costs and appreciation of the Canadian Dollar, partially offset by higher volume and selling prices and lower energy costs.

As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses decreased to 6.1% in 2006 compared with 6.8% in 2005 due primarily to higher sales and the divestiture of substantially all of our interest in AFBS, Inc. (formerly known as Therics, Inc.) at the end of the second quarter of 2005. For more information on this divestiture, see the business segment review beginning on page 33.

R&D expenses declined to \$8.1 million in 2006 from \$9.0 million in 2005 primarily due to the divestiture of substantially all of our interest in AFBS.

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on sale of related assets and related income from LIFO inventory liquidations, in 2006 totaled \$1.9 million (\$1.4 million after taxes) and

included:

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- A fourth quarter net gain of \$14,000 (\$8,000 after taxes), a third-quarter net gain of \$1 million (\$615,000 after taxes), a second-quarter net gain of \$822,000 (\$494,000 after taxes) and a first-quarter pretax charge of \$404,000 (\$243,000 after taxes) associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, including a pretax gain of \$2.9 million for related LIFO inventory liquidations (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), severance and other costs of \$1.6 million, asset impairment charges of \$130,000 and a gain on the disposal of equipment of \$261,000 (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income);
- A third-quarter charge of \$920,000 (\$566,000 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income);
- A fourth quarter charge of \$143,000 (\$93,000 after taxes) and a third quarter charge of \$494,000 (\$321,000 after taxes) related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey;
- Second-quarter charges of \$459,000 (\$289,000 after taxes) and first-quarter charges of \$268,000 (\$170,000 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Aluminum Extrusions (\$514,000) and Film Products (\$213,000); and
- First-quarter charges of \$1 million (\$876,000 after taxes) for asset impairments relating to machinery & equipment in Film Products.

In 2006, a pretax gain on the sale of public equity securities of \$56,000 (proceeds also of \$56,000) is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and "Gain on the sale of corporate assets" in the segment operating profit table on page 13. Income taxes in 2006 include a reversal of a valuation allowance of \$577,000 for deferred tax assets associated with capital loss carry-forwards recorded with the write-down of the investment in Novalux. Outside appraisal of the value of corporate assets, primarily real estate, performed in December 2006, indicates that realization of related deferred tax assets is more likely than not.

For more information on costs and expenses, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Interest Income and Expense. Interest income, which is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, was \$1.2 million in 2006 and \$586,000 in 2005. Interest income was up primarily due to a higher average yield earned on cash equivalents. Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year with the primary objectives being safety of principal and liquidity.

Interest expense increased to \$5.5 million in 2006 compared with \$4.6 million in 2005. Average debt outstanding and interest rates were as follows:

(In Millions)	2006	2005
Floating-rate debt with interest charged on a rollover basis at one-month LIBOR plus a credit spread:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 91.0	\$ 110.0
Average interest rate	5.9%	4.5%
Fixed-rate and other debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 4.4	\$ 5.9
Average interest rate	6.5%	5.5%
Total debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 95.4	\$ 115.9
Average interest rate	5.9%	4.6%

Income Taxes. The effective tax rate declined to 35.1% in 2006 compared with 38.1% in 2005 due to the numerous variances between years that are shown in the effective tax rate reconciliation provided in Note 14 of the notes to financial statements.

Index**2005 versus 2004**

Revenues. Overall, sales for 2005 increased 11.1% compared with 2004. Net sales (sales less freight) for Film Products increased 11.4% primarily due to sales of higher value-added products (mainly apertured, elastic and surface protection materials) and higher selling prices driven by higher raw material costs. Net sales for Aluminum Extrusions increased 11% primarily due to higher selling prices driven by higher raw material and energy costs and higher sales volume (volume was up 1.2%). For more information on net sales, see the business segment review beginning on page 33.

Operating Costs and Expenses. Gross profit (sales less cost of goods sold and freight) as a percentage of sales decreased to 12.7% in 2005 from 14.1% in 2004. At Film Products, the lower gross profit margin was driven primarily by higher resin costs, partially offset by higher overall gross profit from sales of higher value-added products. For more information on resin costs, see the executive summary beginning on page 17. At Aluminum Extrusions, the gross profit margin decreased in 2005 compared with 2004 primarily due to higher energy costs and strength of the Canadian Dollar, partially offset by price increases, higher volume and an energy surcharge.

As a percentage of sales, SG&A expenses decreased to 6.8% in 2005 compared with 7.0% in 2004 due to higher sales and the divestiture of substantially all of our interest in AFBS at the end of the second quarter of 2005, partially offset by the classification of certain costs at AFBS as operating versus R&D consistent with the commercialization of the company's bone void filler products last year.

R&D expenses declined to \$9.0 million in 2005 from \$15.3 million in 2004. R&D spending at AFBS declined to \$2.4 million in 2005 from \$7.8 million in 2004 due to the divestiture of substantially all of our interest in AFBS at the end of the second quarter of 2005. Further contributing to lower R&D expenses at AFBS were cost reduction efforts and the classification of certain costs as operating versus R&D consistent with the commercialization of the company's bone void filler products last year. R&D spending at Film Products dropped to \$6.6 million in 2005 compared with \$7.5 million in 2004 due to restructuring.

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on sale of related assets, in 2005 totaled \$14.6 million (\$9.4 million after taxes) and included:

- A fourth-quarter charge of \$269,000 (\$174,000 after taxes) and a second-quarter charge of \$10 million (\$6.5 million after taxes) related to the sale or assignment of substantially all of AFBS assets, including asset impairment charges of \$5.6 million, lease-related losses of \$3.3 million and severance (31 people) and other transaction-related costs of \$1.4 million (see page 35 for additional information on the transaction);
- Fourth-quarter charges of \$397,000 (\$256,000 after taxes), third-quarter charges of \$906,000 (\$570,000 after taxes), second-quarter charges of \$500,000 (\$317,000 after taxes) and first-quarter charges of \$418,000 (\$266,000 after taxes) related to severance and other employee-related costs associated with restructurings in Film Products (\$1.1 million before taxes) and Aluminum Extrusions (\$648,000 before taxes) and at corporate headquarters (\$455,000 before taxes; included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the segment operating profit table on page 13) (an aggregate of 21 people were affected by these restructurings);
- A fourth-quarter charge of \$2.1 million (\$1.3 million after taxes) related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, including asset impairment charges of \$1.6 million and severance (15 people) and other costs of \$486,000;
- A fourth-quarter gain of \$1.9 million (\$1.2 million after taxes), a third-quarter charge of \$198,000 (\$127,000 after taxes), a second-quarter net gain of \$71,000 (\$46,000 after taxes) and a first-quarter charge of \$470,000 (\$301,000 after taxes) related to the shutdown of the aluminum extrusions facility in Aurora, Ontario, including a \$1.7 million gain on the sale of the facility (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income) and \$1.1 million of shutdown-related costs partially offset by the reversal to income of certain accruals associated

with severance and other costs of \$709,000;

- A second-quarter charge of \$27,000 (\$16,000 after taxes) and a first-quarter gain of \$1.6 million (\$973,000 after taxes) related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in New Bern, North Carolina, including a \$1.8 million gain on the sale of the facility (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), partially offset by shutdown-related expenses of \$225,000;
- A first-quarter charge of \$1 million (\$653,000 after taxes) for process reengineering costs associated with the implementation of a global information system in Film Products (included in "Costs of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income);

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- Fourth-quarter charges of \$118,000 (\$72,000 after taxes), third-quarter charges of \$595,000 (\$359,000 after taxes), second-quarter charges of \$250,000 (\$150,000 after taxes) partially offset by a net first-quarter gain of \$120,000 (\$72,000 after taxes) related to severance and other employee-related accruals associated with the restructuring of the research and development operations in Film Products (of this amount, \$1.4 million in pretax charges for employee relocation and recruitment is included in SG&A expenses in the consolidated statements of income);
- A second-quarter gain of \$653,000 (\$392,000 after taxes) related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, including a \$630,000 gain on the sale of the facility (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements on income), and the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals of \$23,000;
- Fourth-quarter charges of \$583,000 (\$351,000 after taxes) for asset impairments in Film Products;
- A net fourth-quarter charge of \$495,000 (\$310,000 after taxes) in Aluminum Extrusions, including an asset impairment of \$597,000, partially offset by the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals of \$102,000;
- Fourth-quarter charges of \$31,000 (\$19,000 after taxes), third-quarter charges of \$117,000 (\$70,000 after taxes), second-quarter charges of \$105,000 (\$63,000 after taxes) and first-quarter charges of \$100,000 (\$60,000 after taxes) for accelerated depreciation related to restructurings in Film Products; and
- A fourth-quarter charge of \$182,000 (\$119,000 after taxes) in Film Products related to the write-off of an investment.

Gain on sale of corporate assets in 2005 includes a pretax gain of \$61,000 related to the sale of corporate real estate. This gain is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the segment operating profit table on page 13.

During the first quarter of 2005, we recognized a pretax gain for interest receivable on tax refund claims of \$508,000 (\$327,000 after taxes) (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and "Corporate expenses, net" in the segment operating profit table on page 13).

During the fourth quarter of 2005, we recognized a pretax loss of \$5 million (\$3.8 million after taxes) from the write-down of our investment in Novalux, Inc. to estimated fair value at that time of \$1.1 million. Novalux is a developer of laser technology for potential use in a variety of applications. The reduction in estimated fair value was due to longer than anticipated delays both in bringing the company's technology to market and in obtaining key development partnerships as well as liquidity issues. The loss from the write-down is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the segment operating profit table on page 13. Subsequent to the first quarter of 2006, Novalux prospects improved and we invested an aggregate of \$542,000 in May and September of 2006. As of December 31, 2006, our investment in Novalux was \$6.6 million. Our carrying value in Novalux of \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, is included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in the consolidated balance sheet. Our voting ownership of Novalux as of December 31, 2006 is approximately 12% (11% on a fully diluted basis).

For more information on costs and expenses, see the business segment review beginning on page 33.

Interest Income and Expense. Interest income, which is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, was \$586,000 in 2005 and \$350,000 in 2004. Interest income was up primarily due to a higher average yield earned on cash equivalents. Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year with the primary objectives being safety of principal and liquidity.

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Interest expense increased to \$4.6 million in 2005 compared with \$3.2 million in 2004. Average debt outstanding and interest rates were as follows:

(In Millions)	2005	2004
Floating-rate debt with interest charged on a rollover basis at one-month LIBOR plus a credit spread:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 110.0	\$ 105.2
Average interest rate	4.5%	2.7%
Fixed-rate and other debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 5.9	\$ 5.6
Average interest rate	5.5%	6.0%
Total debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 115.9	\$ 110.8
Average interest rate	4.6%	2.8%

Income Taxes. The effective tax rate from continuing operations was 38.1% in 2005, up from 26.0% in 2004. The lower rate in 2004 reflects a tax benefit of \$4 million related to the reversal of income tax contingency accruals upon favorable conclusion of IRS and state examinations through 2000.

Financial ConditionAssets and Liabilities

Changes in operating assets and liabilities from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006 are summarized below:

- Accounts receivable increased \$2.5 million (2.1%).
 - Accounts receivable in Film Products increased by \$6.5 million due mainly to higher sales. Days sales outstanding (“DSO”) was 46 at December 31, 2006 compared with 45 days at December 31, 2005.
 - Accounts receivable in Aluminum Extrusions decreased by \$2.1 million. DSO was about 45, consistent with last year.
 - Accounts receivable at Corporate declined by \$1.9 million due to funds received from an insurance settlement in February 2006.
- Inventories increased by \$6.5 million (10.4%).
 - Inventories in Film Products increased by \$3.4 million. Inventory days climbed to 43, up from 38 at September 30, 2006 due to a build-up in inventory caused by lower sales than expected. We believe that the unfavorable sales variance in the fourth quarter of 2006 is due to customer inventory corrections. Inventory days are still about 5 days below last year, which is indicative of the success achieved by the inventory management program initiated at the beginning of the year.
 - Inventories in Aluminum Extrusions increased by \$3.1 million. Inventory days were 35 in Aluminum Extrusions at December 31, 2006 compared with 32 days at December 31, 2005.
- Net property, plant and equipment was up \$2.9 million (0.9%) due primarily to appreciation of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar (\$9.1 million), capital expenditures of \$40.6 million compared with depreciation of \$44.1 million and asset impairments in Film Products of \$1.2 million.
- Accounts payable increased by \$7.7 million (12.5%).
 - Accounts payable days were 29 in Film Products at December 31, 2006 compared with 28 days at December 31, 2005.
 - Accounts payable days were 27 in Aluminum Extrusions compared with 26 days at December 31, 2005.
- Accrued expenses increased by \$5.9 million (16.3%) due primarily to incentive compensation accruals (there was no significant incentive compensation earned in 2005) and the timing of payments.

- Other noncurrent assets decreased and other noncurrent liabilities increased due primarily to the adoption of SFAS No. 158.
- Net deferred income tax liabilities in excess of assets increased by \$3.2 million due to numerous changes between years in the balance of the components shown in the December 31, 2006 and 2005 schedule of deferred income tax assets and liabilities provided in Note 14 of the notes to financial statements.

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Net capitalization and indebtedness as defined under our revolving credit agreement as of December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Net Capitalization and Indebtedness as of Dec. 31, 2006
(In Thousands)

Net capitalization:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	40,898
Debt:		
\$300 million revolving credit agreement maturing December 15, 2010		60,000
Other debt		2,520
Total debt		62,520
Debt net of cash and cash equivalents		21,622
Shareholders' equity		516,595
Net capitalization	\$	538,217
Indebtedness as defined in revolving credit agreement:		
Total debt	\$	62,520
Face value of letters of credit		5,907
Liabilities relating to derivative financial instruments		116
Indebtedness	\$	68,543

Under the revolving credit agreement, borrowings are permitted up to \$300 million, and \$239 million was available to borrow at December 31, 2006. The credit spread and commitment fees charged on the unused amount under the revolving credit agreement at various indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA levels are as follows:

Pricing Under Revolving Credit Agreement (Basis Points)		
Indebtedness-to-Adjusted EBITDA Ratio	Credit Spread Over LIBOR	Commitment Fee
> 2.50x but <= 3x	125	25
> 1.75x but <= 2.50x	100	20
> 1x but <= 1.75x	87.5	17.5
<= 1x	75	15

At December 31, 2006, the interest rate on debt under the revolving credit agreement was priced at one-month LIBOR plus the applicable credit spread of 75 basis points.

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The computations of adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBIT, the leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement are presented below along with the related most restrictive covenants. Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as defined in the credit agreement are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by GAAP and should not be considered as either an alternative to net income or to cash flow.

Computations of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBIT, Leverage Ratio and
Interest Coverage Ratio as Defined in Credit Agreement Along with Related Most
Restrictive Covenants

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006 (In Thousands)

Computations of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as
defined in

Credit Agreement:

Net income	\$	38,201
Plus:		
After-tax losses related to discontinued operations		-
Total income tax expense for continuing operations		20,636
Interest expense		5,520
Charges related to stock option grants and awards accounted for under the fair value-based method		970
Losses related to the application of the equity method of accounting		25
Depreciation and amortization expense for continuing operations		44,281
All non-cash losses and expenses, plus cash losses and expenses not to exceed \$10,000, for continuing operations that are classified as unusual, extraordinary or which are related to plant shutdowns, asset impairments and/or restructurings (cash-related of \$3,850)		5,000
Minus:		
After-tax income related to discontinued operations		-
Total income tax benefits for continuing operations		-
Interest income		(1,240)
All non-cash gains and income, plus cash gains and income not to exceed \$10,000, for continuing operations that are classified as unusual, extraordinary or which are related to plant shutdowns, asset impairments and/or restructurings (cash-related of \$317)		(3,206)
Plus or minus, as applicable, pro forma EBITDA adjustments associated with acquisitions and asset dispositions		-
Adjusted EBITDA as defined in Credit Agreement		110,187
Less: Depreciation and amortization expense for continuing operations (including pro forma for acquisitions and asset dispositions)		(44,281)
Adjusted EBIT as defined in Credit Agreement	\$	65,906
Indebtedness:		
Total debt	\$	62,520
Face value of letters of credit		5,907

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Indebtedness	\$	68,427
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2006	\$	516,595
Computations of leverage and interest coverage ratios as defined in		
Credit Agreement:		
Leverage ratio (indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA)		.62x
Interest coverage ratio (adjusted EBIT-to-interest expense)		11.94x
Most restrictive covenants as defined in Credit Agreement:		
Maximum permitted aggregate amount of dividends that can be paid by Tredegar during the term of the Credit Agreement (\$100,000 plus 50% of net income generated after October 1, 2005)	\$	119,546
Minimum adjusted shareholders' equity permitted (\$351,918 plus 50% of net income generated after October 1, 2005)	\$	371,464
Maximum leverage ratio permitted:		
Ongoing		3.00x
Pro forma for acquisitions		2.50x
Minimum interest coverage ratio permitted		
		2.50x

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Noncompliance with any one or more of the debt covenants may have a material adverse effect on financial condition or liquidity in the event such noncompliance cannot be cured or should we be unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders. Renegotiation of the covenant(s) through an amendment to the credit agreement may effectively cure the noncompliance, but may have an effect on financial condition or liquidity depending upon how the covenant is renegotiated.

We are obligated to make future payments under various contracts as set forth below:

(In Millions)	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Remainder	
Debt	\$.7	\$.5	\$.5	\$ 60.4	\$.2	\$.2	\$ 62.5
Operating leases:							
AFBS (formerly Therics)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	.4	-	6.8
Other	2.1	1.6	.5	.5	.3	.8	5.8
Capital expenditure commitments *	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Total	\$ 10.4	\$ 3.7	\$ 2.6	\$ 62.5	\$.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 81.1

*Represents contractual obligations for plant construction and purchases of real property and equipment. See Note 13 on page 66.

We believe that existing borrowing availability, our current cash balances and our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to satisfy our working capital, capital expenditure and dividend requirements for the foreseeable future.

From time to time, we enter into transactions with third parties in connection with the sale of assets or businesses in which we agree to indemnify the buyers or third parties involved in the sale for certain liabilities or risks related to the assets or business. Also, in the ordinary course of our business, we may enter into agreements with third parties for the sale of goods or services that may contain indemnification provisions. In the event that an indemnification claim is asserted, liability for indemnification would be subject to an assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances under the terms of the applicable agreement. Further, any indemnification payments may be limited or barred by a monetary cap, a time limitation, or a deductible or basket. For these reasons, we are unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of the potential future liability under the indemnity provisions of these agreements. We do, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is probable. We disclose contingent liabilities if the probability of loss is reasonably possible and significant.

Shareholders' Equity

At December 31, 2006, we had 39,286,079 shares of common stock outstanding and a total market capitalization of \$888.3 million, compared with 38,737,016 shares of common stock outstanding and a total market capitalization of \$499.3 million at December 31, 2005.

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we did not purchase any shares of our common stock in the open market. Under a standing authorization from our board of directors, we may purchase up to 5 million shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions at prices management deems appropriate.

Cash Flows

The discussion in this section supplements the information presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows on page 44.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$104.6 million in 2006 compared with \$53.7 million in 2005. The increase is due primarily to improved operating results, higher deferred income taxes and lower incremental working capital investment (see assets and liabilities section on page 24 for discussion of working capital trends).

Cash used in investing activities was \$40.6 million in 2006 compared with \$55.0 million in 2005 due primarily to lower capital expenditures. Capital expenditures in 2006 in Film Products of \$33.2 million (down from \$50.5 million in 2005 and \$1.5 million in excess of 2006 depreciation) primarily included the continued expansion of capacity for surface protection films and elastic materials, a new information system and normal replacement of machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures in Aluminum Extrusions were \$7.4 million in 2006 compared to \$12 million in 2005 and depreciation in 2006 of \$12.3 million. See the executive summary beginning on page 17 and the business segment review beginning on page 33 for more information on capital expenditures.

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Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$47.0 million in 2006 and included the use of cash generated from operating activities in excess of investing activities to pay dividends and repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. In addition, financing activities in 2006 included proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$9.7 million, including \$8.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2006 due to an increase in the company's stock price and certain stock option expiration dates in early 2007.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$53.7 million in 2005 compared with \$93.8 million in 2004. The decrease is due primarily to the income tax refund received in 2004 related to the sale in 2003 of our venture capital portfolio, partially offset by lower working capital investment in 2005 compared with 2004.

Cash used in investing activities was \$55.0 million in 2005 compared with \$52.2 million in 2004. The change is primarily attributable to higher capital expenditures (up \$6.9 million) and lower proceeds from the sale of assets and property disposals (down \$2.2 million), partially offset by a small acquisition in Film Products in 2004 (\$1.4 million) and higher investment in Novalux, Inc. in 2004 (\$5.0 million invested in 2004 compared with \$1.1 million invested in 2005).

Capital expenditures in 2005 included the normal replacement of machinery and equipment and primarily:

- Continued expansion of capacity for apertured and elastic materials and surface protection films and a new global information system in Film Products; and
- Moving and upgrading the largest aluminum extrusion press at the facility shut down in Aurora, Ontario to the plant in Pickering, Ontario, and enlargement of the Pickering facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$3.6 million in 2005 and included the refinancing of our debt in December 2005 (see the assets and liabilities section beginning on page 24 for more information).

In 2004, cash provided by operating activities was \$93.8 million compared with \$76.4 million in 2003. The increase is due primarily to the income tax refund related to the sale of the venture capital portfolio (see the business segment review beginning on page 33) partially offset by higher primary working capital (accounts receivable, inventories and accounts payable) needed to support higher sales.

Cash used in investing activities was \$52.2 million in 2004 compared with \$38.5 million in 2003. The change is primarily attributable to proceeds from the sale of venture capital investments, net of investments made, of \$18.7 million in 2003, and the \$5 million investment in Novalux, Inc. made in the third quarter of 2004, partially offset by lower capital expenditures of \$10.2 million.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$40.5 million in 2004 compared with \$129.9 million in 2003. In 2004, we used \$50 million from tax refunds related to the sale of the venture capital portfolio to pay down debt. Additional net borrowings of \$13.8 million related primarily to capital expenditures and higher primary working capital needed to support higher sales. Net cash used in financing activities in 2003 was driven by scheduled debt payments and debt payments made in conjunction with our refinancing in 2003.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Tredegear has exposure to the volatility of interest rates, polyethylene and polypropylene resin prices, aluminum ingot and scrap prices, energy prices, foreign currencies and emerging markets. See the assets and liabilities section beginning on page 24 regarding credit agreements and interest rate exposures.

Changes in resin prices, and the timing of those changes, could have a significant impact on profit margins in Film Products. Profit margins in Aluminum Extrusions are sensitive to fluctuations in aluminum ingot and scrap prices as well as natural gas prices (natural gas is the principal energy source used to operate our casting furnaces). There is no assurance of our ability to pass through higher raw material and energy costs to our customers.

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See the executive summary beginning on page 17 and the business segment review beginning on page 33 for discussion regarding the impact of the lag in the pass-through of resin price changes. The volatility of average quarterly prices of low density polyethylene resin in the U.S. (a primary raw material for Film Products) are shown in the chart below.

Resin prices in Europe, Asia and South America have exhibited similar trends. The price of resin is driven by several factors including supply and demand and the price of oil, ethylene and natural gas. To address fluctuating resin prices, Film Products has index-based pass-through raw material cost agreements for the majority of its business. However, under certain agreements, changes in resin prices are not passed through for an average period of 90 days.

In the normal course of business, we enter into fixed-price forward sales contracts with certain customers for the sale of fixed quantities of aluminum extrusions at scheduled intervals. In order to hedge our exposure to aluminum price volatility (see the chart below) under these fixed-price arrangements, which generally have a duration of not more than 12 months, we enter into a combination of forward purchase commitments and futures contracts to acquire or hedge aluminum, based on the scheduled deliveries. See Note 6 on page 55 for more information.

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In Aluminum Extrusions, we hedge from time-to-time a portion of our exposure to natural gas price volatility by entering into fixed-price forward purchase contracts with our natural gas suppliers. We estimate that, in an unhedged situation, every \$1 per mmBtu per month change in the market price of natural gas has a \$150,000 impact on the monthly operating profit in Aluminum Extrusions. Substantially higher energy costs (primarily natural gas) in 2005 resulted in a reduction in operating profit in Aluminum Extrusions of approximately \$7 million in 2005 compared with 2004. In September 2005, we announced an energy surcharge for our aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. to be applied when the previous quarter's NYMEX natural gas average settlement price is in excess of \$8.85 per mmBtu.

We sell to customers in foreign markets through our foreign operations and through exports from U.S. plants. The percentage of sales and total assets for manufacturing operations related to foreign markets for 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

Tredegear Corporation - Manufacturing Operations
Percentage of Net Sales and Total Assets Related to Foreign Markets

	2006			2005		
	% of Total Net Sales *		% Total Assets -	% of Total Net Sales *		% Total Assets -
	Exports From U.S.	Foreign Operations	Foreign Operations *	Exports From U.S.	Foreign Operations	Foreign Operations *
Canada	4	16	11	5	16	12
Europe	1	12	14	1	14	14
Latin America	-	2	2	1	2	2
Asia	5	4	7	4	4	5
Total % exposure to foreign markets	10	34	34	11	36	33

*The percentages for foreign markets are relative to Tredegear's total net sales and total assets from manufacturing operations (consolidated net sales and total assets from continuing operations excluding cash and cash equivalents and AFBS (formerly Therics)).

We attempt to match the pricing and cost of our products in the same currency (except in Canada where about 80% of our sales of aluminum extrusions are U.S. Dollar-based) and generally view the volatility of foreign currencies (see trends for the Euro, Canadian Dollar and Chinese Yuan in the chart below) and emerging markets, and the corresponding impact on earnings and cash flow, as part of the overall risk of operating in a global environment. Exports from the U.S. are generally denominated in U.S. Dollars. Our foreign currency exposure on income from foreign operations relates to the Canadian Dollar, the Euro, the Chinese Yuan, the Hungarian Forint and the Brazilian Real.

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The relatively high percentage of U.S. Dollar-priced sales in Canada is partly due to the shifting of a large portion of the customers previously served by the aluminum extrusions plant in El Campo, Texas, in 2001. The resulting mismatch between the currency denomination of sales and costs causes lower U.S. Dollar translated profits when the Canadian Dollar appreciates since our costs are higher in U.S. Dollar equivalent terms while sales are mostly unaffected (the opposite effect occurs when the Canadian Dollar depreciates in value relative to the U.S. Dollar). We estimate that the appreciation of the Canadian Dollar relative to the U.S. Dollar had an adverse impact on operating profit of about \$2.8 million in 2006 compared with 2005, and \$3.5 million in 2005 compared with 2004. In Film Products, where we have been able to better match the currency of our sales and costs, we estimate that the change in value of foreign currencies (primarily the Euro and Hungarian Forint and to a lesser extent the Chinese Yuan and Brazilian Real) relative to the U.S. Dollar had a positive impact on operating profit of about \$500,000 in 2006 compared with 2005, and \$600,000 in 2005 compared with 2004.

We continue to review the loading of our aluminum extrusions plants in North America to optimize production mix and minimize cost in light of the increase in the U.S. Dollar equivalent cost structure of our plants in Canada. In addition, we have partially hedged our exposure to the Canadian Dollar and Euro as shown in the following tables (accounted for as cash flow hedges):

(In Thousands
Except Exchange
Rates)

Description of Currency Exposure, Options Hedging Strategy Used & Periods Covered	Notional Amount of Option Contracts	Notional Amount as a % of Forecasted USD-Equiv. Net	Option Premium (Paid) Received	USD-Equivalent Strike Prices of Options Bought & Sold	Pretax Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Options at 12/31/06	Reference Price of CAD for Period	Counter- party at Expiration of Options	Portion Deemed Effective as Hedge	Portion Deemed Effective as Hedge	Gain (Loss) on Options Recognized in Income for Period
<u>Exposure:</u> About 80% of sales of extrusions manufactured in facilities in Canada are denominated or economically priced in U.S. Dollars ("USD") while conversion costs are denominated or economically priced in Canadian Dollars ("CAD").										
<u>Hedge Strategy:</u> Bought average rate call options & sold average rate put options on CAD/USD.										
<u>Periods Covered</u> <u>by Option</u>										

Contracts:

5/11/06 to end of second quarter										
2006	\$ 2,500	38%	\$ -	\$ 0.9500	\$ 0.8850	n/a	\$ 0.8995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Third quarter 2006	5,000	40%	-	0.9500	0.8749	n/a	0.8919	-	-	-
Fourth quarter 2006	6,500	53%	-	0.9324	0.8650	n/a	0.8793	-	-	-
First quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9100	0.8380	\$ (3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
First quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9000	0.8345	(2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Second quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9100	0.8430	(18)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Second quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9000	0.8364	(8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Third quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9100	0.8473	(27)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Third quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9000	0.8403	(11)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Fourth quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9100	0.8516	(33)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Fourth quarter 2007	3,500	28%	-	0.9000	0.8446	(14)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
						\$ (116)				

(In Thousands Except Exchange Rates)

Average CAD Per USD	Average USD Equiv. of CAD	Sensitivity Analysis of Amount Tredegar (Pays to) Receives from Counterparty in 2007 for Settlement of CAD/USD Options					Total
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
1.21951	\$ 0.8200	\$ (136)	\$ (164)	\$ (197)	\$ (232)	\$ (729)	
1.20482	0.8300	(52)	(81)	(115)	(149)	(397)	
1.19048	0.8400	-	(12)	(32)	(67)	(111)	
1.17647	0.8500	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	
1.16279	0.8600	-	-	-	-	-	
1.14943	0.8700	-	-	-	-	-	
1.13636	0.8800	-	-	-	-	-	
1.12360	0.8900	-	-	-	-	-	
1.11111	0.9000	-	-	-	-	-	
1.09890	0.9100	39	39	39	39	155	
1.08696	0.9200	116	116	116	116	465	
1.07527	0.9300	194	194	194	194	774	
1.06383	0.9400	271	271	271	271	1,084	

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(In Thousands
Except Exchange
Rates)

Description of Currency Exposure, Options Hedging Strategy Used & Periods Covered	Notional Amount of Option Contracts	Notional Amount as a % of Forecasted		USD-Equivalent Strike Prices of Options Bought & Sold on EUR/USD Call Put		Pretax Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Options at 12/31/06 Included in Shareholders' Equity*
		Royalty from Nether- lands Sub	Net Option Premium (Paid) Received	Sold	Bought	

Exposure: Significant royalty on sales from film technology licensed to subsidiary in the Netherlands is earned in Euros ("EUR").

Hedge Strategy: Sold average rate call options & bought average rate put options on EUR/USD.

Periods Covered by

Option Contracts:

First quarter 2007	\$ 3,200	74%	\$ -	\$ 1.3350	\$ 1.2800	n/a
Second quarter 2007	3,200	82%	-	1.3480	1.2800	n/a
Third quarter 2007	3,200	75%	-	1.3575	1.2800	n/a
Fourth quarter 2007	3,200	76%	-	1.3640	1.2800	n/a

* Hedge transactions occurred on 1/4/07 and therefore there was no unrealized gain or loss at 12/31/06.

(In Thousands Except Exchange Rates)

Average EUR Per USD	Average USD Equiv. of EUR	Sensitivity Analysis of Amount Tredegar (Pays to) Receives from Counterparty in 2007 for Settlement of EUR/USD Options					Total
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
0.84034	\$ 1.1900	\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ 900	
0.82645	1.2100	175	175	175	175	700	
0.81301	1.2300	125	125	125	125	500	
0.80000	1.2500	75	75	75	75	300	
0.78740	1.2700	25	25	25	25	100	
0.77519	1.2900	-	-	-	-	-	
0.76336	1.3100	-	-	-	-	-	
0.75188	1.3300	-	-	-	-	-	

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0.74074	1.3500	(36)	(5)	-	-	(41)
0.72993	1.3700	(84)	(52)	(29)	(14)	(180)
0.71942	1.3900	(132)	(100)	(77)	(61)	(369)
0.70922	1.4100	(180)	(147)	(124)	(108)	(559)
0.69930	1.4300	(228)	(195)	(171)	(155)	(748)

Trends for the Euro, Canadian Dollar and Cheinese Yuan are shown in the chart below:

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Business Segment Review

Net sales (sales less freight) and operating profit from ongoing operations are the measures of sales and operating profit used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing performance.

Film Products

Net Sales. Net sales in Film Products were \$511.2 million in 2006, \$460.3 million in 2005 and \$413.3 million in 2004. The increases in net sales (sales less freight) in Film Products in the last two years is primarily due to growth in higher value-added products, including surface protection films, elastic materials and new apertured materials. Selling price and net sales are also affected by the pass-through of changes in raw material costs and changes in currency exchange rates (see the qualitative and quantitative disclosures about market risks section beginning on page 28). Total volume was 253.5 million pounds in 2006, 261.1 million pounds in 2005 and 278.7 million pounds in 2004. Total volume related to the business in Argentina sold in the third quarter of 2004 was 9.4 million pounds in 2004. We estimate that the growth in net sales excluding the effects of the pass-through of resin price changes, foreign exchange rate changes and the business in Argentina sold was about 6% in 2006, 7% in 2005 and 9% in 2004. Volume declines in 2006 compared with 2005 were mainly due to lower sales of certain commodity barrier films that were dropped in conjunction with the shutdown of the plant in LaGrange, Georgia. The plant was shut down in the first half of 2006 and had sales of commodity barrier films of approximately \$20 million in 2005.

Operating Profit. Operating profit from ongoing operations in Film Products was \$57.6 million in 2006, \$44.9 million in 2005 and \$43.3 million in 2004. Operating profit from ongoing operations excluding the estimated effects of resin pass-through lag and year-end LIFO adjustments was \$53.1 million in 2006, \$48.9 million in 2005 and \$45.8 million in 2004. The increase in operating profit in since 2004 excluding the impact of resin pass-through lag and LIFO adjustments has been driven by growth in the sale of higher value surface protection films, elastic materials and new apertured topsheets.

Identifiable Assets. Identifiable assets in Film Products increased to \$499.0 million at December 31, 2006, from \$479.3 million at December 31, 2005, due primarily to the effects of foreign exchange rate changes of \$9.0 million, higher accounts receivable (up \$6.5 million) due to higher sales and higher inventories (up \$3.4 million) and asset impairments during the year totaling \$1.2 million. See page 24 for further discussion on changes in assets and liabilities.

Identifiable assets in Film Products increased to \$479.3 million at December 31, 2005, from \$472.8 million at December 31, 2004, due primarily to capital expenditures in excess of depreciation of \$24.0 million (see the depreciation, amortization and capital expenditures section below for more information) partially offset by lower accounts receivable (down \$4.9 million) due to lower days sales outstanding (down about 5 days since the end of 2004), the effects of foreign exchange rate changes of \$9.8 million and asset impairments and disposals during 2005 totaling \$4.3 million.

Depreciation, Amortization and Capital Expenditures. Depreciation and amortization for Film Products was \$31.7 million in 2006, \$26.7 million in 2005 and \$22.0 million in 2004. The increases in each year are due to the relatively high level of capital expenditures from 2003-2005. We expect depreciation and amortization expense for Film Products to increase to about \$34 million in 2007.

Capital expenditures declined to \$33.2 million in 2006 compared with \$50.5 million in 2005. Capital expenditures in 2007 are expected to be approximately \$35 million. Approximately half of the capital expenditures in 2006 related to expanding the production capacity for surface protection films. These films are primarily used to protect flat panel display components during fabrication, shipping and handling. Sales of surface protection films used primarily in this

application totaled approximately \$56 million in 2006, \$30 million in 2005 and \$16 million in 2004. Other capital expenditures in 2006 included capacity additions for elastic materials and continued costs associated with a new information system, which was rolled out in U.S. locations.

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Capital expenditures in Film Products in 2005 totaled \$50.5 million and reflect the normal replacement of machinery and equipment and:

- Expansion of production capacity at our films plant in Kerkrade, The Netherlands, including capacity for an apertured topsheet product for P&G's feminine hygiene business;
- Expansion of production capacity at our films plant in Lake Zurich, Illinois, including capacity for elastic materials used in baby diapers and adult incontinent products;
- Expansion of production capacity at our films plant in Guangzhou, China;
- Leasehold improvements and the addition of laminating capacity at our new films plant in Red Springs, North Carolina;
- Expansion of production capacity at our plant in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, including capacity for polyethylene film used for packaging and film used for surface protection;
- Leasehold improvements and equipment upgrades at our new R&D facility in Richmond, Virginia; and
- A new information system.

Aluminum Extrusions

Net Sales and Operating Profit. Net sales were \$577.3 million in 2006, up 22.4% versus \$471.7 million in 2005. Operating profit from ongoing operations was \$22.0 million in 2006, up 14.0% compared to \$19.3 million in 2005. Volume increased to 259.9 million pounds in 2006, up 5.5% compared to 246.4 million pounds in 2005. Growth in shipments in 2006 was driven by demand for extrusions used in commercial construction and hurricane protection products, partially offset by a decline in extrusions used in residential construction. The increase in operating profit during 2006 was primarily due to higher volume and selling prices and lower energy costs (energy costs were down \$1.1 million), partially offset by appreciation of the Canadian Dollar (\$2.8 million) and higher charges for possible uncollectible accounts (\$1.4 million).

Net sales in Aluminum Extrusions were \$471.7 million in 2005, up 11% from \$425.1 million in 2004 primarily due to higher selling prices driven by higher raw material and energy costs. Annual volume increased to 246.4 million pounds in 2005 from 243.4 million pounds in 2004, as stronger shipments in commercial construction and hurricane protection products were offset by lower shipments in other end markets. Operating profit from ongoing operations declined 15% to \$19.3 million in 2005 from \$22.6 million in 2004 due mainly to higher energy costs (approximately \$7 million) and strength of the Canadian Dollar (about \$3.5 million), partially offset by price increases, higher volume and an energy surcharge.

See the qualitative and quantitative disclosures about market risks section beginning on page 28 for discussion on the volatility of aluminum costs, energy costs and currency exchange rates.

Identifiable Assets. Identifiable assets in Aluminum Extrusions were \$209.4 million at December 31, 2006, \$214.4 million at December 31, 2005 and \$210.9 million at December 31, 2004, with changes in each year due primarily to sales-driven fluctuations in accounts receivable and inventory levels.

Depreciation, Amortization and Capital Expenditures. Depreciation and amortization for Aluminum Extrusions was \$12.3 million in 2006, \$11.5 million in 2005 and \$10.9 million in 2004. The increases in 2006 and 2005 are primarily due to the start of depreciation in 2005 of capital expenditures associated with moving and upgrading the largest extrusions press at the facility shut down in Aurora, Ontario to the plant in Pickering, Ontario, and enlargement of the Pickering facility. We expect depreciation and amortization expense for Aluminum Extrusions to increase to about \$12.8 million in 2007.

Capital expenditures totaled \$7.4 million in 2006, \$12.0 million in 2005 and \$10.0 million in 2004, and reflect the normal replacement of machinery and equipment plus capital expenditures associated with the plant in Pickering, Ontario described above. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$14 million in 2007.

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AFBS

On June 30, 2005, substantially all of the assets of AFBS, Inc. (formerly known as Therics, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tredegar, were sold or assigned to a newly-created limited liability company, Therics, LLC, which is controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegar. AFBS received a 17.5% equity interest in Therics, LLC, valued at \$170,000 and a 3.5% interest in Theken Spine, LLC, valued at \$800,000, along with potential future payments based on the sale of certain products by Therics, LLC. AFBS retained substantially all of its liabilities in the transaction, which included customary indemnification provisions for pre-transaction liabilities. Tredegar has no obligation or intent to fund any future losses that may occur at Therics, LLC or Theken Spine, LLC. The ownership interest in Therics, LLC is accounted for under the equity method of accounting with losses limited to its initial carrying value of \$170,000. The ownership interest in Theken Spine, LLC is accounted for under the cost method, with an impairment loss recognized and a new cost basis established for any write-down to estimated fair value, if necessary. The payments due from Therics, LLC that are based on the sale of certain products are recognized as income when earned. AFBS had operating losses of \$3.5 million during the first six months of 2005 and \$9.8 million in 2004. Results of operations for AFBS since June 30, 2005 are immaterial.

Venture Capital Investment Activities

On March 7, 2003, Tredegar Investments reached definitive agreements to sell substantially all of its portfolio of private equity partnership interests to GS Vintage Funds II, which are investment partnerships managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management's Private Equity Group. On the same date and in a separate transaction, Tredegar Investments also agreed to sell to W Capital Partners, an independent private equity manager, the subsidiary funds that hold substantially all of Tredegar Investments' direct venture capital investments. The sale of these fund interests included the assumption by the buyer of Tredegar Investments' obligations to make additional capital contributions to those funds in the future.

The sale to W Capital Partners of the subsidiary funds that hold the direct investments occurred on March 7, 2003. The sale of the private equity fund interests occurred in a series of closings.

Net proceeds from the sales totaled approximately \$21.5 million. Additionally, in the first quarter of 2004 we received income tax recoveries of approximately \$55 million from the carry-back of 2003 capital losses generated by these sales against gains realized in 2000 by Tredegar Investments.

The agreements governing these transactions contain customary contingent indemnification provisions that Tredegar believes will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

The operating results from venture capital investment activities have been reported as discontinued operations. Cash flows from venture capital investment activities have not been separately disclosed in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Discontinued operations in 2004 include an after-tax gain associated with venture capital investment activities of \$2.9 million primarily related to the reversal of business and occupancy tax contingency accruals upon favorable resolution.

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Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See discussion of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk beginning on page 28 in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the index on page 40 for references to the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, the consolidated financial statements and selected quarterly financial data.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and includes policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring (including internal auditing practices) and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on their evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included on pages 40-41.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter of 2006, we completed the installation of a new information system at U.S. locations in Film Products. This was the only change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2006, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B.

OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Item 10.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information concerning directors and persons nominated to become directors of Tredegar included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Election of Directors" and "Tredegar's Board of Directors" is incorporated herein by reference.

The information concerning corporate governance included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Board Meetings, Meetings of Non-Management Directors and the Board Committees - Audit Committee Matters" is incorporated herein by reference.

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Requirements" is incorporated herein by reference.

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Set forth below are the names, ages and titles of our executive officers:

Name	Age	Title
John D. Gottwald	52	President and Chief Executive Officer effective March 1, 2006
Nancy M. Taylor	47	President, Tredegar Film Products and Corporate Senior Vice President
D. Andrew Edwards	48	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
McAlister C. Marshall, II	37	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Larry J. Scott	56	Vice President, Audit

John D. Gottwald. On January 16, 2006, Mr. Gottwald was elected President and Chief Executive Officer effective March 1, 2006. Mr. Gottwald had served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since September 10, 2001. Mr. Gottwald served as President and Chief Executive Officer from July 10, 1989 until September 10, 2001.

Nancy M. Taylor. Ms. Taylor was elected President of Tredegar Film Products effective April 5, 2005. She was elected Senior Vice President effective November 1, 2004. Ms. Taylor served as Senior Vice President, Strategy and Special Projects from November 1, 2004 until April 5, 2005. Ms. Taylor served as Managing Director, European Operations, of Tredegar Film Products from January 1, 2003 until November 1, 2004. Ms. Taylor served as Vice President, Administration and Corporate Development from September 10, 2001 until February 12, 2003. Ms. Taylor served as Secretary from February 24, 1994 until February 12, 2003. She served as Vice President, Law, from November 18, 1998 until September 10, 2001, and served as General Counsel from May 22, 1997 until July 25, 2000.

D. Andrew Edwards. Mr. Edwards was elected Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer on August 28, 2003. Mr. Edwards has served as Vice President, Finance since November 18, 1998. Mr. Edwards has served as Treasurer since May 22, 1997. From October 19, 1992 until July 10, 2000, Mr. Edwards served as Controller.

McAlister C. Marshall, II. Mr. Marshall was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary on October 1, 2006, the date that he joined Tredegar. From July 2000 until September 2006, he served as Assistant General Counsel at The Brink's Company. He was an Associate at the law firm of Hunton & Williams LLP from 1996 until 2000.

Larry J. Scott. Mr. Scott was elected Vice President, Audit, on May 24, 2000. Mr. Scott served as Director of Internal Audit from February 24, 1994 until May 24, 2000.

We have adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees (including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and principal accounting officer) and have posted the Code of Conduct on our web site. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 10 of Form 8-K relating to amendments to or waivers from any provision of our Code of Conduct applicable to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and principal accounting officer by posting this information on our website. Our Internet address is www.tredegar.com. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into other filings we make with the SEC.

Because our common stock is listed on the NYSE, our chief executive officer is required to make, and he has made, an annual certification to the NYSE stating that he was not aware of any violation by us of the corporate governance listing standards of the NYSE. Our chief executive officer made his annual certification to that effect to the NYSE as of May 26, 2006. In addition, we have filed, as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the certifications of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 to be filed with the SEC regarding the quality of our public disclosure.

Index**Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Compensation of Directors", "Board Meetings of Non-Management Directors and Board Committees - Executive Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Executive Compensation Committee Report" and "Compensation of Executive Officers" is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Stock Ownership" is incorporated herein by reference. The following table summarizes information with respect to equity compensation plans under which securities are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2006.

Column (a)	Column (b)	Column (c)	Column (d)
Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans, Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (b)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders*	1,247,173	\$18.16	1,601,700
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	1,247,173	\$18.16	1,601,700

* Includes shares issuable pursuant to options issued under both the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and the Directors Stock Plan.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Tredegar's Board of Directors" is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information on accounting fees and services included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Audit Fees;" and
- Information on the Audit Committee's procedures for pre-approving certain audit and non-audit services included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Board Meetings, Meetings of Non-Management Directors and Board Committees - Audit Committee Matters".

Index**PART IV****Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

(a) List of documents filed as a part of the report:

(1) Financial statements:

Tredegar Corporation

Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	40-41
Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	42
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005	43
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	44
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	45
Notes to Financial Statements	46-72
Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)	73

(2) Financial statement schedules:

None.

(3) Exhibits:

See Exhibit Index on pages 80-81.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Tredegar Corporation

We have completed integrated audits of Tredegar Corporation's consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated Financial Statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tredegar Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial

statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the method in which it accounts for its defined benefit and other postretirement plans and its share-based compensation in 2006.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Richmond, Virginia
March 1, 2007

Index**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31
(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)

Revenues and other:

Sales	\$	1,116,525	\$	956,969	\$	861,165
Other income (expense), net		1,444		(544)		15,604
		1,117,969		956,425		876,769

Costs and expenses:

Cost of goods sold		944,839		810,621		717,120
Freight		28,096		24,691		22,398
Selling, general and administrative		68,360		64,723		60,030
Research and development		8,088		8,982		15,265
Amortization of intangibles		149		299		330
Interest		5,520		4,573		3,171
Asset impairments and costs associated with exit and disposal activities		4,080		16,334		22,973
Total		1,059,132		930,223		841,287

Income from continuing operations

before income taxes **58,837** 26,202 35,482Income taxes **20,636** 9,973 9,222Income from continuing operations **38,201** 16,229 26,260

Discontinued operations:

Gain from venture capital investment activities
(including an after-tax gain on a tax-related item of
\$2,275 in 2004) - - 2,921

Income from discontinued operations - - 2,921

Net income \$ **38,201** \$ 16,229 \$ 29,181**Earnings per share:**

Basic:

Continuing operations \$ **.99** \$.42 \$.69

Discontinued operations - - .08

Net income \$ **.99** \$.42 \$.77

Diluted:

Continuing operations \$ **.98** \$.42 \$.68

Discontinued operations - - .08

Net income \$ **.98** \$.42 \$.76*See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Index**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

December 31 (In Thousands, Except Share Data)	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,898	\$ 23,434
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of \$8,559 in 2006 and \$5,423 in 2005	121,834	119,330
Income taxes recoverable	10,975	7,163
Inventories	68,930	62,438
Deferred income taxes	6,055	7,778
Prepaid expenses and other	4,558	4,224
Total current assets	253,250	224,367
Property, plant and equipment, at cost:		
Land and land improvements	12,540	12,496
Buildings	95,877	91,400
Machinery and equipment	567,989	528,821
Total property, plant and equipment	676,406	632,717
Less accumulated depreciation	350,643	309,841
Net property, plant and equipment	325,763	322,876
Other assets and deferred charges	64,078	96,527
Goodwill and other intangibles (other intangibles of \$581 in 2006 and \$712 in 2005)	138,696	137,988
Total assets	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 69,426	\$ 61,731
Accrued expenses	41,906	36,031
Current portion of long-term debt	678	-
Total current liabilities	112,010	97,762
Long-term debt	61,842	113,050
Deferred income taxes	75,772	74,287
Other noncurrent liabilities	15,568	11,297
Total liabilities	265,192	296,396
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 13 and 16)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (no par value):		
Authorized 150,000,000 shares;		
Issued and outstanding - 39,286,079 shares in 2006 and 38,737,016 in 2005 (including restricted stock)	120,508	110,706
Common stock held in trust for savings restoration plan (58,632 shares in 2006 and 58,156 in 2005)	(1,291)	(1,284)
Unearned compensation on restricted stock (109,000 shares in 2005)	-	(966)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		

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Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	23
Foreign currency translation adjustment	21,522	14,114
Gain on derivative financial instruments	654	776
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	(21,211)	(2,434)
Retained earnings	396,413	364,427
Total shareholders' equity	516,595	485,362
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758

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Index**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31 (In Thousands)	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181
Adjustments for noncash items:			
Depreciation	44,132	38,490	34,092
Amortization of intangibles	149	299	330
Deferred income taxes	10,155	9,217	1,947
Accrued pension income and postretirement benefits	3,178	(1,979)	(3,999)
Stock option-based compensation expense	970	-	-
Loss from write-down of investment in Novalux	-	5,000	-
Gain on sale of assets	(317)	(4,174)	(7,560)
Loss on asset impairments and divestitures	1,150	9,378	13,811
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts and notes receivable	151	(3,361)	(31,711)
Inventories	(5,080)	2,803	(13,962)
Income taxes recoverable	1,991	(12,966)	61,538
Prepaid expenses and other	(275)	530	(258)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,592	(3,590)	12,269
Other, net	(1,392)	(2,173)	(1,858)
Net cash provided by operating activities	104,605	53,703	93,820
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(40,573)	(62,543)	(55,651)
Acquisitions	-	-	(1,420)
Novalux investment	(542)	(1,095)	(5,000)
Proceeds from the sale of assets and property disposals	475	8,018	10,209
Other, net	-	636	(310)
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,640)	(54,984)	(52,172)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	(6,221)	(6,190)	(6,154)
Debt principal payments and financing costs	(54,530)	(147,846)	(72,750)
Borrowings	4,000	156,500	36,573
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	9,702	1,130	1,871
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(47,049)	3,594	(40,460)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	548	(1,873)	1,863
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	17,464	440	3,051

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		23,434		22,994		19,943
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	40,898	\$	23,434	\$	22,994
Supplemental cash flow information:						
Interest payments (net of amount capitalized)	\$	5,734	\$	4,388	\$	3,264
Income tax payments (refunds), net	\$	7,828	\$	14,915	\$	(50,006)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Index**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Trust for Savings Restoration Compensation	Unearned Restricted Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					Foreign Currency Translation	Gain (Loss) on Derivative Financial Instruments	Pension & Other Post-retirement Benefit Adjust.	
Balance December 31, 2003	38,176,821	\$ 104,991	\$ 331,289	\$ (1,212)	-	\$ 2,770	\$ 9,997	\$ 444	\$ (880)	\$ 447,399
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income	-	-	29,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,181
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Available-for-sale securities adjustment, net of reclassification adjustment (net of tax of \$1,556)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,770)	-	-	-	(2,770)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$4,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,404	-	-	8,404
Reclassification of foreign currency translation loss realized on the sale of the films business in Argentina (net of tax of \$625)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,161	-	-	1,161
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	440

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adjustment (net of tax of \$247)										
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$149)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(276)	(276)
Comprehensive income										36,140
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(6,154)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,154)
Restricted stock grant, net of forfeitures	120,000	1,674	-	-	(1,674)	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted stock amortization	-	-	-	-	272	-	-	-	-	272
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$868) & other	300,701	2,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,785
Tredegear common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	62	(62)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2004	38,597,522	109,450	354,378	(1,274)	(1,402)	-	19,562	884	(1,156)	480,442
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income	-	-	16,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,229
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Available-for-sale securities adjustment, net of reclassification adjustment (net of tax of \$13)	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$2,933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,448)	-	-	(5,448)
Derivative financial instruments adjustment (net of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108)	-	(108)

tax of \$60)										
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,278)	(1,278)
Comprehensive income										9,418
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(6,190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,190)
Restricted stock grant, net of forfeitures and vested shares	(11,000)	(49)	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted stock amortization	-	-	-	-	387	-	-	-	-	387
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$175) & other	150,494	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,305
Tredegear common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	10	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2005	38,737,016	110,706	364,427	(1,284)	(966)	23	14,114	776	(2,434)	485,362
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income	-	-	38,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,201
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Available-for-sale securities adjustment, net of reclassification adjustment (net of tax of \$13)	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	(23)
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$3,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,408	-	-	7,408
Derivative financial instruments adjustment (net of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(122)	-	(122)

tax of \$60)										
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	821	821
Comprehensive income										46,285
Cumulative adjustment for the adoption of SFAS No. 158 relating to pension and other postretirement benefits (net of tax of \$11,354)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,598)	(19,598)
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(6,221)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,221)
Stock-based Compensation expense	(25,500)	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066
Restricted stock amortization	-	(966)	-	-	966	-	-	-	-	-
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$678) & other	574,563	9,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,702
Tredegear common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	6	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Balance December 31, 2006	39,286,079	\$ 120,508	\$ 396,413	\$ (1,291)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,522	\$ 654	\$ (21,211)	\$ 516,595

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tredegear Corporation and Subsidiaries

(In thousands, except Tredegear share and per-share amounts and unless otherwise stated)

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Nature of Operations. Tredegear Corporation and subsidiaries (“Tredegear”) are engaged in the manufacture of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. See Note 15 regarding restructurings and Note 17 regarding discontinued operations.

Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of Tredegear and all of its majority-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, where the local currency is the functional currency, are translated into U.S. Dollars using exchange rates in effect at the period end for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates during each reporting period for results of operations. Adjustments resulting from the translation of these financial statements are reflected as a separate component of shareholders’ equity. We have no foreign subsidiaries where the U.S. Dollar is the functional currency.

Transaction and remeasurement gains or losses included in income were not material in 2006, 2005 and 2004. These amounts do not include the effects between reporting periods that exchange rate changes have on income of our foreign locations that result from translation into U.S. Dollars.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand in excess of daily operating requirements and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, Tredegear had cash and cash equivalents of \$40,898 and \$23,434, respectively, including funds held in foreign locations of \$19,118 and \$14,890, respectively.

Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year. The primary objectives of the policy are safety of principal and liquidity.

Accounts and Notes Receivable. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount invoiced to customers less allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns. Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and arise from the sale of product to customers under typical industry trade terms. Notes receivable are not significant. Past due amounts are determined based on established terms and charged-off when deemed uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on our assessment of probable losses taking into account past due amounts, customer credit profile, historical experience and current economic conditions. Other receivables include insurance recoveries due within one year and value-added taxes related to certain foreign subsidiaries.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) basis, the weighted average cost or the first-in, first-out basis. Cost elements included in work-in-process and finished

goods inventories are raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.

Property, Plant and Equipment. Accounts include costs of assets constructed or purchased, related delivery and installation costs and interest incurred on significant capital projects during their construction periods. Expenditures for renewals and betterments also are capitalized, but expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation applicable to assets retired or sold are removed from the respective accounts, and gains or losses thereon are included in income.

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Property, plant and equipment include capitalized interest of \$885 in 2006, \$1,387 in 2005 and \$762 in 2004.

Depreciation is computed primarily by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 15 to 40 years for buildings and land improvements and 3 to 25 years for machinery and equipment. The average depreciation period for machinery and equipment is approximately 13 years in Film Products and 15 years in Aluminum Extrusions.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets of acquired companies is allocated to goodwill. We assess goodwill for impairment when events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, on an annual basis as of December 1 of each year. Impairment reviews may result in recognition of losses. We have made determinations as to what our reporting units are and what amounts of goodwill, intangible assets, other assets and liabilities should be allocated to those reporting units.

The components of goodwill and other intangibles at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and related amortization periods are as follows:

December 31	2006	2005	Amortization Periods
Carrying value of goodwill:			
Film Products	\$ 103,562	\$ 102,732	Not amortized
Aluminum Extrusions	34,553	34,544	Not amortized
Total carrying value of goodwill	138,115	137,276	
Carrying value of other intangibles:			
Film Products (cost basis of \$1,172 in 2006 and 2005)	581	712	Not more than 17 yrs.
Total carrying value of other intangibles	581	712	
Total carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ 138,696	\$ 137,988	

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of goodwill and other intangibles for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Goodwill and other intangibles:			
Net carrying value, beginning of year	\$ 137,988	\$ 142,983	\$ 140,548
Amortization	(149)	(299)	(330)
Decrease due to sale of AFBS (formerly Therics) assets	-	(4,329)	-
Increase (decrease) due to foreign currency translation and other	857	(367)	2,765
Total carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ 138,696	\$ 137,988	\$ 142,983

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We review long-lived assets for possible impairment when events indicate that impairment may exist. For assets to be held and used in operations, if events indicate that an asset may be impaired, we estimate the future unlevered pre-tax cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Assets are grouped for this purpose at the lowest level for which there are identifiable and independent cash flows. If the sum of these undiscounted pre-tax cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the estimated fair value of the asset,

generally determined on a discounted after-tax cash flow basis.

Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or estimated fair value less cost to sell, with an impairment loss recognized for any writedown required.

Pension Costs and Postretirement Benefit Costs Other than Pensions. Pension costs and postretirement benefit costs other than pensions are accrued over the period employees provide service to the company. Our policy is to fund our pension plans at amounts not less than the minimum requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and to fund postretirement benefits other than pensions when claims are incurred. In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*, effective for public companies for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Accordingly, we were required to recognize the funded status of our pension and other postretirement plans in our December 31, 2006 financial statements, which resulted in a reduction of prepaid pension cost of \$27,651 (included in “Other assets and deferred charges” in the consolidated balance sheets), an increase in related liabilities of \$3,301 (included in “Other noncurrent liabilities” in the consolidated balance sheets), a decrease in noncurrent deferred income liabilities of \$11,354 and a decrease in shareholders’ equity of \$19,598. See Note 11 for more information.

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Postemployment Benefits. We periodically provide certain postemployment benefits purely on a discretionary basis. Related costs for these programs are accrued when it is probable that benefits will be paid and amounts can be reasonably estimated. All other postemployment benefits are either accrued under current benefit plans or are not material to our financial position or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition. Revenue from the sale of products, which is shown net of estimated sales returns and allowances, is recognized when title has passed to the customer, the price of the product is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Amounts billed to customers related to freight have been classified as sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The cost of freight has been classified as a separate line in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction between Tredegar and its customers (such as value-added taxes) are accounted for on a net basis and therefore excluded from revenues.

Research & Development (“R&D”) Costs. R&D costs are expensed as incurred and include primarily salaries, wages, employee benefits, equipment depreciation, facility costs and the cost of materials consumed relating to R&D efforts. R&D costs include a reasonable allocation of indirect costs.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are recognized during the period in which transactions enter into the determination of income for financial reporting purposes, with deferred income taxes being provided at enacted statutory tax rates on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities (see Note 14). We accrue U.S. federal income taxes on unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average common and potentially dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding, determined as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic earnings per share	38,670,757	38,471,348	38,294,996
Incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock	260,305	125,356	211,688
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	38,931,062	38,596,704	38,506,684

Incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock are computed using the average market price during the related period. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, 1,128,393, 2,024,690 and 2,073,990 of average out-of-the-money options to purchase shares were excluded from the calculation of incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation Plans. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (“SFAS 123(R)”). SFAS 123(R) requires us to record compensation expense for all share-based awards. Because we used the modified prospective method in adopting SFAS 123(R), prior periods have not been restated. In addition, the cumulative adjustment (estimated forfeitures) relating to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) in the first quarter of 2006 of \$96,000 has not been separately shown in the income statement due to immateriality.

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For periods presented prior to 2006, we applied Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations and provided the required pro forma disclosures of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (“SFAS 123”). Stock options, stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) and restricted stock grants are accounted for using the intrinsic value method under APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations whereby:

- No compensation cost is recognized for fixed stock option or restricted stock grants unless the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date (ordinarily the date of grant or award) is in excess of the amount the employee is required to pay; and
- Compensation cost for SARs is recognized and adjusted up through the date of exercise or forfeiture based on the estimated number of SARs expected to be exercised multiplied by the difference between the market price of our stock and the amount the employee is required to pay (there were no SARs outstanding at December 31, 2005).

Had compensation cost for stock option grants been determined in 2005 and 2004 based on the fair value at the grant dates, our income and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	2005	2004
Income from continuing operations:		
As reported	\$ 16,229	\$ 26,260
Pro forma for stock option-based employee compensation cost, net of tax, based on the fair value method	(1,073)	(2,133)
Pro forma income from continuing operations	\$ 15,156	\$ 24,127
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations:		
As reported	\$.42	\$.69
Pro forma	.39	.63
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations:		
As reported	\$.42	\$.68
Pro forma	.39	.63

Stock option-based compensation expense included in determining net income in 2006 under SFAS 123(R) was \$970 (\$676 after taxes or 2 cents per share). Compensation cost related to restricted and phantom stock awards included in determining net income from continuing operations was \$188 in 2006, \$386 in 2005 and \$272 in 2004.

The fair value of each option was estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model. The assumptions used in this model for valuing Tredegar stock options granted in 2006 and 2004 are as follows (there were no Tredegar stock options granted in 2005):

	2006	2004
Dividend yield	1.1%	1.2%
Weighted average volatility percentage	38.3%	45.0%
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	4.7%	3.1%
Holding period (years):		
Officers	6.0	n/a
Management	5.0	5.0
Other employees	n/a	3.0

Weighted average exercise price at date of grant
 (also weighted average market price at date of
 grant):

Officers	\$	15.22		n/a
Management		15.32	\$	13.97
Other employees		n/a		13.95

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The dividend yield is the dividend yield on our common stock at the date of grant, which we believe is a reasonable estimate of the expected yield during the holding period. We calculate expected volatility based on the historical volatility of our common stock using a sequential period of historical data equal to the expected holding period of the option. We have no reason to believe that future volatility is likely to differ from the past. The assumed risk-free interest rate is based on observed interest rates (zero coupon U.S. Treasury debt securities) appropriate for the expected holding period. The expected holding period and forfeiture assumptions are based on historical experience. Estimated forfeiture assumptions are reviewed through the vesting period. Adjustments are made if actual forfeitures differ from previous estimates. The cumulative effect of a change in estimated forfeitures is recognized in the period of the change.

Tredegear stock options granted during 2006 and 2004 (there were no Tredegear stock options granted in 2005), and related estimated fair value at the date of grant, are as follows:

	2006	2004
Stock options granted (number of shares):		
Officers	107,500	n/a
Management	342,300	176,950
Other employees	n/a	161,675
Total	449,800	338,625
Estimated weighted average fair value of options per share at date of grant:		
Officers	\$ 6.26	n/a
Management	5.69	\$ 5.54
Other employees	n/a	4.32
Total estimated fair value of stock options granted (in thousands)	\$ 2,620	\$ 1,679

The table above excludes stock options granted to a consultant in 2004. The estimated fair value related to that grant of \$50 was expensed in 2004 in conjunction with services rendered. Additional disclosure of Tredegear stock options is included in Note 10.

AFBS, Inc. (formerly known as Therics, Inc. - see Note 15 for additional information regarding its restructuring in 2005) stock options granted in 2004 and assumptions used in determining related pro forma compensation expense are as follows (there were no significant grants of AFBS stock options after 2004):

Assumptions Used in Determining Pro Forma Comp. Expense for AFBS Stock Options Granted in 2004 & Other Data			
Assumptions used in		Other assumptions and items:	
Black-Scholes options-pricing model:		Vesting period (years)	0.4 - 4
Dividend yield	0.0%	AFBS stock options granted:	
Volatility percentage (a)	95%	3rd quarter 2004	7,906,149
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	4.1%	1st quarter 2004	30,809,000
Holding period (years)	7.0	Aggregate estimated fair value of options	
Weighted average estimated fair value per share		at date of grant:	
	\$.090	3rd quarter 2004	\$ 584

of underlying stock at date of grant (b)			
Weighted average estimated fair value of		1st quarter 2004	\$ 2,271
options per share at date of grant	\$.074		

(a) Volatility estimated for AFBS based on Orthovita, Inc. (NASDAQ: VITA), a comparable company.

(b) Estimated fair value of underlying stock equaled the stock option exercise price at date of grant.

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Financial Instruments. We use derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging aluminum price volatility and interest rate and currency exchange rate exposures that exist as part of ongoing business operations. Our derivative financial instruments are designated as and qualify as cash flow hedges and are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. A change in the fair value of the derivative that is highly effective as and that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge is recorded in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income are reclassified to earnings in the periods in which earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. Such gains and losses are reported on the same line as the underlying hedged item. Any hedge ineffectiveness (which represents the amount by which the changes in the fair value of the derivative exceed the variability in the cash flows of the forecasted transaction) is recorded in current period earnings. The amount of gains and losses recognized for hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial in 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Our policy requires that we formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. We also formally assess (both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis) whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items and whether those derivatives may be expected to remain highly effective in future periods. When it is determined that a derivative is not (or has ceased to be) highly effective as a hedge, we discontinue hedge accounting prospectively.

As a policy, we do not engage in speculative or leveraged transactions, nor do we hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

The cash flows related to financial instruments are classified in the statements of cash flows in a manner consistent with those of the transactions being hedged.

Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income, which is included in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity, is defined as net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes changes in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments and minimum pension liability adjustments, all recorded net of deferred income taxes directly in shareholders' equity.

The available-for-sale securities adjustment included in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity is comprised of the following components:

	2006		2005		2004
Available-for-sale securities adjustment:					
Unrealized net holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ 20	\$	36	\$	1,872
Income taxes	(7)		(13)		(655)
Reclassification adjustment for net losses (gains) realized in income	(56)		-		(6,134)
Income taxes	20		-		2,147
Available-for-sale securities adjustment	\$ (23)	\$	23	\$	(2,770)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards. In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*. The FSP is effective for the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. The FSP eliminates the accrual method of accounting for major maintenance activities, but continues to permit the use of the direct expensing, built-in overhaul and deferral methods. The FSP also continues to require accruals or deferrals for interim periods of annual costs that clearly benefit two or more interim periods. We are evaluating the FSP and have not determined whether or not it will have a material effect on our financial position

or results of operations.

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In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, clarifying the accounting for uncertain tax positions. The interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with earlier application encouraged. We are evaluating the interpretation and have not determined if it will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

2**ACQUISITIONS AND INVESTMENTS**

On July 23, 2004, a subsidiary of Tredegar purchased the assets of Yaheng Perforated Film Material Co., Ltd. ("Yaheng") for approximately \$1,420. Yaheng, based in Shanghai, China, had 21 employees at the acquisition date and manufactures apertured nonwovens used primarily in personal care markets. The purchase price was allocated to accounts receivable (\$26), inventories (\$45), property, plant and equipment (\$288), patents (\$822), employment agreements (\$150), goodwill (\$215), deferred income tax liabilities (\$56) and accrued expenses (\$70). Property, plant and equipment is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over approximately 10 years, patents are being amortized on a straight-line basis over approximately 7 years, and employment agreements are being amortized on a straight-line basis over approximately 3 years. The operating results for Yaheng have been included in the consolidated statements of income since the date acquired. Pro forma results for the acquisition are immaterial.

In August of 2004, we invested \$5,000 in Novalux, Inc., a developer of laser technology for potential use in a variety of applications. In October 2005, we invested an additional \$1,095 in a new convertible secured bridge financing for Novalux bringing our aggregate investment to \$6,095 at December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, the investment in Novalux was written down to estimated fair value of \$1,095. The reduction in estimated fair value at the end of 2005 was due to longer than anticipated delays both in bringing the company's technology to market and in obtaining key development partnerships as well as liquidity issues. The loss from the write-down in 2005 is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the operating profit by segment table in Note 3. Subsequent to the first quarter of 2006, Novalux prospects improved and we invested an aggregate of \$542 in May and September of 2006. As of December 31, 2006, our investment in Novalux was \$6,637. Our carrying value in Novalux of \$1,637 and \$1,095 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, is included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in the consolidated balance sheet. Our voting ownership of Novalux as of December 31, 2006 is approximately 12% (11% on a fully diluted basis).

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BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Information by business segment and geographic area for the last three years is provided below. There are no accounting transactions between segments and no allocations to segments. Net sales (sales less freight) and operating profit from ongoing operations are the measures of sales and operating profit used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing performance. Film Products' net sales to The Procter & Gamble Company ("P&G") totaled \$255,414 in 2006, \$236,554 in 2005 and \$226,122 in 2004. These amounts include plastic film sold to others that convert the film into materials used with products manufactured by P&G.

	<i>Net Sales</i>		
	2006	2005	2004
Film Products	\$ 511,169	\$ 460,277	\$ 413,257
Aluminum Extrusions	577,260	471,749	425,130
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	252	380
Total net sales	1,088,429	932,278	838,767
Add back freight	28,096	24,691	22,398
Sales as shown in consolidated statements of income	\$ 1,116,525	\$ 956,969	\$ 861,165
	<i>Operating Profit</i>		
	2006	2005	2004
Film Products:			
Ongoing operations	\$ 57,645	\$ 44,946	\$ 43,259
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on the sale of assets (a)	221	(3,955)	(10,438)
Aluminum Extrusions:			
Ongoing operations	22,031	19,302	22,637
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on the sale of assets (a)	(1,434)	122	(10,553)
Other (a)	-	-	7,316
AFBS (formerly Therics):			
Ongoing operations	-	(3,467)	(9,763)
Loss on investment in Therics, LLC	(25)	(145)	-
Restructurings (a)	(637)	(10,318)	(2,041)
Total	77,801	46,485	40,417
Interest income	1,240	586	350
Interest expense	5,520	4,573	3,171
Gain on sale of corporate assets (a)	56	61	7,560
Loss from write-down of investment in Novalux (a)	-	5,000	-
Stock option-based compensation expense	970	-	-
Corporate expenses, net (a)	13,770	11,357	9,674
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	58,837	26,202	35,482
Income taxes (a)	20,636	9,973	9,222
Income from continuing operations	38,201	16,229	26,260
Income from discontinued operations (a)	-	-	2,921
Net income	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181

(a)

See Notes 2 and 15 for more information on losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, unusual items, gains from sale of assets, investment write-down and other items, and Note 17 for more information on discontinued operations.

- (b) The difference between total consolidated sales as reported in the consolidated statements of income and segment and geographic net sales reported in this note is freight of \$28,096 in 2006, \$24,691 in 2005, and \$22,398 in 2004.
- (c) Information on exports and foreign operations are provided on the next page. Cash and cash equivalents includes funds held in foreign locations of \$19,118, \$14,890 and \$21,410 at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Export sales relate almost entirely to Film Products. Foreign operations in The Netherlands, Hungary, China, Italy, Brazil and Argentina (operations in Argentina were sold in the third quarter of 2004) also relate to Film Products. Sales from our locations in The Netherlands, Hungary and Italy are primarily to customers located in Europe. Sales from our locations in China (Guangzhou and Shanghai) are primarily to customers located in China, but also include other customers in Asia. Foreign operations in Canada relate to Aluminum Extrusions. Sales from our locations in Canada are primarily to customers located in the U.S. and Canada.

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December 31	<i>Identifiable Assets</i>		
	2006	2005	2004
Film Products	\$ 498,961	\$ 479,286	\$ 472,810
Aluminum Extrusions	209,395	214,374	210,894
AFBS (formerly Therics)	2,420	2,759	8,613
Subtotal	710,776	696,419	692,317
General corporate	30,113	61,905	54,163
Cash and cash equivalents (c)	40,898	23,434	22,994
Total	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758	\$ 769,474

	<i>Depreciation and Amortization</i>			<i>Capital Expenditures</i>		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Film Products	\$ 31,847	\$ 26,673	\$ 21,967	\$ 33,168	\$ 50,466	\$ 44,797
Aluminum Extrusions	12,323	11,484	10,914	7,381	11,968	10,007
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	437	1,300	-	36	275
Subtotal	44,170	38,594	34,181	40,549	62,470	55,079
General corporate	111	195	241	24	73	572
Total	\$ 44,281	\$ 38,789	\$ 34,422	\$ 40,573	\$ 62,543	\$ 55,651

	<i>Net Sales by Geographic Area (c)</i>		
	2006	2005	2004
United States	\$ 606,410	\$ 495,900	\$ 441,891
Exports from the United States to:			
Canada	42,669	44,870	27,663
Latin America	4,364	9,428	16,668
Europe	8,944	8,311	15,768
Asia	50,096	40,476	31,617
Foreign operations:			
Canada	173,471	144,090	147,145
The Netherlands	91,476	83,649	66,856
Hungary	29,152	33,573	34,721
China	42,460	36,823	25,291
Italy	14,323	15,866	12,423
Brazil and Argentina (2004)	25,064	19,292	18,724
Total (b)	\$ 1,088,429	\$ 932,278	\$ 838,767

December 31	<i>Identifiable Assets by Geographic Area (c)</i>			<i>Property, Plant & Equipment, Net by Geographic Area (c)</i>		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
United States	\$ 446,005	\$ 444,144	\$ 427,240	\$ 176,160	\$ 178,154	\$ 163,383
Foreign operations:						
Canada	89,354	92,328	92,290	38,151	41,208	38,610

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The Netherlands	70,609	67,683	75,449	53,905	54,331	58,370
Hungary	20,039	18,505	27,308	12,475	12,787	19,371
China	53,633	40,599	38,713	34,671	26,104	25,684
Italy	16,734	17,997	20,785	3,565	3,093	3,991
Brazil	14,402	15,163	10,532	4,892	5,205	5,037
General corporate	30,113	61,905	54,163	1,944	1,994	2,246
Cash and cash equivalents (c)	40,898	23,434	22,994	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758	\$ 769,474	\$ 325,763	\$ 322,876	\$ 316,692

See footnotes on prior page and a reconciliation of net sales to sales as shown in the consolidated statements of income.

Index**4 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE**

Accounts and notes receivable consist of the following:

December 31	2006	2005
Trade, less allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of \$8,559 in 2006 and \$5,423 in 2005	\$ 116,943	\$ 112,968
Other	4,891	6,362
Total	\$ 121,834	\$ 119,330

The allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns increased by \$3,136 in 2006, \$110 in 2005 and \$865 in 2004. The changes in 2006, 2005 and 2004 were comprised of increases to the allowance for charges to expense of \$3,911, \$612 and \$956, respectively, decreases in the allowance for income from recoveries of \$57, \$15 and \$5, respectively, decreases in the allowance for write-offs of \$696, \$403 and \$413, respectively, and foreign exchange and other adjustments to the allowance of minus \$22, minus \$84 and plus \$327, respectively.

5 INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

December 31	2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 15,412	\$ 12,838
Work-in-process	4,540	3,685
Raw materials	34,185	33,043
Stores, supplies and other	14,793	12,872
Total	\$ 68,930	\$ 62,438

Inventories stated on the LIFO basis amounted to \$17,230 at December 31, 2006 and \$19,843 at December 31, 2005, which are below replacement costs by approximately \$26,139 at December 31, 2006 and \$29,164 at December 31, 2005. During 2006, inventories accounted for on a LIFO basis declined, which resulted in cost of goods sold being stated at below current replacement costs by approximately \$5,400 (\$5,300 in Film Products, including \$2,900 associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, and \$100 in Aluminum Extrusions). During 2005, inventories accounted for on a LIFO basis declined, which resulted in cost of goods sold being stated at below current replacement costs by approximately \$2,300 (\$2,100 in Film Products and \$200 in Aluminum Extrusions).

6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, we enter into fixed-price forward sales contracts with certain customers for the sale of fixed quantities of aluminum extrusions at scheduled intervals. In order to hedge our exposure to aluminum price volatility under these fixed-price arrangements, which generally have a duration of not more than 12 months, we enter into a combination of forward purchase commitments and futures contracts to acquire or hedge aluminum, based on the scheduled deliveries. The futures contracts are designated as and accounted for as cash flow hedges. These contracts involve elements of credit and market risk that are not reflected on our balance sheet, including the risk of

dealing with counterparties and their ability to meet the terms of the contracts. The counterparties to our forward purchase commitments are major aluminum brokers and suppliers, and the counterparties to our futures contracts are major financial institutions. Fixed-price forward sales contracts are only made available to our best and most credit-worthy customers. The notional amount of aluminum futures contracts that hedged fixed-price forward sales contracts was \$15,865 (13,016 pounds of aluminum) at December 31, 2006 and \$5,367 (6,393 pounds of aluminum) at December 31, 2005. Unrealized gains in excess of losses on aluminum futures contracts that hedge fixed-price forward sales contracts of \$1,184 (\$728 after taxes) and \$1,213 (\$776 after taxes) at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The portion of aluminum futures contracts that was ineffective in hedging fixed-price forward sales contracts was immaterial in 2006, 2005 and 2004.

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In the past we have used interest rate swaps with large major financial institutions to manage interest rate exposure, but there have been no interest rate swaps outstanding since 2003.

We have partially hedged our exposure to the Canadian Dollar (“CAD”) and Euro (“EUR”) as shown in the following tables (accounted for as cash flow hedges):

(In Thousands Except Exchange Rates)

Description of Currency Exposure, Options Hedging Strategy	Notional Amount as a % of Forecasted USD-Equiv. Net	CAD-Option Related Costs for	Option Premium (Paid)	Call Put	CAD/USD	12/31/06 Included in Price of	Reference Counterparty	USD-Equivalent Average from	Pretax Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Option at	Cash (Paid to) Received from	Gain (Loss) on Options Recognized in Income for Period
									USD-Equivalent Gain (Loss) on Option at		Gain (Loss) on Options Recognized in Income for Period
	Notional										
	Amount										
	of Option										