

FERRO CORP
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2007

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

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 1-584

FERRO CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

(State of Corporation)

34-0217820

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**1000 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, OH**

(Address of Principal executive offices)

44114

(Zip Code)

216-641-8580

(Telephone Number)

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 the past 90 days. YES NO

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

At April 30, 2007, there were 43,392,635 shares of Ferro Common Stock, par value \$1.00, outstanding.

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)
Ferro Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	Adjusted 2006
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net sales	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153
Cost of sales	422,925	397,319
Gross profit	106,780	107,834
Selling, general and administrative expenses	78,757	79,104
Restructuring charges	1,531	
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense	17,446	13,250
Interest earned	(965)	(744)
Foreign currency transactions, net	511	321
Miscellaneous (income) expense, net	(1,269)	3,400
Income before taxes	10,769	12,503
Income tax expense	4,534	4,107
Income from continuing operations	6,235	8,396
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	156	126
Net income	6,079	8,270
Dividends on preferred stock	286	328
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,793	\$ 7,942
Per common share data		
Basic earnings :		
From continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings:		
From continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19

Cash dividends declared	\$ 0.145	\$ 0.145
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**Ferro Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	March 31, 2007	Adjusted December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,541	\$ 16,985
Accounts and trade notes receivable, net	235,872	220,899
Note receivable from Ferro Finance Corporation	18,590	16,083
Inventories	290,548	269,234
Deposits for precious metals	400	70,073
Deferred income taxes	12,969	12,291
Other current assets	27,346	25,877
Total current assets	603,266	631,442
Other assets		
Property, plant and equipment, net	526,786	526,802
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	406,148	406,340
Deferred income taxes	89,934	94,490
Other non-current assets	103,554	82,528
Total assets	\$ 1,729,688	\$ 1,741,602
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Loans payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 5,956	\$ 10,764
Accounts payable	250,036	237,018
Income taxes		8,951
Accrued payrolls	37,278	33,164
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	81,989	91,150
Total current liabilities	375,259	381,047
Other liabilities		
Long-term debt, less current portion	534,819	581,654
Postretirement and pension liabilities	192,188	194,427
Deferred income taxes	17,901	11,037
Other non-current liabilities	56,008	21,599
Total liabilities	1,176,175	1,189,764
Series A convertible preferred stock	16,118	16,787
Shareholders equity		
Common stock	52,323	52,323
Paid-in capital	157,524	158,504
Retained earnings	588,267	600,638

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(58,366)	(65,138)
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(202,353)	(211,276)
Total shareholders' equity	537,395	535,051
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,729,688	\$ 1,741,602

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders Equity and Comprehensive Income**

	Common Shares in Treasury		Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Share- holders Equity
	Shares	Amount				(Loss)	
Balances at December 31, 2006 - Adjusted							
Net income	9,458	\$ (211,276)	\$ 52,323	\$ 158,504	\$ 600,638 6,079	\$ (65,138)	\$ 535,051 6,079
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:							
Foreign currency translation adjustment						6,900	6,900
Postemployment benefit liability adjustments						263	263
Raw material commodity swap adjustments						(391)	(391)
Total comprehensive income							12,851
Cash dividends:							
Common					(6,243)		(6,243)
Preferred					(286)		(286)
Federal tax benefits					12		12
Transactions involving benefit plans	(498)	8,923		(980)			7,943
Adjustment to initially apply FIN No. 48 as of January 1, 2007					(11,933)		(11,933)
Balances at March 31, 2007	8,960	\$ (202,353)	\$ 52,323	\$ 157,524	\$ 588,267	\$ (58,366)	\$ 537,395

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Ferro Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	Adjusted 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 6,079	\$ 8,270
Depreciation and amortization	21,779	17,992
Precious metals deposits	69,673	(60,000)
Accounts and trade notes receivable, inventories, and accounts payable	(20,036)	(36,792)
Other changes in current assets and liabilities, net	(10,729)	(10,600)
Other adjustments, net	(2,977)	2,651
Net cash used for continuing operations	63,789	(78,479)
Net cash provided by (used for) discontinued operations	12	(208)
Net cash used for operating activities	63,801	(78,687)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(12,811)	(8,247)
Proceeds from sale of assets and businesses	1,964	835
Other investing activities	158	(246)
Net cash used for investing activities	(10,689)	(7,658)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net (repayments) borrowings under short term facilities	(5,983)	341
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	190,034	276,400
Proceeds from term loan facility	55,000	
Principal payments on revolving credit facility	(290,601)	(181,400)
Debt issue costs paid		(4,750)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6,128	2,126
Cash dividends paid	(6,529)	(6,466)
Other financing activities	(863)	(1,099)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(52,814)	85,152
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	258	317
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	556	(876)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	16,985	17,413
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17,541	\$ 16,537
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 20,173	\$ 14,096
Income taxes	\$ 3,698	\$ 1,545

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Ferro Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Basis of Presentation**

Ferro Corporation (Ferro, we, us or the Company) prepared these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Ferro Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the timing and amount of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses reported and disclosed. Actual amounts could differ from our estimates, resulting in changes in revenues or costs that could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. In our opinion, we made all adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation, and those adjustments are of a normal recurring nature unless otherwise noted. Due to differing business conditions, our various initiatives, and some seasonality, the results for the three months ended March 31, 2007, are not necessarily indicative of the results expected in subsequent quarters or for the full year.

2. Accounting Methods Adopted in the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007

On January 1, 2007, we elected to change our costing method for our inventories not already costed under the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, while in prior years, these inventories were costed under the lower of cost of market using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. The percentage of inventories accounted for under the LIFO method for the carrying amount of U.S. inventories and consolidated inventories was 13.8% and 6.2%, respectively, at December 31, 2006. We believe the FIFO method is preferable as it conforms the inventory costing methods for all of our inventories to a single method and improves comparability with our industry peers. The FIFO method also better reflects current acquisition cost of those inventories on our consolidated balance sheets and enhances the matching of future cost of sales with revenues. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, (SFAS No. 154), all prior periods presented have been adjusted to apply the new method retrospectively. The effect of the change in our inventory costing method includes the LIFO reserve and related impact on the obsolescence reserve. This change increased our inventory balance by \$13.7 million and increased retained earnings, net of income tax effects, by \$8.5 million as of January 1, 2006.

On January 1, 2007, we also changed our accounting method of accruing for major planned overhauls. FASB Staff Position No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Maintenance Activities*, (AUG AIR-1), prohibits our prior policy of accruing for major planned overhauls in advance of when the actual costs are incurred. Under our new policy, the costs of major planned overhauls are expensed when incurred. All prior periods presented have been adjusted to apply the new method retrospectively. Adoption of this accounting pronouncement decreased our accrued expenses and other current liabilities by \$2.2 million and increased retained earnings, net of income tax effects, by \$1.5 million as of January 1, 2006.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies what criteria must be met prior to recognition of the financial statement benefit of a position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, accounting for income taxes in interim periods, and income tax disclosures. The adoption of this interpretation decreased the opening balance of retained earnings by \$11.9 million as of January 1, 2007. We have elected to continue to report interest and penalties as income tax expense.

On January 1, 2007, we also adopted FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*, (FAS No. 156). This statement requires an entity to recognize at fair value, if practicable, a servicing asset or liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in certain situations primarily relating to off-balance sheet arrangements. Ferro provides

normal collection and administration services for its U.S. trade accounts receivable sold to Ferro Finance Corporation (FFC). Ferro receives a fee for these services that approximates their fair value. Therefore, the adoption of FAS No. 156 did not have an effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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We have presented the effects of the changes in accounting principles for inventory costs and for major planned overhauls for 2007 and 2006 below. We combined certain financial statement line items if they were not affected by the changes in accounting principles.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

	Three months ended March 31, 2007		
	Computed	Change	Reported
	under	to	under
	LIFO	FIFO	FIFO
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net sales	\$ 529,705	\$	\$ 529,705
Cost of sales	423,024	(99)	422,925
Gross profit	106,681	99	106,780
Selling, general and administrative expenses	78,757		78,757
Restructuring charges	1,531		1,531
Other expense	15,723		15,723
Income before taxes	10,670	99	10,769
Income tax expense	4,495	39	4,534
Income from continuing operations	6,175	60	6,235
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	156		156
Net income	6,019	60	6,079
Dividends on preferred stock	286		286
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,733	\$ 60	\$ 5,793
 Per common share data			
Basic earnings:			
From continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.14
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.14
Diluted earnings:			
From continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.14
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.14

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	Three months ended March 31, 2006			
	Originally	Change to	Adoption of	
	Reported	FIFO	AIR-1	Adjusted
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net sales	\$ 505,153	\$	\$	\$ 505,153
Cost of sales	397,246	178	(105)	397,319
Gross profit	107,907	(178)	105	107,834
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79,104			79,104
Other expense	16,227			16,227
Income before taxes	12,576	(178)	105	12,503
Income tax expense	4,138	(66)	35	4,107
Income from continuing operations	8,438	(112)	70	8,396
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	126			126
Net income	8,312	(112)	70	8,270
Dividends on preferred stock	328			328
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 7,984	\$ (112)	\$ 70	\$ 7,942
Per common share data				
Basic earnings:				
From continuing operations	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.19
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings:				
From continuing operations	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.19
From discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.19

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	March 31, 2007		
	Computed	Change	Reported
	under	to	under FIFO
	LIFO	FIFO	under FIFO
	(Dollars in thousands)		
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Inventories	\$ 275,728	\$ 14,820	\$ 290,548
Deferred income taxes	18,623	(5,654)	12,969
Other current assets	299,749		299,749
Total current assets	594,100	9,166	603,266
Other assets	1,126,422		1,126,422
Total assets	\$ 1,720,522	\$ 9,166	\$ 1,729,688
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities	\$ 375,259	\$	\$ 375,259
Other liabilities	800,916		800,916
Total liabilities	1,176,175		1,176,175
Series A convertible preferred stock	16,118		16,118
Shareholders equity			
Retained earnings	579,101	9,166	588,267
Other shareholders equity	(50,872)		(50,872)
Total shareholders equity	528,229	9,166	537,395
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,720,522	\$ 9,166	\$ 1,729,688

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	Originally Reported	December 31, 2006 Change to FIFO (Dollars in thousands)	Adoption of AUG AIR-1	Adjusted
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Inventories	\$ 254,513	\$ 14,721	\$	\$ 269,234
Deferred income taxes	18,175	(5,615)	(269)	12,291
Other current assets	349,917			349,917
Total current assets	622,605	9,106	(269)	631,442
Other assets				
Deferred income taxes	94,662		(172)	94,490
Other non-current assets	1,015,670			1,015,670
Total assets	\$ 1,732,937	\$ 9,106	\$ (441)	\$ 1,741,602
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Income taxes	\$ 8,732	\$	\$ 219	\$ 8,951
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	93,206		(2,056)	91,150
Other current liabilities	280,946			280,946
Total current liabilities	382,884		(1,837)	381,047
Other liabilities				
	808,717			808,717
Total liabilities	1,191,601		(1,837)	1,189,764
Series A convertible preferred stock	16,787			16,787
Shareholders equity				
Retained earnings	590,136	9,106	1,396	600,638
Other shareholders equity	(65,587)			(65,587)
Total shareholders equity	524,549	9,106	1,396	535,051
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,732,937	\$ 9,106	\$ (441)	\$ 1,741,602

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Three months ended March 31, 2007		
	Computed	Change	Reported
	under	to	under
	LIFO	FIFO	FIFO
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 6,019	\$ 60	\$ 6,079
Depreciation and amortization	21,779		21,779
Precious metals deposits	69,673		69,673
Accounts and trade notes receivable, inventories, and accounts payable	(27,097)	(99)	(27,196)
Other changes in current assets and liabilities, net	(3,569)		(3,569)
Other adjustments, net	(3,016)	39	(2,977)
Net cash used for continuing operations	63,789		63,789
Net cash used for discontinued operations	12		12
Net cash used for operating activities	63,801		63,801
Cash flows from investing activities	(10,689)		(10,689)
Cash flows from financing activities	(52,814)		(52,814)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	258		258
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	556		556
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	16,985		16,985
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17,541	\$	\$ 17,541

	Three months ended March 31, 2006			
	Originally	Change	Adoption	
	Reported	to	of	Adjusted
		FIFO	AUG	
		AIR-1		
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income	\$ 8,312	\$ (112)	\$ 70	\$ 8,270
Depreciation and amortization	17,992			17,992
Precious metals deposits	(60,000)			(60,000)
Accounts and trade notes receivable, inventories, and accounts payable	(36,970)	178		(36,792)
Other changes in current assets and liabilities, net	(10,505)		(95)	(10,600)
Other adjustments, net	2,692	(66)	25	2,651
Net cash used for continuing operations	(78,479)			(78,479)
Net cash used for discontinued operations	(208)			(208)

Net cash used for operating activities	(78,687)			(78,687)
Cash flows from investing activities	(7,658)			(7,658)
Cash flows from financing activities	85,152			85,152
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	317			317
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(876)			(876)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,413			17,413
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 16,537	\$	\$	\$ 16,537

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Interest earned in the three months ended March 31, 2006, of \$0.7 million was reclassified from miscellaneous (income) expense, net, in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

4. Inventories

As noted in Note 2, effective January 1, 2007, we elected to change our costing method for selected inventories. We applied this change in accounting principle by adjusting all prior periods presented retrospectively. Inventories consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2007	Adjusted December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 81,663	\$ 74,160
Work in process	47,836	44,658
Finished goods	161,049	150,416
Total	\$ 290,548	\$ 269,234

In the production of some of our products, we use precious metals, some of which we obtain from financial institutions under consignment agreements with terms of one year or less. The financial institutions retain ownership of the precious metals and charge us fees based on the amounts we consign. These fees were \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and were charged to cost of sales. In November 2005, the financial institutions renewed their requirement for cash deposits from us to provide additional collateral beyond the value of the underlying precious metals. These requirements were substantially reduced in the first quarter of 2007. Outstanding collateral deposits were \$0.4 million at March 31, 2007, and \$70.1 million at December 31, 2006. We had on hand \$125.6 million at March 31, 2007, and \$120.9 million at December 31, 2006, of precious metals owned by financial institutions, measured at fair value.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is reported net of accumulated depreciation of \$711.7 million at March 31, 2007, and \$691.4 million at December 31, 2006.

6. Financing and Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
\$200,000 Senior Notes, 9.125%, due 2009 *	\$ 199,363	\$ 199,273
Revolving credit facility	27,386	127,953
Term loan facility	305,000	250,000
Capital lease obligations	6,610	6,744
Other notes	850	1,008
	539,209	584,978
Less current portion	(4,390)	(3,324)
Total	\$ 534,819	\$ 581,654

* Net of
unamortized
discounts.

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The Company's senior credit rating was B+ by Standard & Poor's Rating Group (S&P) at March 31, 2007. The Company is not currently rated by any other debt-rating agency.

Revolving Credit and Term Loan Facilities

In 2006, we entered into an agreement from a group of lenders for a \$700 million credit facility (the New Credit Facility). The New Credit Facility consists of a five-year, \$250 million multi-currency senior revolving credit facility and a six-year, \$450 million senior term loan facility.

We had \$213.9 million at March 31, 2007, and \$109.3 million at December 31, 2006, available under the revolving credit facility, after reductions for standby letters of credit secured by this facility. In addition, we can request an increase of \$50 million in the revolving credit facility.

In January 2007, we borrowed an additional \$55 million of our term loan facility and used the proceeds to reduce borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We also cancelled the remaining unused term loan commitment of \$145 million, which was reserved to finance the potential accelerated payment of the senior notes, since the default under the senior notes was no longer continuing. As a result of canceling the remaining commitment, we wrote off to interest expense \$2.0 million of deferred fees related to the term loan facility in the first quarter of 2007. At March 31, 2007, we had borrowed \$305.0 million in term loans. The Company is required to make quarterly principal payments of \$0.8 million from April 2007 to July 2011 and \$72.8 million from October 2011 to April 2012 and a final payment of \$72.8 million in June 2012.

Interest rates for borrowings under the New Credit Facility are equal to the sum of (A) at our option, either (1) LIBOR or (2) the higher of the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5% or the Prime Rate and (B) for the revolving credit facility, a variable margin based on Ferro's debt rating, or for the term loan facility, a fixed margin. At March 31, 2007, the average interest rate was 8.3% for revolving credit borrowings and 8.1% for term loan borrowings. At December 31, 2006, the average interest rate was 8.1% for revolving credit borrowings and 8.1% for term loan borrowings.

Senior Notes and Debentures

The senior notes are redeemable at our option at any time for the principal amount then outstanding plus the present value of unpaid interest through maturity. The senior notes are redeemable at the option of the holders only upon a change in control of the Company combined with a rating by either Moody's or S&P below investment grade as defined in the indenture. Currently, the rating by S&P of the senior notes is below investment grade.

Receivable Sales Programs

We have several programs to sell, on an ongoing basis, pools of our trade accounts receivable. These programs accelerate cash collections at favorable financing costs and help us manage the Company's liquidity requirements. In our largest program, we sell substantially all of Ferro's U.S. trade accounts receivable to Ferro Finance Corporation (FFC), a wholly-owned unconsolidated qualified special purpose entity (QSPE). FFC finances its acquisition of trade receivable assets by issuing beneficial interests in (securitizing) the receivables to multi-seller receivables securitization companies (conduits) for proceeds of up to \$100.0 million. FFC had received net proceeds of \$71.7 million at March 31, 2007, and \$60.6 million at December 31, 2006, for outstanding receivables. FFC and the conduits have no recourse to Ferro's other assets for failure of debtors to pay when due, as the assets transferred are legally isolated in accordance with the U.S. bankruptcy laws. Ferro, on behalf of FFC and the conduits, provides normal collection and administration services with respect to the trade accounts receivable sold.

Activity from this program for the three months ended March 31 is detailed below:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Trade accounts receivable sold to FFC	\$ 250,007	\$ 259,563
Cash proceeds from FFC	246,716	245,269
Trade accounts receivable collected and remitted to FFC and the conduits	235,616	245,069

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The carrying amounts of borrowings under the New Credit Facility approximate their fair values, due to their variable market interest rates. The carrying amount of the senior notes was \$199.4 million at March 31, 2007, and \$199.3 million at December 31, 2006. The fair value of the senior notes was \$205.5 million at March 31, 2007, and \$205.5 million at December 31, 2006. The fair value of Ferro's senior notes is based on a third party's estimated bid price.

We manage foreign currency risks principally by entering into forward contracts to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations on transactions. We hedge a portion of our exposure to changes in the pricing of certain raw material commodities principally using swap arrangements that allow us to fix the price of the commodities for future purchase. When we enter into fixed price sales contracts for products with precious metal content, we also enter into a forward purchase arrangement with a precious metals supplier to completely cover the value of the fixed price sales contract. We also purchase portions of our natural gas requirements under fixed price contracts to reduce the volatility of cost changes.

The notional amount, carrying amount and fair value of these derivative instruments were as follows:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Foreign currency forward contracts:		
Notional amount	\$ 117,290	\$ 121,430
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ (500)	\$ (640)
Raw material commodity swaps:		
Notional amount (in metric tons of base metals)	1,847	2,004
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ 768	\$ 1,939
Precious metals forward contracts:		
Notional amount (in troy ounces)	241,194	183,264
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ 305	\$ 192
Marked-to-market natural gas forward purchase contracts:		
Notional amount (in MBTUs)		120,000
Carrying amount and fair value	\$	\$ (442)

8. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007, was \$4.5 million or 42.1% of pre-tax income compared with \$4.1 million or 32.8% of pre-tax income in the prior year quarter ended March 2006. The primary reason for the increase in rate is an increase in the anticipated level of current year earnings to be repatriated from outside the United States.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FIN 48. For further information regarding the adoption of FIN 48, refer to Note 2.

As of January 1, 2007, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$47.4 million, which, if recognized, would have a favorable impact of \$23.5 million on income tax expense. We have recorded accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$3.7 million at January 1, 2007. During the first quarter of 2007, there were no significant changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits. We do not anticipate any significant increase or decrease in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

The Company conducts business globally, and, as a result, the U.S. parent company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the U.S. parent company and its subsidiaries are subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world, including Spain, France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. With few exceptions, we are not subject to federal, state, local or non-U.S. income tax examinations for years before 1999.

Table of Contents**9. Contingent Liabilities**

In February 2003, we were requested to produce documents in connection with an investigation by the United States Department of Justice into possible antitrust violations in the heat stabilizer industry. In April 2006, we were notified by the Department of Justice that the Government had closed its investigation and that the Company was relieved of any obligation to retain documents that were responsive to the Government's earlier document request. Before closing its investigation, the Department of Justice took no action against the Company or any of its current or former employees. The Company was previously named as a defendant in several lawsuits alleging civil damages and requesting injunctive relief relating to the conduct the Government was investigating. We are vigorously defending the Company in those actions and believe we would have a claim for indemnification by the former owner of our heat stabilizer business if the Company were found liable. Because these actions are in their preliminary stages, we cannot determine the outcomes of these lawsuits at this time.

In a July 2004 press release, we announced that our Polymer Additives business performance in the second quarter of 2004 fell short of expectations and that our Audit Committee would investigate possible inappropriate accounting entries in the Polymer Additives business. We were later sued in a series of putative securities class action lawsuits related to this July 2004 announcement. Those lawsuits were consolidated into a single case, and the consolidated case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio against the Company, our deceased former Chief Executive Officer, our former Chief Financial Officer, and a former Operating Vice President of the Company. This claim is based on alleged violations of Federal securities laws. We consider these allegations to be unfounded and are defending this action vigorously. We have notified Ferro's directors and officers liability insurer of the claim. Because this action is in its preliminary stage, we cannot determine the outcome of this litigation at this time.

Also following this July 2004 press release, four derivative lawsuits were filed and subsequently consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. These lawsuits alleged breach of fiduciary duties and mismanagement-related claims. In March 2006, the Court dismissed the consolidated derivative action without prejudice. In April 2006, the plaintiffs filed a motion seeking relief from the judgment that dismissed the derivative lawsuit and seeking to amend their complaint further following discovery. The plaintiffs' motion was denied. Later in April 2006, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Directors and named executives consider the allegations contained in the derivative actions to be unfounded, have vigorously defended this action and will defend against the new filing. We have notified Ferro's directors and officers liability insurer of the claim. Because this appeal is in the preliminary stage, we cannot determine the outcome of this litigation at this time.

Finally, in June 2005, a putative class action lawsuit was filed against the Company and certain former and current employees alleging breach of fiduciary duty with respect to ERISA plans in connection with the matters announced in the July 2004 press release. In October 2006, the parties reached a settlement in principle that would result in the dismissal of the lawsuit with prejudice in exchange for a settlement amount of \$4.0 million, which would be paid by the Company's liability insurer subject to our satisfaction of the remaining retention amount under the insurance policy. The Company and the individual defendants have expressly denied any and all liability. The United States District Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement in November 2006. Several conditions must be met before the settlement becomes final. We do not expect the ultimate outcome of the lawsuit to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In October 2004, the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs' Commercial Policy Division (the Ministry) served on our Belgian subsidiary a mandate requiring the production of certain documents related to an alleged cartel among producers of butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) from 1983 to 2002. Subsequently, German and Hungarian authorities initiated their own national investigations related to the same allegations. Our Belgian subsidiary acquired its BBP business from Solutia Europe S.A./N.V. (SOLBR) in August 2000. Ferro promptly notified SOLBR of the Ministry's actions and requested SOLBR to indemnify and defend Ferro and its Belgian subsidiary with respect to these investigations. In response to our notice, SOLBR exercised its right under the 2000 acquisition agreement to take over the defense and settlement of these matters. In December 2005, the Hungarian authorities imposed a de minimus fine on our Belgian subsidiary, and we expect the German and Belgian authorities also to assess fines for the alleged conduct. We cannot predict the amount of fines that will ultimately be assessed and cannot predict the degree to which

SOLBR will indemnify Ferro's Belgian subsidiary for such fines.

In late February 2007, we discovered that some of the values shown on certificates of analysis provided to customers by a plant in our Specialty Plastics segment were inaccurate. We are working with the customers of the Specialty Plastics business to provide those customers with products that meet their performance requirements and are accurately described on

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the corresponding certificates of analysis. While it is possible some customers may not accept products with new specifications or otherwise assert claims relating to this issue, we cannot predict at this time the financial effects of any resulting lost business or claims.

There are various other lawsuits and claims pending against the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. In our opinion, the ultimate liabilities, if any, and expenses resulting from such lawsuits and claims will not materially affect the consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company.

The Company had bank guarantees and standby letters of credit issued by financial institutions, which totaled \$17.0 million at March 31, 2007, and \$20.8 million at December 31, 2006. These agreements primarily relate to Ferro's insurance programs, natural gas contracts, potential environmental remediation liabilities, and foreign tax payments. If the Company fails to perform its obligations, the guarantees and letters of credit may be drawn down by their holders, and we would be liable to the financial institutions for the amounts drawn.

10. Retirement Benefits

Information concerning net periodic benefit costs of our U.S. pension plans (including our unfunded nonqualified plans), non-U.S. pension plans, and postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans for the three months ended March 31 is as follows:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans		Other Benefit Plans	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Components of net periodic cost:						
Service cost	\$ 316	\$ 2,693	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,681	\$ 152	\$ 217
Interest cost	5,028	5,305	2,260	1,791	859	843
Expected return on plan assets	(5,123)	(4,910)	(1,791)	(1,406)		
Amortization of prior service cost	40	18	27	37	(293)	(91)
Net amortization and deferral	1,476	1,973	141	220		
Curtailement and settlement effects	250					
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,987	\$ 5,079	\$ 2,229	\$ 2,323	\$ 718	\$ 969

The change in net periodic cost is due primarily to the following factors:

A curtailment recognized in the second quarter of 2006 of retirement benefit accumulations for our largest defined benefit plan, which covers certain salaried and hourly employees in the United States. The affected employees now receive benefits in the Company's defined contribution plan that previously covered only U.S. salaried employees hired after 2003. These changes do not affect current retirees or former employees.

Settlements recognized in the second and third quarters of 2006 of certain obligations in our U.S. unfunded nonqualified defined benefit retirement plan, related primarily to a lump sum payment to the beneficiary of our deceased former Chief Executive Officer.

Restructuring activities that will result in closing the Company's Niagara Falls, New York, manufacturing facility by the end of 2007. In the first quarter of 2007, we recorded a net curtailment loss of \$0.3 million for pension benefits related to this closing. We will also record a net curtailment gain of approximately \$1.9 million for other benefits for the closing, but the timing and eventual amount depend on when employees are terminated.

A curtailment recognized in the second quarter of 2006 of eligibility for retiree medical and life insurance coverage for nonunion employees. Only employees age 55 or older with 10 or more years of service as of December 31, 2006, will be eligible for postretirement medical and life insurance benefits. Moreover, these benefits will be available only to those employees who retire by December 31, 2007, after having advised the Company of their retirement plans by March 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**11. Stock-Based Compensation**

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, (FAS 123R) and therefore measure and recognize compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values.

Deferred Stock Units

Under the 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Plan) we granted our directors 36,700 deferred stock units during the three months ended March 31, 2007. Each deferred stock unit represents a forfeitable share of Ferro common stock. At the end of the deferral period, the deferred stock units will be converted into nonforfeitable shares of Ferro common stock based upon the recipients' continued service with the Company. The recipients of the deferred stock units are not entitled to receive dividends during the deferral period. The deferred stock units granted in 2007 contain a deferral period of one year.

Because the deferred stock units may only be paid in shares of Ferro common stock, we will treat them as equity awards under the requirements of FAS 123R. We determined the fair value of the deferred stock units based upon the closing stock price on the date of the grant adjusted downward for the present value of the dividends that will not be paid to recipients of the deferred stock units. We will recognize the related compensation expense evenly over the deferral period.

Compensation Expense Information

The following table contains the total stock-based compensation expense recorded in selling, general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Stock options	\$ 812	\$ 743
Performance shares	509	168
Deferred stock units	111	
Total	\$ 1,432	\$ 911

Grant Information

The following table contains information regarding the stock-based compensation as of and for the three month period ended March 31, 2007:

	Number of Shares or Units Granted	Weighted- Average Fair Value per Share or Unit	Aggregate Grant Date Fair Value of Shares or Units Granted (Dollars in thousands)	Remaining Service or Performance Period (In years)
Stock options	505,000	\$ 6.24	\$ 3,151	3.8
Performance shares	151,600	21.88	3,316	2.8
Deferred stock units	36,700	21.50	789	0.9

12. Restructuring and Cost Reduction Programs

During 2006, we developed and initiated several restructuring programs across a number of our business segments with the objectives of leveraging our global scale, realigning and lowering our cost structure and optimizing capacity utilization.

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The programs are primarily associated with North America and Europe. Management continues to evaluate our business, and therefore, there may be supplemental provisions for new plan initiatives as well as changes in estimates to amounts previously recorded, as payments are made or actions are completed.

In July 2006, we announced that we were restructuring our European operations, including a portion of our Performance Coatings and Color and Glass Performance Materials segments. A portion of our Italian manufacturing operations and administrative functions will be consolidated with Spain, where additional production capacity is being constructed. Additionally, we are consolidating our decorative colors production, primarily from Frankfurt, Germany, to Colditz, Germany. As a result of these activities, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 150 employees. We expect these actions to significantly reduce the cost structure of our manufacturing operations. During the quarter ended March 31, 2007, we recorded charges of \$1.3 million for our operations in Spain, Portugal and France, primarily relating to registration taxes paid and expected employee termination benefits for additional headcount reductions affecting 10 employees. This charge was offset by a \$1.1 million reversal of previously accrued charges related to the ongoing German plan. In March 2007, we reached an agreement with the Betriebsrat der Ferro GmbH (German Works Council) regarding employee termination benefits for employees included in the decorative colors consolidation plan. The agreement provides that a higher number of employees than previously anticipated will participate in a social early retirement plan. As a result, the timing of the related expense recognition will occur ratably over future periods, and the estimated amounts previously accrued were reversed during the first quarter. In total, 37 employees were terminated relating to the European consolidation during the first quarter of 2007.

In November 2006, we announced that we were restructuring the Electronic Materials segment due to excess capacity we had for the production of dielectric and industrial ceramic products. We will cease production at our Niagara Falls, New York, manufacturing facility by the end of 2007 and transfer some of its production to facilities in Penn Yan, New York, and Uden, Netherlands. The closure will impact approximately 150 employees. During the quarter ended March 31, 2007, we recorded \$0.4 million of restructuring charges associated with termination benefits.

In February 2007, we approved an additional restructuring plan for our Specialty Plastics and Polymer Additives segments. As a result, we recorded \$0.7 million of restructuring charges in the quarter ended March 31, 2007, primarily associated with termination benefits affecting 18 employees.

Restructuring charges for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, also include \$0.2 million in accrual adjustments for other cost reduction and restructuring programs prior to 2006.

We have summarized the activities and balances related to our restructuring and cost reduction programs below:

	Employee Termination Benefits	Other Costs	Asset Writedowns	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 6,730	\$ 39	\$ 15,795	\$ 22,564
Gross charges	1,079	452		1,531
Cash payments	(2,630)	(452)		(3,082)
Balance, March 31, 2007	\$ 5,179	\$ 39	\$ 15,795	\$ 21,013

We expect to make cash payments to settle the remaining liability for employee termination benefits and other costs primarily over the next twelve months except where legal or contractual restrictions prevent us from doing so.

Table of Contents**13. Discontinued Operations**

Discontinued operations relate to the Powder Coatings, Petroleum Additives and Specialty Ceramics businesses that we sold in 2002 and 2003. There were no sales, income before taxes or related tax expense, or cash flows from investing or financing activities from discontinued operations in the three months ended March 31, 2007 or 2006. The loss on disposal of discontinued operations includes ongoing legal costs and reserve adjustments directly related to discontinued operations. The disposal of discontinued operations resulted in the following pre-tax loss and related income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Pre-tax loss	\$ 256	\$ 201
Tax benefit	100	75
Net of tax loss	\$ 156	\$ 126

We have continuing environmental remediation obligations that are related to these divestitures, and we had accrued \$3.3 million at March 31, 2007, and \$3.1 million at December 31, 2006, for these matters.

14. Earnings per Share

Details of the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31 are shown below:

	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Basic earnings per share computation:		
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,793	\$ 7,942
Add back: Loss from discontinued operations	156	126
	\$ 5,949	\$ 8,068
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	42,708	42,337
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings per share computation:		
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,793	\$ 7,942
Add back: Loss from discontinued operations	156	126
Plus: Convertible preferred stock	\$ 5,949	\$ 8,068
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	42,708	42,337
Assumed conversion of convertible preferred stock		
Assumed satisfaction of performance share conditions	55	10
Assumed satisfaction of deferred stock unit conditions	5	
Assumed exercise of stock options		

Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding	42,768	42,347
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19

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The convertible preferred shares and the stock options were anti-dilutive for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, and thus not included in the diluted shares outstanding.

15. Reporting for Segments

The Company has six reportable segments: Performance Coatings, Electronic Materials, Color and Glass Performance Materials, Polymer Additives, Specialty Plastics and Other businesses. We have combined our Tile Coating Systems and Porcelain Enamel business units into one reportable segment, Performance Coatings, based on their similar economic and operating characteristics. We have also combined two of our segments, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, because they do not meet the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure.

The accounting policies of our segments are consistent with those described for our consolidated financial statements in the summary of significant accounting policies contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. We measure segment income for internal reporting purposes as net operating profit before interest and taxes. Segment income excludes unallocated corporate expenses and charges associated with restructuring and cost reduction programs.

Net sales to external customers by segment for the three months ended March 31 are presented in the table below. Sales between segments were not material:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Performance Coatings	\$ 138,815	\$ 126,109
Electronic Materials	112,944	107,366
Color and Glass Performance Materials	105,700	94,612
Polymer Additives	82,513	82,723
Specialty Plastics	66,961	71,724
Other businesses	22,772	22,619
Total net sales	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153

Below are each segment's income and reconciliations to income before taxes from continuing operations for the three months ended March 31:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Performance Coatings	\$ 10,683	\$ 9,091
Electronic Materials	6,083	8,281
Color and Glass Performance Materials	15,067	12,771
Polymer Additives	3,106	4,544
Specialty Plastics	3,139	5,791
Other businesses	3,691	1,597
Total segment income	41,769	42,075
Unallocated expenses	(15,277)	(13,345)
Interest expense	(17,446)	(13,250)
Interest earned	965	744
Foreign currency	(511)	(321)
Miscellaneous net	1,269	(3,400)
Income before taxes from continuing operations	\$ 10,769	\$ 12,503

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We sell our products throughout the world, and we attribute sales to countries based on the country where we generate the customer invoice. No single country other than the U.S. represents greater than 10% of our net sales. We have detailed net sales by geographic region for the three months ended March 31 in the table below:

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
United States	\$ 238,406	\$ 248,671
International	291,299	256,482
Total net sales	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153

16. Subsequent Events

In April 2007, we took action to correct operational issues at our South Plainfield, New Jersey, electronic materials manufacturing location related to compliance with proper operating procedures and safety. Although these issues did not result in an increased level of accidents or injuries, additional training was required to improve our production capabilities and instill an improved commitment to safe practices at the site. Manufacturing operations were suspended while this training took place. The majority of manufacturing operations have now been resumed. As a result of this unanticipated interruption, we expect to incur a reduction of \$3 million to \$4 million in income before taxes during the second quarter of 2007.

In May 2007, we initiated discussions with representatives of workers at our Rotterdam, the Netherlands, porcelain enamel manufacturing site regarding possible restructuring actions. The actions, if finalized and executed, would involve the transfer of certain manufacturing operations from Rotterdam to other Company facilities in Spain.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2007 declined to \$6.1 million from \$8.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Earnings declined primarily as a result of higher interest expenses and restructuring charges, partially offset by improved miscellaneous income / expense.

During the quarter, net sales increased by 4.9% as a result of higher sales in the Performance Coatings, Color and Glass Performance Materials and Electronic Materials segments. Sales in Specialty Plastics declined and sales in Polymer Additives were nearly flat, compared to the first quarter of 2006.

Costs for a number of raw materials used in the manufacture of our products continued to rise in the first quarter, while other raw materials costs stabilized or declined. In the aggregate, raw material costs increased during the quarter compared with the first quarter of 2006. However, we have been able to increase prices in excess of the aggregate raw material cost increases.

During the first quarter our total debt declined, largely as a result of successful negotiations to reduce the cash deposits required for precious metal leases. These deposits declined from \$70.1 million on December 31, 2006, to \$0.4 million on March 31, 2007. Overall working capital requirements declined as a result of the decline in precious metal deposits during the first quarter, however, inventories rose to \$290.5 million from \$269.2 million at the end of the prior quarter.

Outlook

General market conditions continue to be favorable in many markets and regions, however there are selected markets that are experiencing weakness. In particular, the North American markets for residential construction and automobiles were weak in the second half of 2006, and that weakness is expected to continue for at least the first half of 2007. This market weakness is expected primarily to affect results from our Specialty Plastics and Polymer Additives segments. We have also seen weakness in the demand from our customers in the capacitor industry who are supplied by our Electronic Materials segment. Markets outside the United States are generally strong, with particular strength continuing in Europe.

We expect to continue to record charges associated with our current and future restructuring programs, particularly related to our rationalization of the manufacturing assets in our European operation. Interest expense is expected to decline somewhat from the first quarter of 2007, as a result of lower deposit requirements on precious metals.

In April 2007, we took action to correct operational issues at our South Plainfield, New Jersey, electronic materials manufacturing location related to compliance with proper operating procedures and safety. Although these issues did not result in an increased level of accidents or injuries, additional training was required to improve our production capabilities and instill an improved commitment to safe practices at the site. Manufacturing operations were suspended while this training took place. The majority of manufacturing operations have now been resumed. As a result of this unanticipated interruption, we expect to incur a reduction of \$3 million to \$4 million in income before taxes during the second quarter of 2007.

In February 2007, we discovered that some of the values shown on certificates of analysis provided to customers in our Specialty Plastics segment were inaccurate. These issues at our Evansville, Indiana, manufacturing facility have been thoroughly investigated and corrected. Corrective actions are expected to result in additional costs related to product reformulation, manufacturing and other expenses of approximately \$1 million per quarter through 2007.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

	Three months ended March 31,			% Change
	2007	2006	\$ Change	
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net sales	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153	\$ 24,552	4.9%
Cost of sales	422,925	397,319	25,606	6.4%
Gross profit	106,780	107,834	(1,054)	-1.0%
Gross profit percentage	20.2%	21.3%		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	78,757	79,104	(347)	-0.4%
Restructuring charges	1,531		1,531	
Other expense (income):				
Interest expense	17,446	13,250	4,196	31.7%
Interest earned	(965)	(744)	(221)	29.7%
Foreign currency transactions, net	511	321	190	59.2%
Miscellaneous expense (income), net	(1,269)	3,400	(4,669)	-137.3%
Income (loss) before taxes	10,769	12,503	(1,734)	-13.9%
Income tax expense (benefit)	4,534	4,107	427	10.4%
Income from continuing operations	6,235	8,396	(2,161)	-25.7%
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	156	126	30	23.8%
Net income	\$ 6,079	\$ 8,270	\$ (2,191)	-26.5%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.05)	-26.3%

Sales in the quarter ended March 31, 2007, increased by 4.9% from the same quarter in 2006. The sales increase was the result of higher sales in each of our segments, with the exception of Specialty Plastics and Polymer Additives. Favorable foreign currency exchange rates, higher prices and improved product mix were primarily responsible for the sales increase. These positive factors were partially offset by lower volumes. Sales growth was strongest in Europe, and sales also grew in Asia and Latin America. Sales declined in the United States, largely as a result of weakness in demand from the residential housing, appliance and automotive markets.

Gross profit was essentially flat during the first quarter of 2007, compared with the first quarter of 2006. Gross profit was reduced by \$2.2 million in the first quarter of 2007 as a result of charges associated with our manufacturing rationalization programs. In addition, higher precious metal prices reduced our gross margin, as a percentage of sales, because increases in precious metal prices are generally passed through to customers with minimal gross margin contribution.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses decreased by \$0.3 million during the quarter. As a percentage of sales, SG&A expense declined from 15.7% in 2006 to 14.9% in 2007. Charges of \$0.5 million, primarily related to our manufacturing rationalization programs, were recorded during the first quarter of 2007. Charges of \$4.8 million were recorded in the first quarter of 2006, mainly related to accounting investigation and

restatement activities.

Restructuring charges of \$1.5 million were recorded in the first quarter of 2007, primarily related to our manufacturing rationalization activities in our Performance Coatings and Color and Glass Performance Materials segments in Europe and our Electronic Materials segment in the United States. There were no restructuring charges recorded in the first quarter of 2006.

Interest expense was higher in the three months ending March 31, 2007, as a result of a \$2.0 million write-off of unamortized fees associated with an unused portion of our term loan arrangements, as well as higher average borrowing levels and higher interest rates on our debt. Our average borrowing levels increased, in part, because of higher cash deposit

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requirements on precious metal consignment arrangements. These deposits were \$70.1 million at the beginning of the first quarter of 2007. However, due to renegotiated agreements, these deposits were reduced to \$0.4 million on March 31. Because the reduction in the deposits occurred primarily at the end of the quarter, the full effect of the reduction on our interest expense will not be apparent until the second quarter of 2007. Our borrowing levels also increased because of higher working capital, especially inventories, used in the operation of the business. Inventories increased by \$21.3 million in the first quarter of 2007 due to higher inventories required to support sales increases in the first and second quarters. Also contributing to the increased inventories were higher costs for raw materials, such as bismuth and nickel, whose costs increased significantly during the first quarter.

Miscellaneous income for the first quarter of 2007 was \$1.3 million, compared to miscellaneous expense of \$3.4 million in the first quarter of 2006. The change in miscellaneous income (expense) was primarily due to the absence of a loss associated with mark-to-market supply agreements that occurred during the first quarter of 2006. In addition, we recorded a gain of \$1.9 million on the sale of property during the first quarter of 2007.

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007, was \$4.5 million or 42.1% of pre-tax income compared with \$4.1 million or 32.8% of pre-tax income in the prior year quarter ended March 2006. The primary reason for the increase in rate is an increase in the anticipated level of current year earnings to be repatriated from outside the United States. The Company expects its full-year 2007 effective tax rate will be approximately 36%.

There were no new businesses included in discontinued operations in the first quarter of 2007. We recorded a loss of \$0.2 million, net of taxes, in the first quarter related to post-closing matters associated with businesses we sold in previous years.

Based upon recent historical trends in the cost of our raw materials, we believe that the adoption of the FIFO method of accounting for all inventories should increase the reported value of inventories and the reported value of those inventories should increase at a rate similar to the overall U.S. general inflation rate over time. The future value of inventories and net income reported under the FIFO method will also exclude any impact related to the liquidation of LIFO layers.

	Three months ended March 31,			% Change
	2007	2006	\$ Change	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Segment Sales				
Performance Coatings	\$ 138,815	\$ 126,109	\$ 12,706	10.1%
Electronic Materials	112,944	107,366	5,578	5.2%
Color & Glass Performance Materials	105,700	94,612	11,088	11.7%
Polymer Additives	82,513	82,723	(210)	-0.3%
Specialty Plastics	66,961	71,724	(4,763)	-6.6%
Other	22,772	22,619	153	0.7%
Total	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153	\$ 24,552	4.9%
Segment Operating Income				
Performance Coatings	\$ 10,683	\$ 9,091	\$ 1,592	17.5%
Electronic Materials	6,083	8,281	(2,198)	-26.5%
Color & Glass Performance Materials	15,067	12,771	2,296	18.0%
Polymer Additives	3,106	4,544	(1,438)	-31.6%
Specialty Plastics	3,139	5,791	(2,652)	-45.8%
Other	3,691	1,597	2,094	131.1%

Total	\$ 41,769	\$ 42,075	\$ (306)	-0.7%
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Performance Coatings Segment Results. Sales increased in Performance Coatings due to increased sales of both tile coatings and porcelain enamel products. The sales increases were driven by improved price and mix, as well as favorable changes in foreign exchange rates. Volume declines partially offset the sales growth within the segment. Regionally, sales

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growth was strongest in Europe and Asia. In North America, demand from appliance and residential construction applications weakened. Operating income increased during the first quarter of 2007 primarily as a result of increased pricing, partially offset by higher raw material costs.

Electronic Materials Segment Results. Sales increases in the Electronic Materials segment were primarily driven by higher precious metal prices and other pricing adjustments, partially offset by lower volumes. Demand for conductive pastes used in solar cells continued to be strong, but we experienced weaker demand from our customers due to supply chain inventory reductions for dielectric materials used in the manufacture of capacitors. Growth was strongest in products sold from the United States and Europe. Operating income declined as a result of raw material cost increases and higher SG&A expense, partially offset by higher prices.

Color and Glass Performance Materials Segment Results. Sales increased in Color and Glass Performance Materials as a result of a combination of favorable exchange rate changes and improved pricing and product mix. Europe and Asia contributed the most to the sales increase, while sales in the United States declined. Operating income improved primarily as a result of increased pricing, partially offset by increased raw materials costs.

Polymer Additives Segment Results. Sales declined slightly in Polymer Additives, compared to the first quarter of 2006. Sales declined in the United States as a result of weaker demand from customers who manufacture products used in residential construction applications. Sales in Europe increased, but not enough to completely offset declines in the United States. During the quarter, our increases in product prices more than offset increases in raw material costs, but were not sufficient to fully offset the effects of volume declines, leading to lower operating income, compared with the prior-year quarter.

Specialty Plastics Segment Results. Sales declined in Specialty Plastics during the first quarter of 2007, primarily as a result of weak demand from United States-based customers who manufacture products used in residential construction, appliance and automotive applications. Sales and manufacturing volumes declined in our filled and reinforced plastics products. This decline was partially offset by increased sales of our colorant and gel coat products. Operating income declined as a result of the effects of lower volume and higher raw material costs which, together, were greater than the operating income benefits from price increases.

	Three months ended			% Change
	March 31 ,			
	2007	2006	\$ Change	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Geographic Revenues				
United States	\$ 238,406	\$ 248,671	\$ (10,265)	-4.1%
International	291,299	256,482	34,817	13.6%
Total	\$ 529,705	\$ 505,153	\$ 24,552	4.9%

Sales declined in the United States, driven by lower sales in the Specialty Plastics, Polymer Additives and Color and Glass Performance Materials segments. These declines were partially offset by sales increases in Electronic Materials and Performance Coatings. International sales increased most strongly in Europe, where sales increased as a result of favorable changes in exchange rates, pricing and mix, and volume. Additional increases were recorded in the Asian and Latin American regions, driven primarily by pricing and mix changes. The international sales increase was driven primarily by sales growth in the Color and Glass Performance Materials, Performance Coatings and Polymer Additives segments.

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	Three months ended March 31 ,			% Change
	2007	2006	\$ Change	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 63,801	\$ (78,687)	\$ 142,488	-181.1%
Net cash used for investing activities	(10,689)	(7,658)	(3,031)	39.6%
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(52,814)	85,152	(137,966)	-162.0%
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	258	317	(59)	-18.6%
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 556	\$ (876)	\$ 1,432	-163.5%

Cash flows from operating activities improved by \$142.5 million in the first quarter of 2007 over the same quarter in 2006. Changes in deposits under our precious metals consignment program provided \$129.7 million of that improvement. In the first quarter of 2007, we received \$69.7 million of these deposits from financial institutions, while in the prior year quarter, we placed \$60.0 million on deposit with financial institutions under this program.

Cash used for investing activities increased by \$3.0 million primarily due to \$5.7 million of increased capital expenditures related to the construction of a freestanding, state-of-the-art plant in Spain, which will produce pigments for the European market, and increased investments in the Asia Pacific region. This increase in cash used for investing activities was partially offset by higher proceeds from asset sales.

Cash flows used in financing activities increased \$138.0 million, of which \$146.9 million related to changes in borrowing activity. In the first quarter of 2007, we used cash to reduce our debt by \$51.6 million. In the prior year quarter, we borrowed \$95.3 million in order to finance the deposits for precious metals noted above and other working capital needs, such as inventories. This increased use of cash was partially offset by debt issue costs of \$4.8 million paid in the first quarter of 2006 as part of our refinancing and increased proceeds to the Company of \$4.0 million in 2007 compared with 2006 related to the exercise of stock options.

Capital Resources and Liquidity*Credit Rating*

In 2006, Standard & Poor's Rating Group (S&P) downgraded the Company's senior credit rating from BB to B+, and Moody's Investor Service, Inc. (Moody's) downgraded its rating from Ba1 to B1 and then withdrew its rating. Moody's cited the absence of audited financial statements for a sustained period of time and the concern that there may be additional delays in receiving audited financials for 2005. Moody's indicated it could reassign ratings to the Company after we filed audited financial statements for 2004 and 2005 with the SEC. We have filed these statements with the SEC and have had initial discussions with Moody's about reinstatement of its ratings.

Revolving Credit and Term Loan Facility

In 2006, we entered into an agreement from a group of lenders for a \$700 million credit facility (the New Credit Facility). The New Credit Facility consists of a five-year, \$250 million multi-currency senior revolving credit facility and a six-year, \$450 million senior term loan facility. At March 31, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants of the New Credit Facility.

At March 31, 2007, we had borrowed \$27.4 million of the revolving credit facility and had \$213.9 million available, after reductions for standby letters of credit secured by this facility. In addition, we can request an increase of \$50 million in the revolving credit facility.

In January 2007, we borrowed an additional \$55 million of our term loan facility and used the proceeds to reduce borrowings under our revolving credit facility. At that time, we also cancelled the remaining unused term loan commitment of \$145 million, which was reserved to finance the potential accelerated payment of the senior notes, since the default under the senior notes was no longer continuing. At March 31, 2007, we had borrowed \$305.0 million in term loans. The Company is required to make quarterly principal payments of \$0.8 million from April 2007 to July 2011 and \$72.8 million from October 2011 to April 2012 and a final payment of \$72.8 million in

June 2012.

Table of Contents*Senior Notes and Debentures*

At March 31, 2007, we had \$200.0 million principal amount outstanding under senior notes, which are due in 2009, and we were in compliance with the covenants under their indentures.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Receivable Sales Programs. We sell, on an ongoing basis, substantially all of Ferro's U.S. trade accounts receivable under an asset securitization program. This program, which expires in 2009, accelerates cash collections at favorable financing costs and helps us manage the Company's liquidity requirements. We sell these trade accounts receivable to Ferro Finance Corporation (FFC), a wholly-owned unconsolidated qualified special purpose entity (QSPE). FFC finances its acquisition of trade receivable assets by issuing beneficial interests in (securitizing) the receivables to multi-seller receivables securitization companies (conduits) for proceeds of up to \$100.0 million. FFC and the conduits have no recourse to Ferro's other assets for failure of debtors to pay when due as the assets transferred are legally isolated in accordance with the U.S. bankruptcy laws. Ferro's consolidated balance sheet does not include the trade receivables sold, but does include a note receivable from FFC to the extent that cash proceeds from the sales of accounts receivable to FFC have not yet been received by Ferro. At March 31, 2007, FFC had received net proceeds of \$71.7 million for outstanding receivables, and the balance of Ferro's note receivable from FFC was \$18.6 million.

Consignment and Customer Arrangements for Precious Metals. In the production of some of our products, we use precious metals, primarily silver for Electronic Materials products and gold for Color and Glass Performance Materials products. We obtain most precious metals from financial institutions under consignment agreements with terms of one year or less. The financial institutions retain ownership of the precious metals and charge us fees based on the amounts we consign. In November 2005, the financial institutions renewed their requirement for cash deposits from us to provide additional collateral beyond the value of the underlying precious metals. These requirements were substantially reduced in the first quarter of 2007. Outstanding collateral deposits decreased from \$70.1 million at December 31, 2006, to \$0.4 million at March 31, 2007. At March 31, 2007, we had on hand \$125.6 million of precious metals owned by financial institutions, measured at fair value.

Bank Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit. At March 31, 2007, the Company and its subsidiaries had bank guarantees and standby letters of credit issued by financial institutions, which totaled \$17.0 million. These agreements primarily relate to Ferro's insurance programs, potential environmental remediation liabilities, and foreign tax payments.

Other Financing Arrangements

In addition, the Company maintains other lines of credit and receivable sales programs to provide global flexibility for the Company's liquidity requirements. Most of these facilities, including receivable sales programs, are uncommitted lines for the Company's international operations.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Adoption of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, (FIN 48) as of January 1, 2007, did not materially impact the Company's liquidity. We do not have significant assets or liabilities related to uncertain tax positions that are expected to be settled in the next twelve months. However, at March 31, 2007, we had recognized approximately \$23.5 million of long-term tax assets and \$36.1 million of long-term tax liabilities, which could be settled more than one year in the future.

Liquidity Requirement

Our liquidity requirements primarily include debt service, purchase commitments, working capital requirements, capital investments, postretirement obligations and dividend payments. Ferro's level of debt and debt service requirements could have important consequences to its business operations and uses of cash flows. However, the liquidity available under our revolving credit agreement, along with liquidity from other financing arrangements, available cash flows from operations, and asset sales, should allow the Company to meet its funding requirements and other commitments.

Critical Accounting Policies and Their Application

A detailed description of our critical accounting policies is contained in *Critical Accounting Policies* within Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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As described below and elsewhere in this quarterly report, we changed our method of valuing selected inventories. Because of this change, the description of the accounting policy regarding our method of valuing our inventories contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, should now state the following:

Inventories

We value inventory at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined utilizing the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

We periodically evaluate the net realizable value of inventories based primarily upon their age, but also upon assumptions of future usage in production, customer demand and market conditions. Inventories have been reduced to the lower of cost or realizable value by allowances for slow moving or obsolete goods. If actual circumstances are less favorable than those projected by management in its evaluation of the net realizable value of inventories, additional write-downs may be required. Slow moving, excess or obsolete materials are specifically identified and may be physically separated from other materials and we dispose of these materials as time and manpower permit.

We maintain raw material on our premises that we do not own, including precious metals consigned from financial institutions and customers, and raw materials consigned from vendors. Although we have physical possession of the goods, their value is not reflected on our balance sheet because we do not have title.

Newly Adopted Accounting Methods

On January 1, 2007, we elected to change our costing method for our inventories not already costed under the lower of cost or market using the FIFO method, while in prior years, these inventories were costed under the lower of cost or market using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. The percentage of inventories accounted for under the LIFO method for U.S. inventories and consolidated inventories was 13.8% and 6.2%, respectively, at December 31, 2006. We adopted the new and preferable method of accounting for these inventories because the FIFO method conforms the inventory costing methods to a single method for all of our inventories and improves comparability with our industry peers. The FIFO method also better reflects current acquisition cost of those inventories on our consolidated balance sheets and enhances the matching of future revenues with cost of sales. All prior periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the new method retrospectively. The newly adopted accounting pronouncement increased our inventory balance by \$14.7 million and \$13.7 million and increased retained earnings, net of income tax effects, by \$9.1 million and \$8.5 million as of January 1, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Because of this change in accounting principle, inventory values at future balance sheet dates should reflect the most current prices we pay for the underlying inventory quantities.

On January 1, 2007, we also changed our accounting method of accruing for major planned overhauls. FASB Staff Position No. AUG AIR-1, *Accounting for Planned Maintenance Activities*, prohibits our prior policy of accruing for major planned overhauls in advance of when the actual costs are incurred. Under our new policy, the costs of major planned overhauls are expensed when incurred. All prior periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the new method retrospectively. Adoption of this accounting pronouncement decreased our accrued expenses and other current liabilities by \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million and increased retained earnings, net of income tax effects, by \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million as of January 1, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FIN 48, which clarifies what criteria must be met prior to recognition of the financial statement benefit of a position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, accounting for income taxes in interim periods, and income tax disclosures. The adoption of this interpretation decreased the opening balance of retained earnings by \$11.9 million as of January 1, 2007. We have elected to continue to report interest and penalties as income tax expense.

On January 1, 2007, we also adopted FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*, (FAS No. 156). This statement requires an entity to recognize at fair value, if practicable, a servicing asset or liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in certain situations primarily relating to off-balance sheet arrangements. Ferro provides normal collection and administration services for its U.S. trade accounts receivable sold to Ferro Finance Corporation (FFC). Ferro receives a fee for these services that approximates their fair value. Therefore, the adoption of FAS

No. 156 did not have an affect on our consolidated financial statements.

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Risk Factors

Certain statements contained here and in future filings with the SEC reflect the Company's expectations with respect to future performance and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements are subject to a variety of uncertainties, unknown risks and other factors concerning the Company's operations and business environment, which are difficult to predict and are beyond the control of the Company. A detailed description of such uncertainties, risks and other factors is contained under the heading "Risk Factors" of Item 1A in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Our exposure to market risks is generally limited to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and costs of raw materials and natural gas.

Our exposure to interest rate risk arises from our debt portfolio. We manage this risk by controlling the mix of fixed versus variable-rate debt after considering the interest rate environment and expected future cash flows. Our objective is to limit the negative effect of rising interest rates on earnings, cash flows and overall borrowing costs, while preserving flexibility and allowing us to benefit during periods of falling rates.

We operate internationally and enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. These transactions expose us to gains and losses arising from exchange rate movements between the dates foreign currencies are recorded and the dates they are settled. We manage this risk by entering into forward currency contracts that offset these gains and losses.

We are also subject to cost changes with respect to our raw materials and natural gas purchases. We attempt to mitigate raw materials cost increases with price increases to our customers. We also hedge a portion of our exposure to changes in the pricing of certain raw material commodities using derivative financial instruments. We hedge our exposure principally through swap arrangements that allow us to fix the pricing of the commodities for future purchases. In addition, we purchase portions of our natural gas requirements under fixed price contracts to reduce the volatility of this cost. For contracts entered into prior to April 2006, we mark these contracts to fair value and recognize the resulting gains or losses as miscellaneous income or expense, respectively. Beginning April 2006, we designated new natural gas contracts as normal purchase contracts, which are not marked-to-market.

Information about our exposure to these market risks and sensitivity analyses about potential losses resulting from hypothetical changes in market rates is presented below:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Variable-rate debt and utilization of asset securitization program:		
Change in annual interest expense from 1% change in interest rates	\$ 4,490	\$ 4,797
Fixed -rate debt:		
Carrying amount	\$ 200,213	\$ 200,281
Fair value	\$ 206,258	\$ 206,399
Change in fair value from 1% increase in interest rate	\$ (3,257)	\$ (3,668)
Change in fair value from 1% decrease in interest rate	\$ 3,327	\$ 3,755
Foreign currency forward contracts:		
Notional amount	\$ 117,290	\$ 121,430
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ (500)	\$ (640)
Change in fair value from 10% appreciation of U.S. dollar	\$ (185)	\$ (1,142)
Change in fair value from 10% depreciation of U.S. dollar	\$ 225	\$ 1,396
Raw material commodity swaps:		
Notional amount (in metric tons of base metals)	1,847	2,004
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ 768	\$ 1,939
Change in fair value from 10% change in forward prices	\$ 901	\$ 1,003
Precious metals forward contracts:		
Notional amount (in troy ounces)	241,194	183,264
Carrying amount and fair value	\$ 305	\$ 192
Change in fair value from 10% change in forward prices	\$ 542	\$ 465
Marked-to-market natural gas forward purchase contracts :		
Notional amount (in MBTUs)		120,000
Carrying amount and fair value	\$	\$ (442)

Change in fair value from 10% change in forward prices		\$	\$	78
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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

A discussion of the Company's Controls and Procedures is contained under Item 9A in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), as of March 31, 2007. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2007.

Additional procedures were performed in order for management to conclude with reasonable assurance that the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the first quarter of 2007, there were no material changes in our internal controls or in other factors that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information on legal proceedings contained in Note 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements is incorporated here by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no changes to the risk factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

No change.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

In April 2006, we received from the Trustee of the senior notes a notice of default caused by our delayed financial filings with the SEC for 2005. In December 2006, we became current with all of our financial reporting requirements under the senior notes, and the related default was no longer continuing. At March 31, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants under the indentures for the senior notes.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the attached Exhibit Index are filed pursuant to Item 6(a) of Form 10-Q.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

FERRO CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: May 10, 2007

/s/ James F. Kirsch
James F. Kirsch
Chairman, President and Chief Executive
Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 10, 2007

/s/ Sallie B. Bailey
Sallie B. Bailey
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
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EXHIBIT INDEX

The following exhibits are filed with this report or are incorporated herein by reference to a prior filing in accordance with Rule 12b-32 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit:

- 3 Articles of Incorporation and by-laws
 - 3.1 Eleventh Amended Articles of Incorporation. (Reference is made to Exhibit 3(a) to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to the Eleventh Amended Articles of Incorporation of Ferro Corporation filed December 28, 1994. (Reference is made to Exhibit 3(b) to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 3.3 Certificate of Amendment to the Eleventh Amended Articles of Incorporation of Ferro filed June 19, 1998. (Reference is made to Exhibit 3(c) to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 3.4 Amended Code of Regulations. (Reference is made to Exhibit 10.01 to Ferro Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 8, 2006, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
- 4 Instruments defining rights of security holders, including indentures
 - 4.1 The rights of the holders of Ferro's Debt Securities issued and to be issued pursuant to an Indenture between Ferro and J. P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (successor-in-interest to Chase Manhattan Trust Company, National Association) as Trustee, are described in the Indenture, dated March 25, 1998. (Reference is made to Exhibit 4(b) to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 4.1.1 Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of June 6, 2006, made by Ferro Corporation and each U.S. Subsidiary, as Grantors, in favor of J. P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee, for the benefit of the Trustee and the Holders under the Indentures. (Reference is made to Exhibit 10.3 to Ferro Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 12, 2006, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 4.1.2 Collateral Sharing Agreement, dated as of June 6, 2006, among National City Bank, as Collateral Agent under the Credit Agreement, J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee under the Indentures, and Ferro Corporation and each other Person listed on the signature pages, as Obligors. (Reference is made to Exhibit 10.4 to Ferro Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 12, 2006, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 4.2 Officers' Certificate dated December 20, 2001, pursuant to Section 301 of the Indenture dated as of March 25, 1998, between the Company and J. P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (the successor-in-interest to Chase Manhattan Trust Company, National Association), as Trustee (excluding exhibits thereto). (Reference is made to Exhibit 4.2 to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)
 - 4.3 Form of Global Note (9 1/8% Senior Notes due 2009). (Reference is made to Exhibit 4.3 to Ferro Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which Exhibit is incorporated here by reference.)

The Company agrees, upon request, to furnish to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission a copy of any instrument authorizing long-term debt that does not authorize debt in excess of 10% of the total assets of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

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18.1 Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Regarding Change in Accounting Principle.

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350.

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350.

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