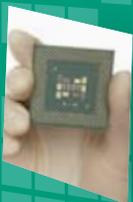




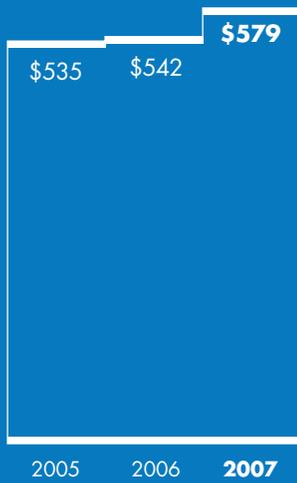
2007 Annual Report

The Secret's Inside

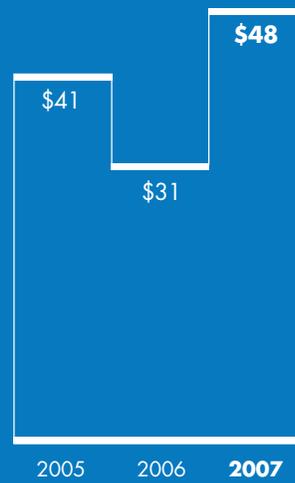


Financial Highlights

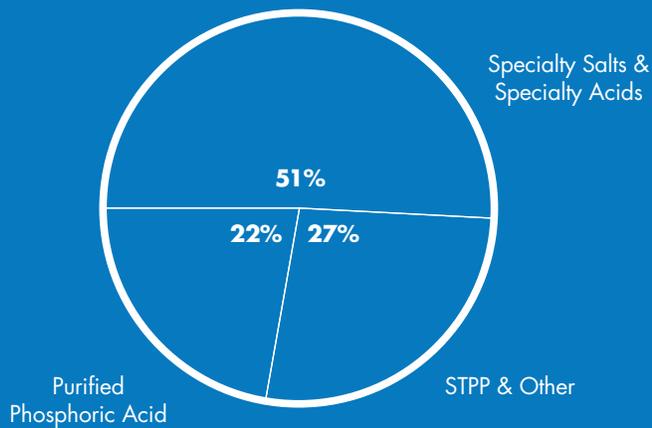
Revenues (millions)



Operating Income (millions)



Revenue by Product Line



Net Debt (millions)



Stock Performance





The Secret is Specialty Phosphates

Phosphorus is an element essential for life—It is present in our bones, teeth and cells. Innophos, a specialty phosphate producer, makes phosphate products that are both essential and present in our daily lives. Specialty phosphates improve the functionality and performance of many types of goods, both consumer and industrial. Innophos produces and sells phosphoric acid and phosphate compounds in the form of acids and salts which add functionality to our customers’ products in the wide range of applications listed below. Innophos works with its customers to provide the specialty phosphate products that meet their needs.

Innophos products and market applications

Markets	22%		51%					27%	
	Purified Phosphoric Acid	High Purity & Polyphosphoric Acids	Sodium Phosphates	Calcium Phosphates	Ammonium Phosphates	Potassium Phosphates	Aluminum Phosphates	Magnesium Phosphates	Sodium Tripolyphosphates & Other
Asphalt		•							
Cements	•				•	•	•		•
Ceramics	•		•	•	•	•	•		•
Clay	•		•						•
Dentifrice			•	•		•		•	
Drilling Muds			•			•			•
Electronics		•		•			•		
Fertilizer									•
Flame Retardants					•				
Food & Beverages	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Horticulture	•		•		•	•			
Industrial & Institutional Cleaners	•		•			•			•
Metal finishing	•		•		•		•		•
Mining			•						•
Paints and Coatings	•	•				•			
Petroleum Products & Refining		•	•						•
Pharmaceuticals & Nutraceuticals		•	•	•	•			•	
Plastics & Rubber	•		•	•		•			•
Polystyrene				•					
Pulp and Paper	•		•		•				•
Textiles	•		•		•	•			•
Water Treatment	•		•			•			•
Miscellaneous Applications	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Dear Fellow Innophos Investors:



Randy Gress Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

It is a pleasure to report on Innophos' progress during 2007 and to outline our goals for the coming year. Our first full year as a public company was very successful. By taking Innophos public, we created a company with the financial flexibility to become more responsive to industry trends while achieving valuable operating efficiencies. During our IPO we set ambitious targets to grow our profitability, provide a balanced use of cash by investing in the business for future growth and cost structure improvements, pay dividends, and reduce leverage by paying down debt. We have exceeded these targets in 2007.

We have taken decisive action to deal with changes in the industry, increasing selling prices, making strategic investments and strengthening our position with customers.

In 2007 we grew our business through volume growth in specialty salts and specialty acids and higher selling prices across all product lines. We expanded our organization, adding personnel in Brazil and Singapore and completing the build out of a global distribution network which had been in progress since Innophos' separation from Rhodia. In this network, Innophos sales representatives work directly with customers, distributors and agents in Central and South America, Asia and Europe to grow high value exports. This focus led to a 22% increase in

export sales from the US and Canada in 2007. Due to the completion of this distribution network, we were able to in-source our pharmaceutical excipient sales and commercial development functions from Rhodia, which had been performing these services under contract since our divestiture. We now offer enhanced value through a direct line of communication with, and support for, our global excipient customer base.

We continue to invest in areas of growth, including Q7a qualification status at our Chicago Heights facility which will support our pharmaceutical excipient growth efforts in international markets. We invested in our Port Maitland facility and started shifting production towards food grade salts and away from household auto-dishwashing detergent ahead of the 2010 ban on STPP use in this market. We will continue to invest in the flexibility of our equipment to respond to changing market and industry conditions.

Early in 2008 anti-dumping duties of 92%–183% were levied against Chinese imports of sodium hexametaphosphate (SHMP) by the United States Department of Commerce. This is the culmination of an investigation started in 2005 in response to a petition we sponsored. As a result, Chinese imports which had gained nearly 50% of the market have declined. In response, we are implementing a 15% capacity expansion at our Chicago area Waterway plant to meet increased demand for SHMP created by fair competition.

In the purified phosphoric acid product line, we experienced stable price and sales volumes during 2007, successfully defending our market position at a time of increased supply.

We made a major investment in a cogeneration plant at our Coatzacoalcos facility, which was constructed throughout 2007 and started up during the first quarter of 2008, on budget and on schedule. We expect annual energy savings of \$6 million from this project in 2008 and beyond. Across the board, we have invested wisely in our business, identifying new high return projects that will generate efficiencies and cost savings, and expect to have a new wave of projects to discuss later in 2008.

Our Mexican operations have steadily advanced. We achieved efficiency gains that contributed \$4 million of Mexico's \$11 million operating profit increase. Changes included operating improvements to conserve energy and increase yields, and negotiating a labor agreement that enhanced the efficiency of our local workforce.

Our new product development team ably responded to often technically sophisticated customer needs, and has positioned us to benefit from new product market trends. We introduced Versacal Clear® to calcium fortify clear liquids, specifically to take advantage of the growth in functional fluids such as sports drinks

and fortified water. Versacal Clear® is now in the commercialization stage, enabling producers to calcium fortify their products without affecting color or taste.

Financial performance for 2007 reflected improved operating results. Our Mexico business contributed to higher overall operating income, and combined with \$17 million lower net interest expense, led to a \$28 million gain in net income for the company. We achieved free cash flow of \$14 million for 2007 compared to \$25 million for 2006; the difference was primarily due to an increase in the cogeneration project investment from \$1 million in 2006 to \$15 million in 2007.

Innophos continues to strengthen its capital structure. We have paid down \$30 million in debt since the IPO. In the early part of 2007 we took advantage of the favorable interest rate environment and refinanced \$61 million of holding company floating rate notes to a fixed rate which resulted in annual interest expense

We will build on Innophos' proven strengths: our leading position in the diversified end markets we serve; our experience and technical expertise that allows us to improve customer relationships and to develop new products; and finally our manufacturing footprint that enables us to serve customers in developing Latin American markets.

savings of approximately \$2 million. We also received a rating upgrade from Moody's on the balance of the company's debt, and recently received an upgrade from Standard & Poor's on our Senior Subordinated Notes. In 2008 we expect to continue to strengthen our balance sheet and decrease our leverage by increasing operating income and making voluntary debt payments.

Also during the year, the Mexican Tax Court ruled in Innophos' favor in the CNA salt water tax case and eliminated over \$100 million in claimed taxes, penalties and interest. In a related case in early 2008, New York State's highest court unanimously affirmed our right to full indemnification of liability regarding the Mexican National Waters Commission (CNA) claims for fresh water taxes, which are still pending Mexican Tax Court review.

We improved Innophos' corporate governance by establishing a majority independent Board of Directors, fully independent committees and a Lead Independent Director. We also eliminated material weaknesses in financial controls and achieved Sarbanes-Oxley 404 compliance. In 2008 we plan to add two more independent Board members to further strengthen the quality of Board oversight.

Looking ahead, we continue to be positive about our response to industry and market changes. Fertilizer demand, primarily

driven by global food demand and government-incented ethanol production, has put pressure on raw material supply. In this rising raw materials cost environment with transport cost increases, unfavorable exchange rates and other factors, we have seen a decline in the volume of competing specialty phosphate imports entering North America. In response we quickly executed a strategy to increase prices to meet these cost challenges, and thereby improve our ability to capitalize on changing market dynamics.

The focus of our financial goals this year is to return value to shareholders by increasing earnings, while paying down debt to reduce financial risk. We will also continue to pay a dividend and reinvest in our business by funding high return on capital opportunities.

In 2008 we will focus on our customers' needs, supply chain execution and improving our manufacturing cost structure,

maintaining an excellent safety record and being responsible neighbors in the communities in which we work. Innophos is committed to continuing our leadership in the specialty phosphates industry by providing reliable, quality supply to our customers. We have already launched a project to assess our supply chain improvement needs and will make the necessary investment to upgrade our systems to ensure that we are the supplier of choice for years to come.

We will build on Innophos' proven strengths: our leading position in the diversified end markets we serve; our experience and technical expertise that allows us to improve customer relationships and to develop new products; and finally our manufacturing footprint that enables us to serve customers in developing Latin American markets.

To close, I want to thank our employees, our customers and our stakeholders, all of whom help us to realize the best from Innophos.

Sincerely,





Baked Goods

Phosphates provide the leavening properties in baked goods to give them a light texture and to make them rise. Phosphates are the key functional ingredients in baking powder, self-rising flour, tortillas, donuts, pancakes and cake mixes. Phosphates are also added to yeast-based breads, biscuits and other refrigerated and frozen dough products for texture and on-demand leavening.

Dairy & Cheese

Phosphates are important performance and nutritional ingredients in processed cheeses, yogurts and non-dairy creamers. They are also used as a nutrient in dairy cultures.

Beverages

Phosphoric acid provides the tartness people expect in soft drinks. Specialty phosphate compounds contribute calcium fortification to orange juice, water and fruit-based beverages, add electrolytes to sports drinks and provide shelf life stability.

Consumer Product Markets

Innophos is North America's largest specialty phosphate food ingredient supplier, providing a broad range of food phosphates that bring texture, mineral fortification, enhanced color and flavor to a wide variety of foods. Food phosphates are a large part of Innophos' annual revenues, and have been part of its business since one of its predecessor companies first developed and marketed these products over one hundred years ago. Innophos' experienced food scientists work with customers to create and develop new applications based on market need and opportunity. To ensure product quality, consistency and safety, Innophos' manufacturing facilities operate in accordance with FDA guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and meet other industry standards reflected in GMA, NSF and ISO certifications. The facilities are also Kosher and Halal certified.

Meat, Seafood & Poultry

The texture, color and taste of meat, seafood and poultry products are enhanced using Innophos' meat phosphate products.



Nutraceutical & Pharmaceutical Products

As a nutraceutical and pharmaceutical ingredient, calcium phosphates offer both calcium and phosphorus in a ratio that can be easily absorbed by the body to help build stronger healthier bones. They also provide the binding properties to form tablets.



Water Treatment

Water treatment applications include softening water, controlling levels of metals in water, creating a proper pH balance, inhibiting corrosion in distribution systems and improving water color and clarity.



Oral Care

Innophos' oral care products offer cleaning, whitening and polishing with minimal abrasion in toothpastes and tooth whiteners, as well as contributing to therapeutic benefits such as tartar control.



Industrial Markets

Manufacturing and industrial markets comprise a smaller though diverse part of Innophos' business. In addition to the applications described below, Innophos' products are used by customers in processing ore, producing textiles, manufacturing leather, and as an ingredient in dry cement mixes, anti-freeze, and other industrial chemicals used as reagents, catalysts and processing aids.



Asphalt

Innovalt™ was developed by Innophos for use in road paving as well as asphalt roofing, sealing and coating applications to increase performance, flexibility, durability and value.



Detergency & Cleaning Products

Phosphates are the main cleaning ingredients in detergents, including auto dishwashing and laundry detergent compounds, scouring powders, alkaline metal cleaners, industrial cleansers, paint and wall cleaners and bath salts. Their functions include cleaning, sanitizing, water softening, dispersing and soil removal in both institutional and household applications.



Paints & Coatings

Phosphates disperse water based paints, latex paints and colored coatings used in paper manufacture. They help to control pigment viscosity and flow.



Clay & Ceramics

Phosphates are used in clay mining, kaolin processing and in ceramic applications, providing bonding properties in composition and dispersing properties in kaolin slurries. They are used in raw and finished clays, for bone china applications, in the production of ceramic colors and plating applications, and in the production of refractory brick.

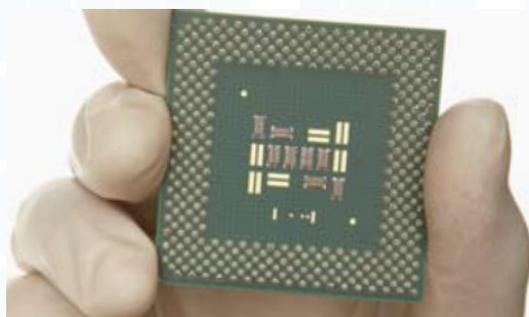
Flame Retardants

Ammonium phosphates are used in flame proofing cotton, paper and wood because they slow down the degeneration of flammable organic materials like these when heat is applied. They are used to treat textiles, wood, specialty papers, and as an ingredient in flame-resistant paint and fire extinguishers.



Electronics

Phosphoric acids etch semiconductor components, while other phosphates can be used to form insulating coatings on electrical steel.



Horticulture & Fertilizer

Specialty phosphates are used in commercial grade fertilizer products in association with other nutrients to provide the phosphorus that is essential for plant health. Used in both liquid and dry fertilizers, they can be used to increase yields in multiple formulations depending on crop, soil, climate and pest control needs.



Plastics, Rubber & Polystyrene

Phosphates are used as additives in resins as an accelerant to improve setting, and in the alkaline treatment of finished plastics. They are also a dispersion aid in the production of polystyrene beads.



Metal Finishing

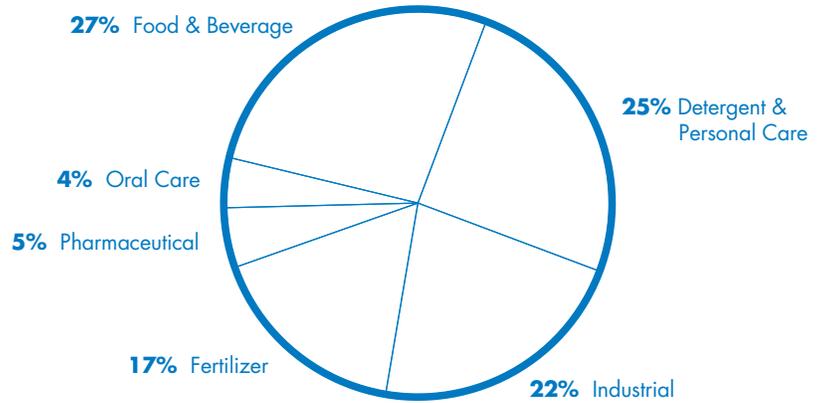
Phosphates and phosphoric acid clean metal surfaces, coat steel, and increase the efficacy of bright-dipping and electro-polishing solutions. Typical uses include the finishing of automotive and appliance trim, interior architectural trim, picture frames, sports equipment and reflectors. They can also be used for electroplating tin, for corrosion resistance, rust proofing and improving paint adhesion on various metals.



Diverse Consumer and Industrial End Markets

Almost two thirds of Innophos' products are used as ingredients in consumer products including foods, beverages, detergents, oral care and pharmaceutical products.

Revenue by end markets

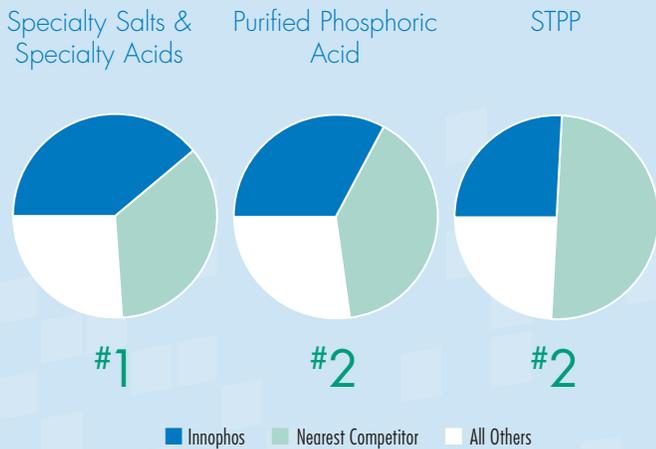


Leadership in a Consolidated Market

Innophos is a specialty phosphate market leader and supplier of choice ranked first or second in the market areas where it competes.

Innophos market share

Rankings by sales volume



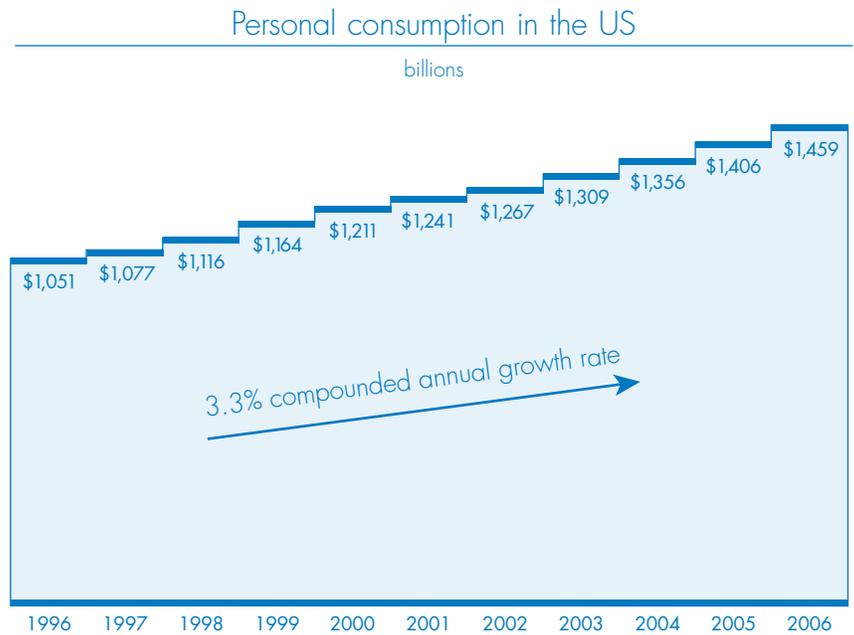
Longstanding Customer Relationships

Innophos has been producing food-grade phosphates since 1902 and has been supplying food ingredients in major brands for many years. With our top 10 customers, the average duration of a customer relationship is over 15 years.



Stable and Steady Growth in Diversified End Markets

The consumer end markets in which the majority of Innophos products are used have grown steadily. Over the past decade, US consumption of food, personal care, cleaning products and drug preparations has risen at a rate of 3.3% annually.



Technical Innovation & Market Expansion

Industry-leading phosphate expertise

Innophos' management team averages 21 years of chemical industry experience, and its staff has expertise in all phases of production, technical support, sales and marketing of specialty phosphates.



Product innovation: Versacal Clear®



Innophos focuses on product innovation, working with its customers to develop new products, applications and processes. Until recently producers could not use any calcium phosphate to fortify flavored waters

without affecting color or taste. Now Versacal Clear® makes clear calcium fortification possible. We developed and introduced it specifically to take advantage of the growth in functional drinks that are generally clear liquids. Versacal Clear is now in the commercialization stage.

Innophos gets closer to excipient customers

In 2007 Innophos brought its pharmaceutical and excipient grade calcium phosphate business in house to get closer to customers and has built an organization to service customers seamlessly. Facilities and manufacturing processes must meet the highest standards in security, safety and quality. Supplier qualification can be a multi-year process, which increases customer loyalty. Innophos continues to invest to ensure that its facilities meet and exceed customer and regulatory authorities' expectations which in turn enable us to better serve both domestic and international markets.



Improving Our Cost Structure

The Coatzacoalcos plant cogeneration unit

Innophos' Coatzacoalcos plant is located in the petroleum producing region on the Gulf of Mexico, where industrial demand for power is growing. The cogeneration plant uses a gas turbine to generate a large percentage of the site's electricity needs. The waste heat from the turbine is used to generate steam for process use, giving very high overall energy efficiency. The Company expects to achieve annual energy savings of \$6 million from this project in 2008 and beyond.



Improving Profitability with Reinvestment

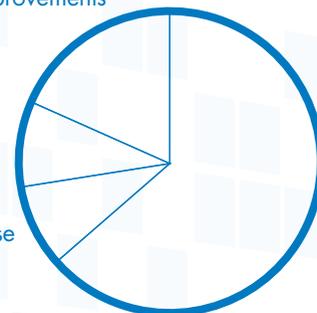
Innophos continues to invest in its business to reduce costs and improve efficiency. In the Mexican business, Innophos achieved an \$11M improvement in operating income from 2006 to 2007. Investments in waste energy recovery, yield and efficiency improvements and reorganization projects contributed \$4 million of that improvement.

2007 Operating income improvement
millions

\$2M Yield and efficiency improvements to Coatzacoalcos plant

\$1M Waste energy recovery

\$1M Labor efficiency increase



\$11M Total Improvements

Serving Latin American Markets

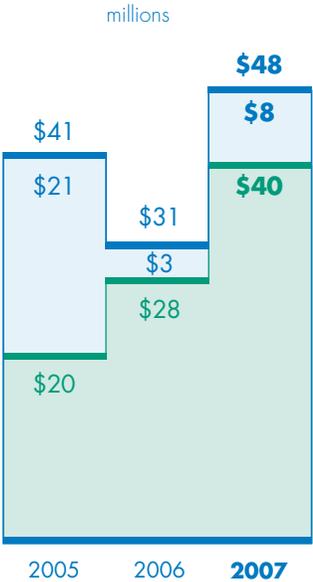
A changing base of revenues

Over the past two years, Innophos' business has been changing. Now a greater part of its revenues and operating income are produced in its Mexico segment which primarily serves Mexico, Central and South America.

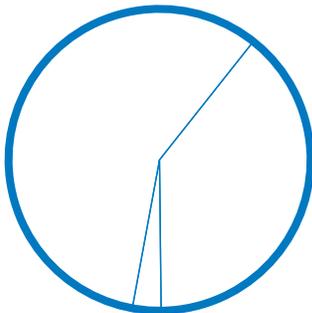
Revenues by segment



Operating income by segment



2007 Sales by location



United States and Canada
Mexico

Innophos Facilities



- Port Maitland, Ontario
- Chicago Heights, Illinois
- Chicago Waterway, Illinois
- Cranbury, New Jersey [headquarters]
- Nashville, Tennessee
- Geismar, Louisiana
- Mission Hills, Mexico
- Coatzacoalcos, Mexico



Board of Directors

Gary Cappeline

Director; Chair Compensation Committee

Randy Gress

Chairman of the Board

Linda Myrick

Director; Chair Nominating and Governance Committee

Karen Osar

Director; Chair Audit Committee

Stephen Zide

Director

Innophos, Inc. Executive Officers and Key Employees

[Seated left to right]

Russell Kemp

Vice President—Research & Development

Randy Gress

Chief Executive Officer and Director

Richard Heyse

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

[Standing left to right]

Charles Brodheim

Corporate Controller

Joseph Golowski

Vice President—Sales

Louis Calvarin

Vice President—Operations

William Farran

Vice President—General Counsel & Corporate Secretary

Mark Thurston

Vice President—Specialties

Tim Treinen

Vice President—Performance Chemicals

Mark Feuerbach

Vice President—Treasury, Financial Planning & Analysis

Michael Lovrich

Vice President—Supply Chain

[Not shown]

Wilma Harris

Vice President—Human Resources

José Ramón González

General Director—Innophos Mexicana S.A. de C.V.

Alfredo Celis

Finance Director—Innophos Mexicana S.A. de C.V.

Innophos Mexicana Management Team

[Left to right]

Alfredo Becker

Commercial and Institutional Relations Director

Alfredo Celis

Finance Director

José Ramón González

General Director

Victor Boy

Technology Director

Iris Alvarado

Supply Chain Director

Francisco Carrera

HR & Communication Director

Fernando Cervantes

Manufacturing Director

Hector Serrano *[Not shown]*

Deputy General Counsel



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON DC, 20549**

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

Delaware
(state or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

001-33124
(Commission File number)

20-1380758
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

259 Prospect Plains Road
Cranbury, New Jersey 08512
(Address of Principal Executive Officer, including Zip Code)

(609) 495-2495
(Registrants' Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$146.0 million as of June 30, 2007, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter (based on the NASDAQ National Market closing price on that date).

As of March 1, 2008, the registrant had 20,878,991 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

<u>Document</u>	<u>Incorporated By Reference In Part No.</u>
Portions of Innophos Holdings, Inc. Proxy Statement to be filed for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 6, 2008	III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14)

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information set forth in this report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning our plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs, plans or intentions relating to acquisitions and other information that is not historical information. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” or “anticipates,” or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. We may also make additional forward-looking statements from time to time. All such subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, by us or on our behalf, are also expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

All forward-looking statements, including without limitation, management’s examination of historical operating trends, are based upon our current expectations and various assumptions. Our expectations, beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and we believe there is a reasonable basis for them, but there can be no assurance that management’s expectations, beliefs and projections will result or be achieved. All forward-looking statements apply only as of the date made. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in or contemplated by this report. The following are among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. There may be other factors, including those discussed elsewhere in this report, which may cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements should be considered in light of the risk factors specified in this Form 10-K.

Unless the context otherwise indicates, all references in this report to the “Company,” “Innophos,” “we,” “us” or “our” or similar words are to Innophos Holdings, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. Innophos Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation and was incorporated July 15, 2004.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

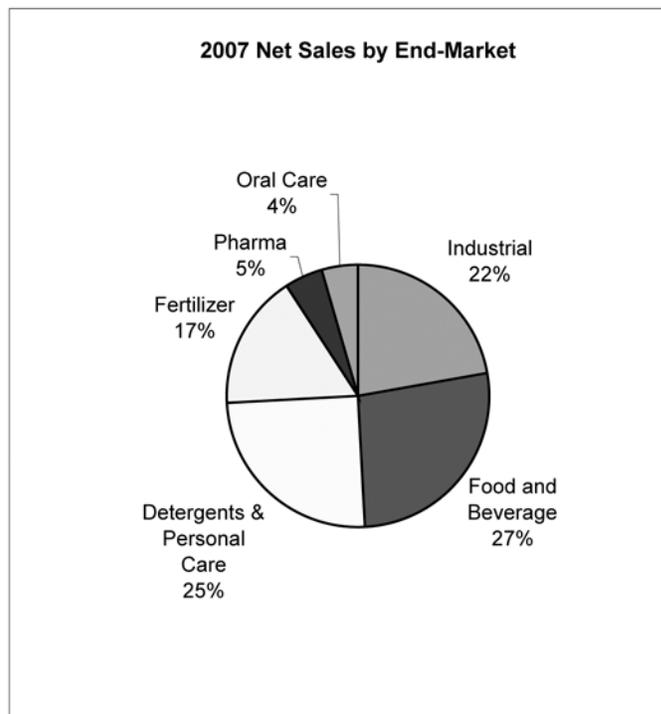
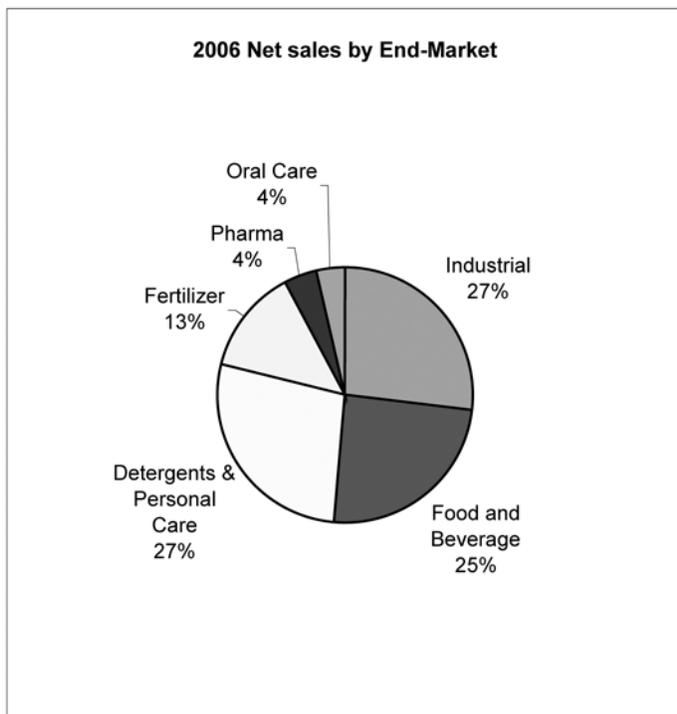
Our Company

Innophos is a leading North American producer of specialty phosphates. Most specialty phosphates are highly customized, application-specific compounds that are engineered to meet customer performance requirements. Specialty phosphates are often critical to the taste, texture and performance of foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, oral care products and other applications. For example, specialty phosphates act as flavor enhancers in beverages, electrolytes in sports drinks, texture additives in cheeses, leavening agents in baked goods, calcium and phosphorus sources for nutritional supplements, pharmaceutical excipients and cleaning agents in toothpaste.

Our products are essential to the performance of our customers’ end products and require significant development, engineering and testing. In the case of food, beverage and pharmaceutical excipients, our production facilities must comply with the stringent standards of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or USDA. We maintain long-standing relationships, most spanning decades, with a number of blue-chip customers. We work closely with these and our other customers to design customized products that meet application-specific performance and quality requirements. Customers are often reluctant to switch specialty phosphate suppliers due to the low cost of specialty phosphates relative to customers’ total product cost, and the high functional value of specialty phosphates in customers’ products. In addition, new suppliers face significant barriers to entry related to capital cost and logistics. For example, we estimate that building a large-scale specialty phosphate facility similar to our Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facility would require capital investment in excess of \$300 million and would require three-to-four year lead times. Furthermore, high transportation costs and the logistical challenges of providing just-in-time delivery limit the ability of many imported products to service the North American marketplace effectively.

Innophos commenced operations as an independent company in August 2004 after purchasing the North American specialty phosphates business from affiliates of Rhodia, S.A. under an Agreement of Purchase and Sale dated as of June 10, 2004, or the Rhodia Agreement. In November 2006, we completed an initial public offering and listed our Common Stock for trading on the NASDAQ Stock Market.

For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we generated net sales of \$579.0 million and \$541.8 million, respectively.



Our Product Lines

We have three principal product lines: (i) Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids, (ii) Purified Phosphoric Acid, and (iii) Technical Sodium Tripolyphosphate (STPP) & Other Products. Our products serve diverse end-use markets which historically have exhibited stable demand growth. These markets are also characterized by a high degree of customer loyalty due to the technical complexity of our customized formulations as well as the significant production disruption and costs certain of our customers would likely experience if they were to switch to another supplier.

Our three product lines are highlighted below:

Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids:

- Specialty Salts are used in food, beverage and pharmaceutical applications, for example as flavor enhancers in beverages, electrolytes in sports drinks, texture modifiers in cheeses, leavening agents in baked goods, calcium and phosphorus sources for nutritional supplements, pharmaceutical excipients, and cleaning agents in toothpaste as well as to control lead in water treatment systems.
- Specialty Acids are used in industrial applications such as asphalt modification and petrochemical catalysis.

Purified Phosphoric Acid:

Purified Phosphoric Acid is used as an input to Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids and also in water and metal treatment applications.

Technical Grade Sodium Tripolyphosphate (STPP) & Other Products:

- STPP is used in detergent applications such as automatic dishwashing, commercial/industrial detergents and (outside the U.S.) home laundry detergents.
- Other Products include phosphate fertilizers produced in Mexico primarily as co-products of manufacturing Purified Phosphoric Acid.

Our Industry

The marketplaces for each of our product lines have seen consolidation to two primary suppliers and several secondary suppliers. We consider the two key suppliers in each product category to be: (i) our Company and Israel Chemicals Limited, or ICL, which acquired Astaris in 2005, in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids; (ii) our Company and Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., or PCS, in Purified Phosphoric Acid; and (iii) our Company and Quimir in Technical STPP. The production of specialty phosphates begins with phosphate rock, which can be processed in two alternative ways to produce Purified Phosphoric Acid (PPA):

(i) the thermal acid method, in which elemental phosphorus is combusted in a furnace and subsequently hydrated to produce purified phosphoric acid; or (ii) the purified wet acid method (PWA), in which mined phosphate rock is reacted with sulfuric acid to produce merchant green acid (agricultural grade phosphoric acid), which is then purified through solvent-based extraction into purified phosphoric acid. The conversion of merchant green acid into purified phosphoric acid (PPA) is a technically complex and capital-intensive process.

The thermal acid method of production is based on the electrolytic production of elemental phosphorus and is therefore electricity intensive, while phosphoric acid made by the purified wet acid process requires the use of significant amounts of sulfuric acid. Naturally, the relative overall costs of the two methods depend on the availability and cost of their component processes, electricity and coke for the former and sulfur for the latter. Purified phosphoric acid is reacted with appropriate mineral salts or inorganic compounds to produce various specialty phosphate salts or STPP as required. We currently use purified acid manufactured via the wet acid process for nearly all of our Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids manufacturing needs.

Key Product Lines

Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids

Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids are the most highly engineered products in our portfolio. Over the past few decades, our research scientists and engineers have worked directly with our customers to create application-specific products, such as abrasives in toothpaste and electrolytes in sports drinks that take advantage of the physical and chemical properties of phosphates to satisfy specific end-market needs. The result has been the creation of specialized niche products used in a wide range of finished product applications across a number of markets including the food and beverage, pharmaceutical and consumer product markets.

The table below presents a list of the main Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids sold by us in 2007:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Description/End-Use Application</u>
Sodium Aluminum Phosphate, Acidic and Basic (“SALP”)	Premier leavening agent for baking mixes, cakes, self-rising flours, baking powders, batter & breadings (acidic). Improves melting properties of cheese (basic).
Sodium Acid PyroPhosphate (“SAPP”)	Leavening agent for baking powders, doughnuts, and biscuits; inhibits browning in potatoes; provides moisture and color retention in poultry and meat.
Sodium HexaMetaPhosphate (“SHMP”)	Water treatment applications; anti-microbial and sequestrant in beverages; cheese emulsifier; improves tenderness in meat, seafood and poultry applications.
Monocalcium Phosphate (“MCP”)	Leavening agent in double-acting baking powder; acidulant; buffering agent.
Dicalcium Phosphate (“DCP”)	Toothpaste abrasive; leavening agent; calcium fortification.
Tricalcium Phosphate (“TCP”)	Calcium and phosphorus fortifier in food and beverage applications (e.g., orange juice, cereals, and cheese); flow aid; additive in expandable polystyrene.
Pharma Calcium Phosphates (“A-Tab [®] ”, “Di-Tab [®] ”, “Tri-Tab [®] ”)	Excipients in vitamins, minerals, nutritional supplements and pharmaceuticals.
Ammonium Phosphates (“MAP”, “DAP”)	High-end fertilizers products for horticultural use; flame retardant; cigarette additives; culture nutrient.
Potassium Phosphates (“TKPP”, “DKP”, “MKP”, “KTPP”)	Water treatment; sports drinks; buffering agent; improves tenderness in meat, seafood and poultry applications; horticulture applications.
Specialty Acids (e.g., Polyacid, High Purity)	Additive improving performance properties of asphalt; electronic applications.
Sodium Blends (e.g., Sodium Tripolyphosphate (STPP (food grade)))	Ingredient improving yield, tenderness, shelf life, moisture and color retention in meat, seafood and poultry applications.
Other (Sodium Bicarbonate, Calcium Acid Pyrophosphate (“CAPP”), Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate (“TSPP”), Mono, Di, & Trisodium Phosphates (“MSP”, “DSP”, “TSP”))	Baking powders; gelling agent in puddings; cheese emulsifiers.

Each salt or acid derivative typically has a number of different applications and end uses. For example, DCP can be used both as a leavening agent in bakery products and as an abrasive in oral care products. However, several food grade salts are unique to the end user in their particular finished product application. Manufacturers often work directly with customers to tailor products to their required specifications.

Our major competitor in the downstream Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids is ICL Performance Products.

Purified Phosphoric Acid

Purified Phosphoric Acid (PPA) is a higher-purity form of phosphoric acid, distinct from the agricultural-grade merchant green phosphoric acid used in fertilizer production. PPA is used to manufacture specialty phosphate salts and acids and is also used directly in beverage applications as a flavor enhancer and in water treatment applications. End-user sales are made primarily to carbonated soft drink beverage producers, potable and industrial water treatment facilities, and to capital goods manufacturers for pre-coating metal treatment. We also sell PPA in the merchant market to third-party phosphate derivative producers.

Our major competitor in PPA is PCS, a global fertilizer company for which specialty phosphates represents only a small part of its business. We consume the majority of our PPA production in our downstream operations and sell the remainder on the North American merchant market and to other downstream phosphate derivative producers, where we compete with PCS. To the best of our knowledge, PCS does not have any downstream industrial phosphate derivative production capacity, other than a small potassium phosphate salt unit which primarily operates under a contract manufacturing arrangement.

STPP & Other Products

STPP is a specialty phosphate derived from reacting phosphoric acid with a sodium alkali. STPP is a key ingredient in cleaning products, including automatic dishwasher detergents, industrial and institutional cleaners and (outside the U.S.) home laundry detergents. In addition to its use in cleaning products, STPP is also used in water treatment, clay processing, and copper ore processing. Over 90% of the end use market for STPP is derived from consumer product applications.

Other Products primarily include phosphate fertilizers produced in Mexico chiefly as co-products of manufacturing PPA.

Our major competitor in STPP is Quimir, which is a part of the Grupo Kuo S.A.B. de C.V. group in Mexico. Quimir produces STPP at three manufacturing locations in Mexico.

Consolidation and Capacity Changes

Consolidation has been most significant in the Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids market. The following table summarizes the U.S. phosphate industry consolidation since 1991:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Industry Developments</u>
1991	OxyChem acquired by FMC Corp. Olin acquired by A&W and PCS
1994	A&W and Troy (Mexico) formed 50:50 joint venture
1997	PCS acquired Arcadian (Geismar); Monsanto spun off Solutia, its specialty phosphate division
1998	Rhodia spun off from Rhône-Poulenc
2000	Rhodia acquired A&W's phosphates business and in accordance with Federal Trade Commission or FTC mandate, PCS acquired remaining 50% of Aurora purified wet acid capacity from Rhodia. PCS and Rhodia signed an 18-year contract for supply of purified wet acid; FMC Corp. and Solutia Inc. merged their specialty phosphates business to form Astaris LLC, a 50:50 joint venture between the two parents; and under an FTC mandate, Astaris sold its Augusta, Georgia plant to Prayon.
2004	ThermPhos International B.V. acquired Rhodia's European specialty phosphates business. Innophos acquired Rhodia's North American specialty phosphates business.
2005	ICL acquired Astaris

In addition to consolidation of producers, uneconomic production capacity has been eliminated in North America across all three major specialty phosphate product categories. In 2001, Rhodia closed its plants in Buckingham, Quebec and Morrisville, Pennsylvania. In 2002, Vicksburg Chemical Company closed a specialty salts plant in Vicksburg, Mississippi. In 2003 and 2004, Astaris closed three manufacturing facilities, eliminating roughly 320,000 metric tons of capacity: a purified wet phosphoric acid plant in Conda, Idaho; a specialty salts plant in Trenton, Michigan; and an STPP plant in Green River, Wyoming.

In June 2006, PCS started up a fourth PWA based purified phosphoric acid production train at its Aurora, NC facility, a capacity addition less than the estimated combined level of 2006 North American PPA imports and domestic PPA produced via the thermal process. The PCS capacity increase was also comparable in capacity to the Astaris Idaho plant closed in 2003 following a failed start-up.

Penetration from Imports

Over the past several years we estimate that imports have accounted for approximately 10% of the North American specialty phosphate market. Recently however, the competitiveness of imports has been adversely affected by a number of factors, including increased ocean freight and transfer costs, higher energy and raw material costs and a weak US Dollar which reduces the attractiveness of imported goods.

The following are the primary importers of purified phosphoric acid products and derivatives into North America: (i) Prayon and Rotem Amfert Negev Ltd. (a subsidiary of ICL) for purified phosphoric acid, with Prayon primarily supplying acid to its specialty salts manufacturing facility in Augusta, Georgia; and (ii) various Chinese, European, and Israeli specialty phosphate manufacturers such as Chemische Fabrik Budenheim, Thermphos, Prayon and BK Giulini Chemie GmbH & Co. (a subsidiary of ICL) for specialty salts and STPP. In January 2007, Thermphos announced the sale of its European calcium phosphate business to Budenheim which is expected to increase capacity utilization.

A substantial concern with imports from certain regions where enterprises operate in different regulatory and economic systems than Innophos has been over unfair pricing. In February 2007, we filed an antidumping case against Chinese imports of SHMP, a product that represented approximately 3% of our 2007 sales revenue. The petition, which was filed jointly with ICL Performance Products, the only other domestic U.S. producer still maintaining production, was investigated by the U.S. Commerce Department which found in favor of the petitioners and, in January 2008, assessed duties ranging from 92% to 188% against products specified in our complaint. The decision was unanimously upheld by the U.S. International Trade Commission in February 2008. As a result, duties are being imposed upon Chinese imports to neutralize the effects of SHMP products being sold in U.S. markets at less than fair value.

Our Customers

Our customer base is principally composed of consumer goods manufacturers, distributors and specialty chemical manufacturers. Our customers manufacture products such as soft drinks, sports drinks and juices, various food products, toothpaste and other dental products, petroleum and petrochemical products, and various soaps and detergents. Our customers include major consumer goods manufacturers with global market recognition in the food, beverage, pharmaceutical and cleaning product markets. We have maintained long-term relationships with the majority of our key customers, with the average customer relationship having lasted over 15 years.

We work closely with our customers to manufacture and supply our products to meet the technical performance requirements and quality standards specific to each of them and to develop new products to satisfy their changing needs. Our specialty chemical products are often critical ingredients in the formulation of our customers' products, and typically represent only a small percentage of their total product costs. As a result, we believe that the risks associated with our customers switching suppliers often outweigh the potential gains.

Our Suppliers

Our purchases range from basic phosphate rock to end-products used directly for resale through tolling arrangements with other manufacturers of phosphates. However, most of our purchases are basic inputs. As a result, we have placed significant emphasis on securing stable relationships with key suppliers to ensure timely and cost effective delivery of raw materials to our North American manufacturing facilities. We have secured the supply of our key raw materials, specifically sulfur, sulfuric acid, phosphate rock, agricultural grade phosphoric acid (MGA) for PPA production and PPA itself for downstream salt production, through long-term agreements with large, reputable suppliers such as PCS, Office Cherifen des Phosphates, or OCP, Rhodia and PEMEX (Mexican state owned oil firm).

Raw Materials and Energy

We purchase a range of raw materials and energy sources on the open market, including phosphate rock, sulfur and sulfuric acid, agricultural grade phosphoric acid (MGA), purified phosphoric acid (PPA), natural gas and electricity. In 2007, raw materials, energy and other variable costs represented more than half of our net sales. To help secure supply, we purchase several of our key raw materials under long-term contracts generally providing for fixed or minimum quantities of materials and predetermined pricing formulae based on various market indices and other factors. We do not engage in any significant futures or other derivative contracts to hedge against fluctuations of raw material or energy prices. We are not integrated vertically back to our sources of supply by

ownership interests, joint ventures or affiliated companies, as a result of which raw materials acquisition at economical price levels is a major risk of our business. See Item 1A “Raw Materials Availability and Pricing” of this Report Form 10-K.

Phosphate Rock. Phosphate rock is essential to our production of Purified Phosphoric Acid in Mexico. We have a long-term agreement with OCP, for the supply of phosphate rock to secure this input. The price we pay OCP under this contract is settled annually based on parameters established in the contract. Those factors are driven primarily by demand conditions in the much larger, global fertilizer market.

Sulfur and Sulfuric Acid. Sulfur is the key raw material used in the production of Sulfuric Acid. Sulfuric acid is a key raw material used in the production of merchant green acid. We produce the vast majority of the sulfuric acid required to operate our Coatzacoalcos facility. Our U.S. needs for sulfuric acid and our Mexican needs for sulfur are handled through long term contracts with Rhodia and PEMEX, respectively.

Merchant Green Acid. MGA may be used for the production of purified phosphoric acid, the main raw material for the creation of our downstream salts and acids. We purchase merchant green acid for processing at our Geismar, LA facility through a long-term agreement with PCS.

Purified Phosphoric Acid. The key raw material input for all of our downstream Specialty Salt and Specialty Acid operations is PPA. We purchase certain quantities of our PPA supply from third parties to optimize our consumption and net sales, including from PCS with whom we have a long-term supply contract.

Natural Gas and Electricity. Natural gas and electricity are used to operate our facilities and generate heat and steam for the various manufacturing processes. We typically purchase natural gas and electricity on the North American open market at so-called “spot rates.” From time to time, we will enter into longer term natural gas and electricity supply contracts in an effort to eliminate some of the volatility in our energy costs. We also seek to increase the energy efficiencies of our facilities and reduce costs through investments such as the co-generation project for our Coatzacoalcos Plant commissioned into service in March 2008.

Research and Development

Our product engineering and development activities are aimed at developing and enhancing products, processes, applications and technologies to strengthen our position in our markets and with our customers. We focus on:

- developing new or improved application-specific specialty phosphate products based on our existing product line and identified or anticipated customer needs;
- creating specialty phosphate products to be used in new applications or to serve new markets;
- providing customers with premier technical services as they integrate our specialty phosphate products into their products and manufacturing processes;
- ensuring that our products are manufactured in accordance with our stringent regulatory, health and safety policies and objectives;
- developing more efficient and lower cost manufacturing processes; and
- expanding existing, and developing new, relationships with customers to meet their product engineering needs.

We practice a collaborative, customer-driven approach to developing new products, applications and processes. Through regular direct contact with our key customers, as well as selected joint partnership agreements, our scientists and development personnel become aware of evolving customer needs as early as possible. As an example of this process, we have developed and marketed a new line of calcium phosphates for the beverage industry that provides a completely clear product, does not affect taste, and allows our customers to make a calcium label claim. Over the last five years, we have filed 19 US patents and introduced 12 new products into the market.

Our research and development expenditures were \$2.0 million, \$1.7 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

Certain of our operations involve manufacturing ingredients for use in food, nutritional supplement and pharmaceutical excipient products, and therefore must comply with stringent FDA or USDA good manufacturing practices as well as the quality requirements of our customers. In addition, our operations that involve the use, handling, processing, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials, are subject to extensive and frequently changing environmental regulation by federal, state, and local authorities, as well as regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over our foreign operations. Our operations also expose us to the risk of claims for environmental remediation and restoration or for exposure to hazardous materials. Our production facilities require

operating permits that are subject to renewal or modification. Violations of health and safety and environmental laws, regulations, or permits may result in restrictions being imposed on operating activities, substantial fines, penalties, damages, the rescission of an operating permit, third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, or other costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. Due to changes in health and safety and environmental laws and regulations, the time frames when those laws and regulations might be applied, and developments in environmental control technology, we cannot predict with certainty the amount of capital expenditures to be incurred for environmental purposes.

We are undertaking certain non-material capital improvements at our Chicago Heights, Illinois Plant in order to continue to meet or exceed certain manufacturing standards requested by our customers and in order to anticipate possible future regulatory requirements of foreign nations.

Maintaining compliance with health and safety and environmental laws and regulations has resulted in ongoing costs for us. Currently, we are involved in several compliance and remediation efforts and agency inspection matters concerning health and safety and environmental matters. The EPA has indicated that compliance at facilities in the phosphate industry is a high enforcement priority. In 2004, the EPA conducted a multi-media inspection and in 2005 followed up on issues regarding compliance with air, water and hazardous waste regulations at our Geismar, Louisiana plant. In August 2006, we received a report in connection with that inspection identifying certain areas of concern raised by the EPA under its hazardous waste regulations. We believe that we operate our Geismar facility in material compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including those of the EPA, and have responded to those concerns by explaining how in our judgment our operations meet applicable regulations or exclusions. In March 2007, we received a further EPA request for additional information concerning hazardous waste, air pollution controls and materials handling at the Geismar plant. We have provided the requested information in a timely manner. Nevertheless, we could incur significant expenses pursuant to new laws, regulations or governmental policies, or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations or governmental policies, or as a result of the development or discovery of new facts, events, circumstances or conditions at any of our facilities.

Future environmental spending is probable at our site in Nashville, Tennessee, the eastern portion of which had been used historically as a landfill, and a western parcel previously acquired from a third party, which reportedly had housed, but no longer does, a fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing facility. We have an estimated liability with a range of \$0.9 million-\$1.2 million. The remedial action plan has yet to be finalized, and as such, the Company has recorded a liability, which represents the Company's best estimate, of \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2007.

In June 2005, Innophos Canada, Inc. was contacted by representatives of The Mosaic Company (a division of Cargill Corporation), or Mosaic, seeking a meeting to discuss the status of an ongoing remedial investigation and clean-up Mosaic is conducting at its currently closed fertilizer manufacturing site located north of Innophos Canada's Pt. Maitland, Ontario Canada plant site. The remediation is being overseen by the Provincial Ministry of Environment, or MOE. Mosaic stated that, in its view, we and Rhodia (our predecessor in interest prior to August 13, 2004) were responsible for some phosphorus compound contamination at a rail yard between the Innophos Canada, Inc. and Mosaic sites, and will be asked to participate in the clean-up. We have determined that this contingent liability is neither probable nor estimable at this time, but liability is reasonably possible. We have notified Rhodia of the Mosaic claim under the Rhodia Agreement, and we will seek all appropriate indemnification.

Some environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former owners, operators or users of facilities, and sites for contamination at such facilities and sites without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. Many of our sites have an extended history of industrial use. Soil and groundwater contamination have been detected at some of our sites, and additional contamination might occur or be discovered at these sites or other sites in the future (including sites to which we may have sent hazardous waste). We continue to investigate, monitor or cleanup contamination at most of these sites. The potential liability for all these sites will depend on several factors, including the extent of contamination, the method of remediation, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies, the liability of third parties, potential natural resource damage, and insurance coverage. Accruals for environmental matters are recorded in the accounting period in which our responsibility is established and the cost can be reasonably estimated. Due to the uncertainties associated with environmental investigations and cleanups and the ongoing nature of the investigations and cleanups at our sites, we are unable to predict precisely the nature, cost and timing of our future remedial obligations with respect to our sites and, as a result, our actual environmental costs and liabilities could significantly exceed our accruals.

Although our environmental policies and practices are designed to ensure material compliance with federal, state, local and international environmental laws and regulations, future developments and increasingly stringent regulation could require us to make additional unforeseen environmental expenditures. We cannot assure you that, as a result of former, current, or future operations, there will not be some future impact on us relating to new regulations or additional environmental remediation or restoration liabilities.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trademark laws to protect certain key intellectual aspects of our business. In addition, our pool of proprietary information, consisting of manufacturing know-how, trade secrets and unregistered copyrights relating to the design and operation of our facilities and systems, is considered particularly important and valuable. Accordingly, we protect proprietary information through all legal means practicable. However, monitoring the unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult, and the steps we have taken may not prevent all unauthorized use by others. While we consider our copyrights and trademarks to be important to our business, ultimately our established reputation and the products and service we provide to the end-customer are more important.

Insurance

In the normal course of business, we are subject to numerous operating risks, including risks associated with environmental, health and safety while manufacturing, developing and supplying products, potential damage to a customer, and the potential for an environmental accident.

We currently have in force insurance policies covering property, general liability, excess liability, workers' compensation/employer's liability, product liability, fiduciary and other coverages. We seek to maintain coverages consistent with market practices and required by those with whom we do business. We believe that we are appropriately insured for the insurable risks associated with our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately 1,045 employees, of whom 634 were unionized hourly wage employees. We currently employ both union and non-union employees at most of our facilities. We believe we have a good working relationship with our employees, which has resulted in high productivity and low turnover in key production positions. We have experienced no work stoppages or strikes at any of our unionized facilities since acquiring them in 2004. We are a party to a collective bargaining agreement with the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Local No. 7-765 through January 16, 2011 at the Chicago Heights facility; International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 912 through April 15, 2010 at the Nashville facility; the Health Care, Professional, Technical, Office, Warehouse and Mail Order Employees Union, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 743 through June 17, 2008 at the Chicago (Waterway) facility; the United Steelworkers of America, Local No. 6304 through April 30, 2008 at the Port Maitland, Ontario facility; and the Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Industria Química, Petroquímica, Carboquímica, Similares y Conexos de la República Mexicana, Mexico facility. The agreement at the Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facility is for an indefinite period, but wages are reviewed every year and the rest of the agreement is subject to negotiation every two years. The current two-year period will expire in June 2008.

Executive Officers

The following table and biographical material present information about the persons serving as our executive officers, and key employees:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Randolph Gress	52	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Richard Heyse	45	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
William Farran	58	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Charles Brodheim	44	Corporate Controller
Louis Calvarin	44	Vice President—Operations
Mark Feuerbach	49	Vice President—Treasury, Financial Planning & Analysis
Joseph Golowski	46	Vice President—Sales
José González	59	General Director—Innophos Mexicana S.A. de C.V.
Wilma Harris	62	Vice President—Human Resources
Russell Kemp	50	Vice President—Research & Development
Michael Lovrich	54	Vice President—Supply Chain
Mark Thurston	48	Vice President—Specialties
Alfredo Celis Toussaint	39	Finance Director—Innophos Mexicana S.A. de C.V.
Timothy Treinen	57	Vice President—Performance Chemicals

Biographical Material

Randolph Gress is Chief Executive Officer and Director of Innophos. Mr. Gress joined Rhodia in 1997 and became Vice President and General Manager of the sulfuric acid business. He was named global President of Specialty Phosphates (based in the

U.K.) in 2001. Prior to joining Rhodia, Mr. Gress spent fourteen years at FMC Corporation where he worked in various managerial capacities in the Chemical Products, Phosphorus Chemicals and Corporate Development groups. From 1977 to 1980, Mr. Gress worked at Ford Motor Company in various capacities within the Plastics, Paint and Vinyl Division. Mr. Gress earned a B.S. in Chemical Engineering from Princeton University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Richard Heyse is Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Innophos. Mr. Heyse joined Innophos in April, 2005, from Eastman Chemical Company, where he was a Division Controller and led the financial team for Eastman's specialty chemicals and specialty polymers businesses, which had approximately \$3.5 billion in annual revenues. Mr. Heyse held this financial position within Eastman Chemical Company from March 2001 to April 2005. Prior to his employment with Eastman, Mr. Heyse held various positions in Finance, IT, and Engineering with Koch Industries, Eaton Corporation and International Paper. Mr. Heyse earned a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University and an M.S. in Industrial Administration from Carnegie Mellon University.

William Farran is Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Innophos. Prior to joining Innophos, Mr. Farran was Assistant General Counsel of Rhodia, Inc., providing and managing a wide range of legal services to various Rhodia North American enterprises. Prior to joining Rhodia in 1987, Mr. Farran was Senior Counsel for UGI Corporation, Valley Forge, PA, and an associate with Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, Philadelphia, PA. Mr. Farran earned his B.S. in Economics from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania and his J.D. from Case Western Reserve University. He is a member of the bars of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Charles Brodheim is Corporate Controller of Innophos. Mr. Brodheim joined Rhodia in 1988 and held various tax, accounting and business analyst positions within Rhodia. Mr. Brodheim was the North American Finance Director for Specialty Phosphates from 2000-2002. After 2002, Mr. Brodheim was a Finance Director for various Rhodia North American Enterprises, including its Eco-Services enterprise. Mr. Brodheim earned a B.B.A. degree in Finance/Accounting from Temple University and is a certified public accountant.

Louis Calvarin is Vice President—Operations of Innophos. Dr. Calvarin joined Rhodia in France in 1986. He has been Director of Manufacturing and Engineering for Specialty Phosphates since January 2004. Prior to that, Dr. Calvarin held the positions of Director of Manufacturing for Specialty Phosphates (U.S.), Mineral Chemicals Industrial Operations Manager for Home, Personal Care and Industrial Ingredients, and Projects Director for Paint, Paper and Construction Materials. Dr. Calvarin earned a Ph.D. degree in Chemical Engineering from the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Mines in France and graduated from Ecole Polytechnique in France.

Mark Feuerbach was appointed Vice President—Treasury, Financial Planning & Analysis of Innophos in April, 2005 and had previously served as Chief Financial Officer of Innophos from August 2004 through April 2005. Mr. Feuerbach joined Rhodia in 1989 and was Global Finance Director of Specialty Phosphates from 2000 to 2004, including a two-year assignment in the U.K. immediately following the purchase of the phosphates business of Albright & Wilson. Prior to this assignment, Mr. Feuerbach was the Finance Director of Rhodia's North American phosphates business from 1997 to 2000 and he previously held various finance positions in a number of Rhodia's businesses. Prior to joining Rhodia, Mr. Feuerbach held various accounting and finance positions in both manufacturing and service companies. Mr. Feuerbach earned a B.A. in Business Administration/Accounting from Rutgers College and an M.B.A. in Finance/Information Systems from Rutgers Graduate School of Management.

Joseph Golowski is Vice President—Sales & Distribution of Innophos. Joining Rhodia in 1989 as Market Development Specialist, Mr. Golowski has since then held progressive roles in business development, sales, marketing and management. From 1997 through 2000, Mr. Golowski served as a Global Market Director for Rhodia based in Paris, France. Returning to the U.S., he became the North American Asset Manager for Phosphoric Acid and subsequently the Director of Sales for the Specialty Phosphate Business. Mr. Golowski has earned a B.S. in Ceramic Engineering from Rutgers University, College of Engineering.

José González is General Manager—Mexico Operations of Innophos. Mr. González has a Chemical Engineering degree from Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City and currently resides in Mexico City where he was born. He first joined Troy Industries (which became known as Albright & Wilson Troy de Mexico and was acquired by Rhodia in 2000) in September 1992 as a Development Director; in 1997 he was appointed Planning & Logistics Director; and in 1998 he was promoted to Commercial Director. Mr. Gonzalez joined Innophos in August 2004 as part of its acquisition of Rhodia's Mexican phosphates business, and since April 2005, he has served as General Director. Prior to his employment at Troy, Mr. González worked at Monsanto, Resistol and Aquanova in technical and management positions.

Wilma Harris is Vice President—Human Resources of Innophos. Ms. Harris joined Rhodia in 1986 as Human Resource Manager for the Agricultural Products business located in Research Triangle Park, NC. Since that time she has held various positions in corporate, shared services and business human resources and information technology. She was named Vice President—Human Resources for Innophos in August 2004. Prior to joining Rhodia, Ms. Harris worked for Union Carbide Corporation in several labor relations and research and development positions. She holds B.S. and M.P.A. degrees from the University of West Virginia and Marshall University and Masters Degrees in Theological Studies and Divinity from New Brunswick, NJ Theological Seminary.

Russell Kemp is Vice President—Research & Development of Innophos. Mr. Kemp joined Rhodia in 1989, first holding several manufacturing management jobs, fulfilling a business management role from 1998 through 2004 and Business Manager of STPP from 2004 through 2007. Previously, he worked as a process and production engineer at Monsanto. Mr. Kemp earned a BS in Chemical Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines and an MBA from Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville.

Michael Lovrich is Vice President—Supply Chain of Innophos. Mr. Lovrich joined Innophos in August, 2007 from Coach, Inc., where he served as Vice President, Supply Chain from 2004 through 2007 for that specialty leather and women’s accessories manufacturer. Prior to his tenure with Coach, Mr. Lovrich was with Engelhard Corporation where he held various positions in Supply Chain Operations and Information Technology focusing on leading several supply chain transformation initiatives. Prior to Engelhard, Mr. Lovrich held positions with Fisher Scientific, Thompson Medical and Becton-Dickinson. Mr. Lovrich earned his B.A. in History from William Paterson College and his MBA from New York University Stern School of Business.

Mark Thurston is Vice President—Specialties of Innophos. Mr. Thurston joined Rhodia in 1985 working in Fine Organics and has been Business Director of Specialties since February 2004. Previously, Mr. Thurston was a Vice President and General Manager of Food Ingredients North America from 2002 to 2004 and, prior to that, worked in various sales and marketing capacities for Rhodia. Mr. Thurston previously worked at RTZ Corp. as an assistant planning and marketing manager and an assistant production manager. Mr. Thurston earned a B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Aston in Birmingham, England.

Alfredo Celis Toussaint became Finance Director of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Innophos Mexicana S.A. de C.V., in October 2004. Before joining Innophos, Mr. Celis served for three years as Finance Manager for the Latin American and European operations of The Quaker Oats Company. Prior to this assignment Mr. Celis was Financial Planning Manager and Plant Controller for Quaker’s Gatorade business in México, prior to which he held various finance roles in Quaker. Mr. Celis earned a CPA and Corporate Finance degree from ITAM (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México).

Timothy Treinen is Vice President—Performance Chemicals of Innophos. Mr. Treinen joined Rhodia in 2000 as the Global Asset Director, Acid and has been a Business Director of Performance Chemicals since February 2004. Prior to joining Rhodia, Mr. Treinen spent thirteen years at Albright & Wilson where he worked as a Vice President and General Manager of Industrial Chemicals from 1994 to 2000. Previously, Mr. Treinen worked at Tenneco Inc. in the finance department in various capacities including strategic planning, plant controller and accounting manager. Mr. Treinen earned a B.B.A. in Accounting from the University of Iowa.

Available Information

The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including the Company, that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that the Company files with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Company files annual reports, quarterly reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The public may read and copy any materials that the Company files with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Innophos also makes available free of charge through its website (www.innophos.com) the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our company involves a high degree of risk of varying origins, including from our operations, financings and corporate structure. If any of the following risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations

Raw Materials Availability and Pricing

Our principal raw materials consist of phosphate rock, sulfur and sulfuric acid, merchant green acid, purified phosphoric acid and energy (principally natural gas and electricity). Our raw materials are generally purchased under long-term supply contracts typically priced according to predetermined formulae dependent on price indices or market prices. We do not typically engage in futures or other derivatives contracts to hedge against fluctuations in future prices. The Company may enter into sales contracts where the selling prices for our products are fixed for a period of one year, exposing us to volatility in raw materials prices that we acquire on a spot market basis.

Various market conditions can affect the price and supply of our raw materials. Because phosphate rock is also used globally for fertilizer production, the cost of that material is mainly driven by demand conditions in the fertilizer market and freight costs, which traditionally have been volatile, and both of which escalated rapidly during 2007 and into 2008. We obtain phosphate rock from OCP, a state-owned mining company in Morocco, and our supply of that material could be affected by capacity constraints, political unrest or weather conditions in the areas where our supplier operates. Furthermore, we are currently in negotiations with OCP regarding our phosphate rock pricing and supply for 2008 and beyond, under our supply agreement. Pending such discussions, we have reached agreement upon an interim price for 2008, but we cannot guarantee that the final price for 2008 would not differ materially from the agreed interim pricing we are currently paying. In the event we cannot reach agreement with OCP, our agreement provides a dispute resolution process involving binding arbitration.

Natural gas prices have experienced significant volatility in the past several years. Wide fluctuations in natural gas prices may result from relatively minor changes in the supply and demand, market uncertainty, and other factors, both domestic and foreign, that are beyond our control. In addition, natural gas is often a substitute for petroleum-based energy supplies and natural gas prices are positively correlated with petroleum prices. Future increases in the price of petroleum (resulting from increased demand, political instability or other factors) may result in significant additional increases in the price of natural gas. We typically purchase natural gas at spot market prices for use at our facilities which exposes us to that price volatility, except in those instances where, from time to time, we enter into longer term, fixed-price natural gas contracts.

Most of our raw materials are supplied to us by either one or a small number of suppliers. Some of those suppliers rely, in turn, on sole or limited sources of supply for raw materials included in their products. Failure of our suppliers to maintain sufficient capability to meet changes in demand or to overcome unanticipated interruptions in their own sources of supply from *force majeure* conditions, such as disaster or political unrest, may prevent them from continuing to supply raw materials as we require them, or at all. Our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of sole or limited source raw materials or to develop alternative sources on a timely basis if required could result in increased costs in our operations or our inability to properly maintain our existing level of operations. A planned outage at our Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facility in the fourth quarter of 2007, for example, had to be extended as a result of incidents disrupting our supplier's petroleum distribution network that, in turn, reduced sulfur extraction activities and delivery to local sulfuric acid producers at a time when we were unable to make up the shortfall from other sources. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Year Ended December 31, 2007 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006" in our Form 10-K.

Supplier Contract Concentration

Our business activities depend on long-term or renewable contracts to supply materials or products. In particular, we rely to a significant degree on single-source supply contracts and some of these contractual relationships may be with a relatively limited number of suppliers. Although most of our supplier relationships are typically the result of multiple contractual arrangements of varying terms, in any given year, one or more of these contracts may come up for renewal. In addition, from time to time, we enter into toll manufacturing agreements or other arrangements to produce minimum quantities of product for a certain duration. If we experience delays in delivering contracted production, we may be subject to contractual liabilities to the buyers to whom we have promised the products.

Competitive Factors

We face significant competition in each of our markets. In the specialty chemicals industry, competition is based upon a number of considerations, including product differentiation and innovation, product quality, technical service, and supply reliability. In addition, in some markets, our products are subject to price competition due to factors such as competition from low-cost producers, import competition, excess industry capacity and consolidation among our customers and competitors. New products or technologies developed by competitors may also have an adverse impact on our competitive position. Expansions, such as the startup of a fourth production train of purified phosphoric acid by PCS in 2006, ICL's ammonium phosphates plant in Israel, and others as they may develop, such as Budenheim's recently announced plans to build a blending facility in the U.S., could have a negative impact on our competitive position.

From time to time, we have experienced pricing pressure, particularly from significant customers and often coincident with periods of overcapacity, in the markets in which we compete. In the past, we have taken steps to reduce costs and resist possible price reductions by structuring our contracts and developing strong non-price related customer service relationships. However, price reductions in the past have adversely affected our sales and margins, and if we are not able to offset price pressure when it arises through improved operating efficiencies, reduced expenditures and other means, we may be subject to those same effects in the future.

Reliance on Rhodia

We depend on Rhodia's ability to perform its obligations under our 2004 acquisition agreements, primarily to indemnify us (or provide security) against potential liabilities whether asserted or yet to be asserted. However, Rhodia has experienced financial

difficulties in recent years, and recently stated they were under significant margin pressure due to increasing costs of raw materials. There is no assurance that, even if Rhodia accepts those obligations, it will be able to fund them when, as and if required. In February 2008, New York State's highest court affirmed a declaratory judgment we won in a New York trial court holding Rhodia liable for taxes asserted by the Mexican National Waters Commission, or CNA, for fresh water extraction, or Fresh Water Claims, at our Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facility dating back to the period 1998-2002. The Fresh Water Claims amount to approximately \$31.3 million (inclusive of interest, inflation and penalties, at current exchange rates) and are currently being contested in Mexican tax court proceedings. We cannot be sure that, if those proceedings are decided in favor of the CNA, the Fresh Water Claims or other claims we have made (or will make) against Rhodia can be satisfied by it, or recovered through actions to attach Rhodia's assets in the U.S. As a result, we may have to pay CNA expenses from our own resources. We also depend on Rhodia's ability to fulfill its responsibilities under certain operating arrangements, including the sulfuric acid supply agreement providing feedstock to the interconnected PCS facility supplying MGA at our Geismar plant. Adverse financial developments affecting Rhodia's continued performance under its supply agreement with Innophos could require us to provide replacement sulfuric acid, if available, at significantly higher market prices than provided in the contract with Rhodia. Depending on the size and timing of the items involved, our results of operations and financial position may be adversely affected if we have to do so.

Environmental, Safety, and Production and Product Regulations or Concerns

Our operations involve the use, handling, processing, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and some of our products are ingredients in foods, nutritional supplements or pharmaceutical excipients that are used in finished products consumed or used by humans or animals. As a result, we are subject to extensive and frequently changing environmental and other regulatory requirements and periodic inspection by federal, state, and local authorities, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, the FDA, and the USDA, as well as other regulatory authorities and those with jurisdiction over our foreign operations. Our operations also expose us to the risk of claims for environmental remediation and restoration or for exposure to hazardous materials. Our production facilities require various operating permits that are subject to renewal or modification. Violations of environmental laws, regulations, or permits may result in restrictions being imposed on operating activities, substantial fines, penalties, damages, the rescission of operating permits, third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, or other costs.

Maintaining compliance with health and safety and environmental laws and regulations has resulted in ongoing costs for us. Currently, we are involved in several compliance and remediation efforts and agency inspections concerning health, safety and environmental matters.

EPA has indicated that compliance at facilities in the phosphate industry is a high enforcement priority. In 2004, it conducted a multi-media inspection and in 2005 it followed up on issues regarding compliance with air, water and hazardous waste regulations at our Geismar, Louisiana plant. In August 2006, we received a report in connection with that inspection identifying certain areas of concern raised by EPA under its hazardous waste regulations. In March 2007, we received a further EPA request for additional information concerning hazardous waste, air pollution controls and materials handling at the Geismar plant. In response, we provided requested information in a timely manner and explained why we maintain that our Geismar facility continues to meet applicable regulations or exclusions. Thus far, no violations have been asserted. Nevertheless, if EPA were to issue notices of violation or refer the matter for further enforcement and it were determined finally that our operations at Geismar were out of compliance, we might have to pay fines and penalties and invest in remedial facilities to achieve compliance, developments that, in the aggregate, could be material to our operations. If the same were to occur at our acid supplier's interconnected plant at Geismar, it is possible that its operations could be interrupted for an extended time while it sought to achieve compliance, the impact of which could also be material to our operations, as our Geismar facility cannot operate economically under current market conditions without raw materials from this supplier's interconnected plant. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of, and developments arising from any non-compliance, our long-term raw materials supply contract at Geismar may be adversely affected, and its provisions may not afford us full relief against losses we may suffer.

Some existing environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former owners, operators or users of facilities and sites for contamination at those locations without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. Many of our sites have an extended history of industrial use. Soil and groundwater contamination have been detected at some of our sites, and additional contamination might occur or be discovered at these sites or other sites (including sites to which we may have sent hazardous waste) in the future. We continue to investigate, monitor or clean-up contamination at most of these sites. Due to the uncertainties associated with environmental investigations and clean-ups and the ongoing nature of the investigations and clean-ups at our sites, we cannot predict precisely the nature, cost, and timing of our future remedial obligations with respect to our sites.

Additional laws or regulations focused on phosphate-based products may be implemented in the future. For example, a number of states within the U.S. and Canada are moving to effectively ban the use of phosphate-based products in consumer automatic dishwashing detergents. In 2006, Washington State enacted legislation of that type, to be effective in several counties in 2008 and state-wide in 2010. Additional states have enacted similar legislation effective in 2010, and comparable bills are being considered by the legislatures of other states. In 2006, the trade association that includes major manufacturers of consumer automatic dishwashing detergents began actively to support these efforts in the U.S. and Canada, increasing the likelihood they will become widespread. This

trend and related changes in consumer preferences could have a significant impact on our business to the extent we are not able to react in a timely and adequate manner to our customers' reformulations of automatic dishwashing detergent products and resulting market changes, including whether the rest of the industry adjusts accordingly, by adjusting our sales and manufacturing plans. Furthermore, although already banned in home laundry detergents in many U.S. States, phosphates are still permitted for those applications in many Latin American regions. We cannot be sure that such a ban for use in home laundry detergents may not be implemented in some or all of these Latin American markets in the future, although the geological and hydrological conditions (i.e., river and lake regions) differ substantially from the U.S. and Canada. Additional laws or regulations focused on reduced use of other phosphate-based products could occur in the future. For example, some jurisdictions have threatened to further regulate or ban the use of polyphosphoric acid and orthophosphoric acid in asphalt road construction. Such a ban, if instituted in multiple jurisdictions or throughout the U.S. and Canada, could have a significant impact on our business.

Changing Technologies

Our future results will depend on our ability to continue to introduce new products and applications that offer distinct value for our customers. Many of our products could be affected by technological change and new product introductions and enhancements. For example: technical grade STPP (used as a builder in automatic dishwasher detergents) may be substituted by a new builder; Specialty Acids products, such as Polyphosphoric Acid (used in asphalt modification applications), may be substituted by polymers; or Specialty Salts products, such as Calcium Phosphates (used in Calcium fortification), may be substituted by other sources of Calcium such as Calcium Carbonate. We expect to continue to enhance our existing products, to identify, develop, and manufacture new products with improved capabilities, and to make improvements in our productivity in order to maintain our competitive position. We also intend to devote resources to the development of new technologically advanced products and systems and to continue to devote a substantial amount of expenditures to the research and development functions of our business. However, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in achieving our goals in those regards.

Mexican Water Recycling Agreement Discharge Taxes

One of our Mexican subsidiaries is the successor to an agreement with the CNA (originally entered into by a previous owner of our Coatzacoalcos facility in 1997) to construct a water recycling system with improved environmental specifications for water discharge and to complete that project by December 31, 2004. Under the terms of the agreement, the CNA temporarily exempted our subsidiary from the payment of waste water discharge duties, taxes and related charges that normally would have been payable. All equipment to recycle water was in place and in operating condition as of the deadline. In 2005, our subsidiary received a government authorization known as a Concession Title (containing a waste water discharge permit and annexes known as Particular Discharge Conditions, or CPDs) granting relief as to all discharge limits requested while the agreement was in force.

Despite the completion of the project and receiving the new Concession Title, we have been advised that CNA regional officials may take the position the applicable discharge limits with which our subsidiary was required to comply during the term of the agreement are to be determined by a previous set of CPDs (and not the current ones). In that case, the CNA could determine we did not fully comply with the terms of the agreement. Apparently, there is no time frame within which the CNA must make that determination. In the event our subsidiary were found not to be in compliance with the agreement, the exempted duties, taxes and related charges through December 31, 2004 (estimated to range up to \$10.7 million at February 27, 2008 exchange rates including inflation and interest), would be reinstated, and it is possible a penalty could be imposed of up to an additional \$11.4 million at current exchange rates. If any such claim is presented, we would take appropriate steps to challenge it before the CNA and/or Mexican courts and since it relates to pre-acquisition obligations as to the business we acquired in 2004, evaluate potential indemnification rights against Rhodia.

International Operations

We have significant production operations in Mexico and Canada. Further, we derive approximately 48% of our revenue from sales outside the U.S. and we believe that revenue from sales outside the U.S. will continue to account for a material portion of our total revenue for the foreseeable future. There are inherent risks in international operations, including currency fluctuations and devaluations, unsettled political conditions and communication and translation errors due to language barriers. Among those additional risks potentially affecting our Mexican operations are changes in local economic conditions, disruption from political unrest and difficulty in enforcing agreements due to differences in the Mexican legal and regulatory regimes compared to those of the U.S. Risks that our Canadian operations may be subject to include changes in laws or regulations differing from trends in the U.S. and currency fluctuations and devaluations.

Our overall success as a multinational business depends, in part, upon our ability to succeed in differing economic, social and political conditions. Among other things, we are faced with potential difficulties in staffing and managing local operations, and we have to design local solutions to manage credit risks posed by local customers and distributors. We may not continue to succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies that are effective in each location where we do business. These risks are not limited to just those countries in which we operate facilities. For example, our Mexican operations and the supply of phosphate rock

from Morocco and regions under disputed Moroccan sovereignty claims are both subject to the risk of adverse affects from local political unrest.

As a U.S. corporation, we are subject to the regulations imposed by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, which generally prohibit U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business. We sell many of our products in developing countries through sales agents and distributors that are not subject to our disciplinary procedures. While we and our subsidiaries are committed to conducting business in a legal and ethical manner and we communicate our policies to all who do business with us, we cannot be sure that all our third party distributors or agents remain in full compliance with the FCPA at all times.

Product Liability Exposure

Many of our products are additives used in the food and beverage, consumer product, nutritional supplement and pharmaceutical industries. The sale of these additives and our customers' products that include them involve the risk of product liability and personal injury claims, which may be brought by our customers or end-users of products. While we adhere to stringent quality standards, in the course of their production, storage and transportation, our products could be subject to adverse effects from foreign matter such as moisture, dust, odors, insects, mold, or other substances (organic or inorganic), or from excessive temperature. Historically, we have not been subject to material product liability claims, and none are currently outstanding. However, because our products are used in manufacturing a wide variety of our customers' products, including those ingested by people, we cannot be sure we will not be subject to material product liability or recall claims in the future.

Production Facility Operating Hazards

Our production facilities are subject to hazards associated with the manufacturing, handling, storage, and transportation of chemical materials and products, including pipeline leaks and ruptures, explosions, fires, inclement weather and natural disasters, terrorist attacks, mechanical failures, unscheduled downtime, transportation interruptions, remedial complications, chemical spills, discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances, storage tank leaks and other environmental risks. We have implemented and installed various management systems and engineering controls and procedures at all our production facilities to minimize these risks. We also insure our facilities to protect against a range of risks. However, these potential hazards do exist and could cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, and environmental and natural resource damage, and may result in a suspension of operations (or extended shutdowns) and the imposition of civil or criminal penalties, whose nature, timing, severity and non-insured exposures are unknown.

Intellectual Property Rights

We rely on a combination of contractual provisions, confidentiality procedures and agreements, and patent, trademark, copyright, unfair competition, trade secrecy, and other intellectual property laws to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. Nonetheless, we cannot be sure that any pending patent application or trademark application will result in an issued patent or registered trademark, or that any issued or registered patents or trademarks will not be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. The use of our intellectual property by others could reduce any competitive advantage we have developed or otherwise harm our business. Moreover, we cannot be sure that our property rights can be asserted in all cases or that we can defend ourselves successfully or cost-effectively against the assertion of rights by others.

Contingency Planning

We operate a number of manufacturing facilities in the US, Canada and Mexico, and we coordinate company activities, including our sales, customer service, information technology systems and administrative services and the like, through headquarters operations in those countries. Our sites and those of others who provide services to them are subject to varying risks of disaster and follow on consequences, both manmade and natural, that could degrade or render inoperable one or more of our facilities for an extended period of time. Such disaster related risks and effects are not predictable with certainty and, although they can be mitigated, they cannot be avoided. We seek to mitigate our exposures to physical disaster events in a number of ways. For example, where feasible, we design and engineer the configuration of our plants to reduce the consequences of disasters. We also maintain insurance for our facilities against casualties, including extended business interruption, and we continually evaluate our risks and develop contingency plans for dealing with them. Although we have reviewed and analyzed a broad range of risks applicable to our business, the ones that actually affect us may not be those we have concluded most likely to occur. Furthermore, although our reviews have led to more systematic contingency planning, our plans are in varying stages of development and execution, such that they may not be adequate at the time of occurrence for the magnitude of any particular disaster event that befalls us.

Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness

High Leverage

Our assets were acquired in 2004 in a transaction with a high proportion of debt. After our initial public offering of equity in November 2006, we remain a highly leveraged company with total consolidated indebtedness of \$384.5 million and stockholders' equity of \$44.7 million at December 31, 2007. Our substantial indebtedness could have a number of effects threatening our financial condition, including difficulty satisfying our obligations directly related to our debt, increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness (thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital), limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business (thereby placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with less debt), and limiting our ability to borrow additional funds.

Our business policy has been to prudently reduce leverage and we took steps to do so in 2007. At December 31, 2007, we had approximately \$45.9 million of borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility. Furthermore, we are not prevented from incurring obligations that do not constitute "indebtedness" as defined in our debt instruments. Thus, if new debt was added to our current debt levels and additional obligations were incurred, the related risks that we now face from leverage could intensify.

Covenants in our senior debt instruments restrict our financial and operating flexibility and, if we are unable to comply with those covenants, our lenders may declare due and payable all outstanding loan obligations, thereby severely harming our financial condition, operations and prospects for growth. Our debt instruments contain covenants imposing detailed restrictions on our business, including, for example, on asset sales, incurring more debt, paying dividends, making investments and acquisitions, creating liens, repurchasing securities, and engaging in mergers, acquisitions and transactions with affiliates. They also contain cross-defaults, by reason of which a default on one debt instrument leads to default on others. Overall, these restrictions may affect our ability to operate our business as we think best and may limit our ability to take advantage of business opportunities. Moreover, we cannot be sure that we always will be in compliance with our debt covenants, and, if we are not, that our lenders will waive our non-compliance and forebear from enforcing their rights which could include accelerated collection.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on, or to refinance, debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and other factors beyond our control. We cannot be sure that we will maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay all amounts due on the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations and other liquidity needs, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures and other plans such as acquisitions, to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful in permitting us to meet our debt service obligations and other liquidity needs.

Exposure to Interest Rate Volatility

As of December 31, 2007, approximately 33% of our total indebtedness bore interest at variable rates. Because these rates change with prevailing interest rates, higher prevailing rates will increase the amount of interest we have to pay on our debt. Interest rates could increase dramatically over the next several years. We estimate (based on our variable rate debt outstanding at December 31, 2007) that our annual debt service obligations could increase by \$1.3 million per year for each 1% increase in the average interest rate we pay.

Risks Related to Our Equity Ownership Structure

In November 2006, we completed a public offering in which we and affiliates of Bain Capital, our largest stockholders, sold a total of 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock. Prior to that offering, Bain Capital and its affiliates owned approximately 98.5% of our equity and currently (as of March 1, 2008) they own of record approximately 48.3% of our equity. In connection with our public offering, we also satisfied initial requirements for listing and our Common Stock was approved for trading on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Also, to facilitate our offering and reduce future potential conflicts of interest, we and Bain Capital took several related steps. First, we terminated a 2004 Advisory Agreement by which Bain Capital provided services to us, and Bain Capital effectively terminated a 2004 Stockholders' Agreement, under which it had, among other things, contractual rights to structure our Board of Directors and bring about major corporate transactions. A 2004 Registration Rights Agreement to which we, Bain Capital and certain of our executives are parties, and under which Bain Capital and the other parties have rights to cause us to register their Common Stock for public sale, was not modified.

Concentrated Stockholder Voting Power

As a result of their remaining stock ownership position, Bain Capital and its affiliates are able to cast approximately 48.3% of the number of votes in any matter on which our stockholders are entitled to vote. While that number is not enough under our governing instruments to provide Bain Capital with an absolute majority of votes, it does mean, as a practical matter, Bain Capital, if it

desired, may be able to more easily cause matters to occur by reason of the dispersion of voting power among our remaining stockholders. After Bain Capital, our two next largest stockholders have reported that they own beneficially approximately 9.3% and 7.0%, respectively, of our equity.

As part of our requirements for listing on NASDAQ and by virtue of laws and rules applicable to us as a publicly held company, we were required to implement governance changes that included restructuring our Board of Directors and certain key Board committees. As a result of those requirements with which we complied in a timely fashion, our Board of Directors is now composed of a majority of directors who are “independent” (as defined by NASDAQ rules) and our three standing Board committees, Audit, Compensation, and Nominating & Governance, are composed entirely of independent directors.

Regardless of our governance changes and other steps to put our relationship with Bain Capital on an arms’ length basis, we do not know Bain Capital’s business plans concerning our company. It may have interests that diverge from those of other holders of our Common Stock, and it may vote the shares it owns or otherwise seek to cause us to take actions that may conflict with the interests of other stockholders. Those actions could relate to significant corporate transactions, including among others a sale of our company, decisions about our capital structure and the composition of our board of directors. The results of those actions, if Bain Capital prevailed in taking them, could adversely affect our listing on NASDAQ, and the liquidity and trading price of our Common Stock, as well as our results of operations and financial condition.

Overhang of Salable or Issuable Stock Relative To Float

The trading market for our Common Stock was first established in November 2006. The float in that market now consists of slightly more than 10,000,000 shares out of a total of 20,878,991 shares issued and outstanding (as of March 1, 2008) and an additional 985,208 shares subject to issuance covered by exercisable options (estimated at March 1, 2008). Under the 2004 Registration Rights Agreement referred to above, Bain Capital and the other parties may require us to register for sale publicly (at times largely of their choosing) substantially all the outstanding shares of Common Stock not now in the float. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock or the perception that significant sales could occur (particularly if the sales are concentrated in time or amount), may depress the trading price of our Common Stock. Stock sales in the market by persons other than the Company could also impair our ability to raise additional capital through a sale of our equity securities.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides for a total authorized capital consisting of up to 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock and up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in serial designation, of which 22,560,974 shares of Common Stock had been issued or reserved for issuance and 77,439,026 remained authorized but unreserved and unissued (all as of March 1, 2008). We may continue to issue our stock and, subject to any restrictions in our debt instruments, we may issue the stock of our subsidiaries to raise capital. Issuances of our stock or the stock of a subsidiary could dilute the interest of our existing stockholders and may reduce the trading price of our Common Stock.

Contingencies Affecting Dividends

Following our 2006 public offering, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on our Common Stock and initiated a policy of paying regular quarterly cash dividends on that security, subject to the availability of funds, legal and contractual restrictions and prudent needs of our business. However, we are a holding company that does not conduct any business operations of our own. As a result, we are normally dependent upon cash dividends, distributions and other transfers from our subsidiaries, most directly Innophos, Inc., our primary operating subsidiary, and Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc., its parent, to make dividend payments on our Common Stock. The amounts available to us to pay cash dividends are restricted by covenants in the debt agreements governing us and our subsidiaries and by provisions of Delaware law. As allowed by existing debt instruments, we may incur additional indebtedness that may restrict to an even greater degree, or prohibit, the payment of dividends on stock. We cannot be sure that agreements governing our current and future indebtedness will permit us to adhere to our current dividend policy, or pay any dividends at all, or that continued payment of dividends will remain prudent for our business in the future judgment of our Board of Directors.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our headquarters are located in Cranbury, New Jersey, with manufacturing facilities strategically located throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Since our predecessor’s acquisition of A&W in 2000, over \$90 million was invested in 2000 and 2001 to reconfigure and upgrade our manufacturing facilities to achieve an optimal footprint for sourcing raw materials and minimizing inbound and outbound freight cost. As part of this investment, substantially all of our phosphoric acid sources were converted from the energy-intensive thermal acid process to the technologically complex and capital intensive solvent extraction-based PWA process. Those investments have enabled us to develop a low cost structure, efficient asset base and leading value added applications.

We operate seven facilities which manufacture our three main product lines: Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids, Purified Phosphoric Acid, and STPP & Other Products. Our largest manufacturing facility is located in Coatzacoalcos, Mexico. We operate four medium-size plants in Chicago Heights, Illinois, Nashville, Tennessee, Port Maitland, Canada (Ontario), and Geismar, Louisiana, which collectively produce our major products. We produce additional specialty salts in two plants located in Chicago, Illinois (Waterway), and Mission Hills, Mexico. All the facilities listed above are owned with the exception of Mission Hills, Mexico, where the land is leased long-term. We also lease facilities at Cranbury, New Jersey, Mexico City, Mexico, and Mississauga, Canada (Ontario) which house our executive, commercial, administrative, product engineering and research and development employees, with the Cranbury, New Jersey facility serving as our world headquarters. We also own a distribution facility in Chicago which we use to service our customer base. We do not own and are not responsible for any closed U.S. or Canadian elemental phosphorus or phosphate production sites, as these were not part of the assets or liabilities acquired from Rhodia.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Mexican CNA Water Tax Claims

Nature and Extent. On November 1, 2004, our Mexican subsidiary, Innophos Fosfatados, received notice from the CNA of the Fresh Water Claims at our Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico plant from 1998-2002. As initially assessed by the CNA, those claims total approximately \$31.3 million at current exchange rates as of February 27, 2008, including basic charges of \$10.8 million and \$20.5 million for interest, inflation and penalties. Management believes that Innophos Fosfatados has valid bases for challenging the Fresh Water Claims, and that matter is being defended vigorously as explained herein.

A series of claims by CNA concerning salt water extraction and use for 1998 and 1999 totaling approximately \$107 million (including interest, inflation and penalties), was nullified in a unanimous order of the Mexican Court of Fiscal and Administrative Justice, or Mexican Tax Court, determined to be final and unappealable in July 2007.

Rhodia Indemnity Confirmed. As a result of litigation in New York state courts against Rhodia, S.A. and affiliates, or the New York Litigation, concerning their indemnification obligation for the CNA claims under the Rhodia Agreement under which we purchased our business from Rhodia, on February 12, 2008 the New York Court of Appeals affirmed lower court rulings that Innophos is fully indemnified against the Fresh Water Claims, as well as any like claims pertaining to periods prior to the closing date of the Transaction, August 13, 2004 were such liabilities to be sustained.

Further Proceedings. The Fresh Water Claims are currently pending review on appeal by the Mexican Tax Court. A final determination of the CNA Fresh Water matter may require further appeals to the Mexican Supreme Court and remands to the CNA or to lower courts, a process that might continue for several years. In the event that the appeals were to be decided against us and Rhodia were then unable to pay on its indemnification obligations, our subsidiary could be required to pay a judgment for the entire amount claimed.

Possible Post-2002 Claims. If the CNA Fresh Water Claims were sustained for the period 1998-2002, it is possible that CNA would seek to claim similar higher duties, fees and other charges for fresh water extraction and usage from 2003 on into the future, or the Post-2002 Fresh Water Claims. Management estimates that such charges would be approximately \$9 million of additional basic charges to date, excluding interest, inflation, and penalties, and, under current operating conditions, approximately \$1.7 million of additional basic charges per year. Based on the judgments we have obtained in New York, we believe Rhodia would be responsible to indemnify us fully for those additional Taxes arising on or before the August 2004 closing, representing approximately \$4 million of basic charges. Moreover, although not included in our judgments, we also believe Rhodia would be required to fully indemnify us for post-closing losses caused by breaches of covenants set forth in the Rhodia Agreement, which could represent the remainder of the exposure referenced above, or \$5 million or other measure of damages for such breaches. Rhodia contests indemnification responsibility for such breaches. As the issue of indemnity responsibility for post-closing fresh water claims remains unresolved in the New York Litigation, it is possible that case will proceed to trial or motions to resolve this and other issues.

Based upon advice of counsel and our review of the CNA Fresh Water Claims and the Post-2002 Fresh Water Claims, the facts and applicable law, we have determined that liability is reasonably possible, but is neither probable nor reasonably estimable. Accordingly, we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007. As additional information is gained, we will reassess the potential liability and establish the amount of any loss reserve as appropriate. The ultimate liability amount could be material to our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, given Rhodia's financial condition, we cannot be sure we will ultimately collect any amounts due from Rhodia under our Rhodia Agreement indemnification rights, even though they have been confirmed by court judgments.

Mexican Water Recycling System—PAMCAR Agreement

Innophos Fosfatados is the successor to the PAMCAR Agreement which required specified improvements at the Coatzacoalcos plant to be completed by December 31, 2004. Under the terms of the PAMCAR Agreement and subject to its compliance, the CNA temporarily exempted Innophos Fosfatados from the payment of certain waste water discharge duties, taxes and related charges that normally would have been payable. On January 10, 2005, after bringing on line newly installed water recycling equipment, Innophos Fosfatados notified the CNA of its position that it complied with the applicable requirements of the PAMCAR Agreement as of December 31, 2004.

Innophos Fosfatados' waste water discharges had been the subject of an earlier study by the National University of Mexico, which concluded in October 2004 that the discharges did not adversely affect the receiving water bodies or the environment. In addition to a previous request by Innophos Fosfatados to update the relevant waste water discharge permit with new operating information, in October 2004, Innophos Fosfatados filed a petition with the CNA to reflect the results of the university study and to revise upward the discharge limits which its operations (including as improved by the water recycling installation) could satisfy. In 2005, Innophos Fosfatados received a new Concession Title (containing a waste water discharge permit and limits) granting the requested relief as to all discharge limits.

Although there has been no formal action, CNA regional officials may take the position that compliance with the PAMCAR Agreement was to be determined by the previous Concession Title which contained a permit with stricter discharge limits. Consequently, while Mexican counsel has advised us that, as a matter of applicable law, compliance should be determined upon the new, revised, discharge limits, CNA regional officials could find that Innophos Fosfatados was not in compliance for the duration of the PAMCAR Agreement. In that event, the exempted taxes, duties and related charges through December 31, 2004, could be reinstated. We estimate that the amount of exempted duties and related charges through December 31, 2004 may range up to \$10.7 million at current exchange rates as of February 27, 2008 (including inflation and interest). In addition, we have been advised it is possible under applicable law that a penalty could be imposed of up to an additional \$11.4 million at current exchange rates. We believe that the above amounts represent the upper range of possible liability based on a finding of noncompliance involving pH levels rather than phosphorus, and, accordingly, could be significantly reduced. We do not know whether the CNA will make a finding of noncompliance as to any aspect of the PAMCAR Agreement or what discharge limits would constitute the basis for a finding of noncompliance as to water quality requirements.

Based upon currently available information and advice of counsel, we would take appropriate steps to challenge any claim stemming from an alleged violation of the PAMCAR Agreement before the CNA and/or Mexican courts, and if any such claim were presented, evaluate potential indemnification rights against Rhodia. Based upon advice of counsel and our review of the CNA claims, the facts and applicable law, we have determined that liability is reasonably possible, but is neither probable nor reasonably estimable. Accordingly, we did not establish a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

SCT Concession Title

In late March 2007, Innophos Fosfatados received a follow up to an earlier request for information from the Mexican Secretariat of Communications and Transportation, or SCT, related to our Concession Title to use national port facilities for the Coatzacoalcos plant. Innophos Fosfatados had been granted a 20 year Concession Title in 1993 covering land, pier and water areas, and the SCT is the agency with authority to oversee compliance with that Concession Title, including the payment of required taxes and fees, and to take enforcement action, including revocation or refusal to renew a Concession Title. In our review of the matter, we determined that there was a probable liability and complied with the SCT demand that we undertake a "regularization" (that is, a settlement) of omitted or insufficient payments of taxes and fees under the Concession Title. By July 2007 we had completed an updated appraisal of the pier-related facilities, made required filings and paid approximately \$2.0 million which was included in cost of goods sold for the second fiscal quarter of 2007. The payments consisted of approximately \$1.7 million for the periods November 1996 through August 13, 2004 and approximately \$0.3 million for the periods August 14, 2004 through May 2007. By completing the regularization process, management was informed by the agency that no penalties would be imposed. Although the appraisal we obtained which established values for the taxes and fees due may be accepted by the SCT for settlement purposes, the SCT is entitled, and we believe likely, to order a new appraisal of the port facilities, which could result in a further adjustment of amounts due on our account, which management believes would not be material. We have also been notified informally by the SCT that we may owe additional sums due to a difference between the square meter areas for the Company's pier as-built versus the full square meter area under the Concession Title. Management has determined that such additional liability is reasonably possible, and could range from zero to \$0.7 million. Accordingly we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

We believe the liability arising from the SCT regularization, to the extent applicable to periods prior to the August 2004 closing of the acquisition, is fully indemnified by Rhodia under the Rhodia Agreement. We have put Rhodia on notice and made a demand for indemnification amounting to a total of \$1.7 million of pre-acquisition Tax claims. We also believe we are indemnified under other provisions of the Rhodia Agreement, subject to satisfaction of any applicable deductibles, for some or all of the remaining amounts of the regularization payments for periods after the closing and likewise have made a claim for those amounts. Thus far, Rhodia has maintained that the SCT charges are not fully indemnifiable under the Rhodia Agreement. Therefore, although we intend to pursue indemnification from Rhodia vigorously, it is possible that we will not prevail in any required legal action or that Rhodia will not be able to pay us if we do. The indemnification of the SCT related claims are considered a gain contingency and, therefore, no receivable has been recorded as of December 31, 2007.

U.S. Department of Justice STPP Investigation

In September 2007, we received a letter from the United States Department of Justice, or DOJ, disclosing that it was conducting an investigation of "potential antitrust violations" in the STPP (sodium tripolyphosphate) industry. The letter transmitted a grand jury *subpoena* issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to produce documents and other materials

relating to our STPP business focusing on the period from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2005. We believe that the DOJ investigation is just getting underway and understand that other STPP producers have received similar subpoenas.

We are cooperating fully with the DOJ investigation and complying with the subpoena by producing the documents and materials. Through February 2008, we completed our searches, review and delivery to the DOJ of what we believe to be substantially all the responsive materials.

Management believes based on all available information responsive to the subpoena, that there is no contingent liability. Accordingly, we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

We acquired our STPP business in August 2004 as part of the transactions under the Rhodia Agreement. In the event there were to be a claim resulting in liability, we would evaluate potential indemnification rights against Rhodia under the Rhodia Agreement, based upon the facts and circumstances giving rise to such claim.

Other Legal Matters

In June 2005, Innophos Canada, Inc. was contacted by representatives of The Mosaic Company (a division of Cargill Corporation), or Mosaic, seeking a meeting to discuss the status of an ongoing remedial investigation and clean-up Mosaic is conducting at its currently closed fertilizer manufacturing site located north of Innophos Canada's Pt. Maitland, Ontario Canada plant site. The remediation is being overseen by the Provincial Ministry of Environment, or MOE. Mosaic stated that, in its view, we and Rhodia (our predecessor in interest prior to August 13, 2004) were responsible for some phosphorus compound contamination at a rail yard between the Innophos Canada, Inc. and Mosaic sites, and will be asked to participate in the clean-up. We have determined that this contingent liability is neither probable nor estimable at this time, but liability is reasonably possible. We have notified Rhodia of the Mosaic claim under the Rhodia Agreement, and we will seek all appropriate indemnification.

In March 2008, Sudamfos S.A., an Argentine phosphate producer, or Sudamfos, filed a request for arbitration before the ICC International Court of Arbitration, Paris, France, or ICC, of a commercial dispute with our Mexican affiliate, Innophos Mexicana, or Mexicana. Sudamfos claims Mexicana, agreed to sell Sudamfos certain quantities of phosphoric acid for delivery in 2007 and 2008, and seeks an order requiring Mexicana to sell and deliver approximately 12,500 metric tons during 2008 in accordance with the claimed agreement. We believe we have meritorious defenses, including lack of any binding obligation to sell additional products to Sudamfos. Further, we believe we have not agreed to arbitrate any dispute with Sudamfos, and therefore we may contest ICC jurisdiction. Management has determined that the contingent liability to Sudamfos is not probable, and is at most reasonably possible. Accordingly, we have not accrued any liability for this matter on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2007. In addition, Mexicana believes Sudamfos is wrongfully refused payment of approximately \$ 1.2 million, which Sudamfos owes Mexicana for prior transactions. Mexicana intends to vigorously pursue collection of the receivable and defense of the Sudamfos in an appropriate forum. Management has determined that this outstanding receivable is fully collectible.

In addition, we are party to legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Except as to the matters specifically discussed, we do not believe that these legal proceedings represent probable or reasonably possible liabilities. However, these matters cannot be predicted with certainty and an unfavorable resolution of one or more of them could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and/or cash flows.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Certain Market Data

Our Common Stock has been listed and traded since November 2006 on the NASDAQ Stock Market under the symbol "IPHS."

Stock price comparisons:

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>2006*</u>		<u>2007</u>		<u>2008**</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First	NA	NA	\$ 17.78	\$ 14.21	\$ 14.88	\$ 10.85
Second	NA	NA	17.65	13.79		
Third	NA	NA	15.55	10.78		
Fourth	\$ 14.68	\$ 12.07	15.90	12.76		

* From November 2, 2006

** Through March 1, 2008

The number of holders of record of our Common Stock at March 1, 2008 was 3,451.

Registration Rights Agreement

We are a party to a 2004 Registration Rights Agreement with our largest stockholder, Bain Capital, and certain other stockholders (principally members of our management). Under that agreement, the holders of a majority of the “Bain Registrable Securities” are able to demand up to five “long form” registrations and an unlimited number of “short form” registrations of their covered securities (in this case our Common Stock) under the Securities Act of 1933, or Securities Act, to be sold in public offerings for which the Company is required to pay all registration expenses (excluding underwriters’ discounts and commissions). In addition to demand registrations, the agreement allows the holders of the Bain Registrable Securities an unlimited number of “piggyback” registrations when we seek to register other securities for sale. We are not required to proceed with any demand registration within six months after the effective date of a previous registered offering (excluding certain limited offering forms), and we can postpone for up to 90 days (but not more than twice in any 12 month period) a demand registration if we determine it would adversely interfere with a contemplated material transaction. Based on the value of our equity and our filing history, in 2008 we became eligible to file registration statements with the SEC under the Securities Act on “short forms” for purposes of the Registration Rights Agreement.

Dividends

Consistent with the determination of our Board of Directors made in December 2006, we continued to declare and pay quarterly dividends of \$0.17 per share of Common Stock in 2007. Subject to action by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, management’s present policy is to recommend such dividends be continued, reflecting its judgment at the present time that stockholders are better served if we distribute to them, as quarterly dividends payable at the discretion of the Board, a portion of the cash generated by our business in excess of our expected cash needs rather than retaining or using the cash for other purposes. Our expected cash needs include operating expenses and working capital requirements, interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, capital expenditures, incremental costs associated with being a public company, taxes and other costs. If our financial needs change, management’s recommendations concerning dividends may also change.

We are not required to pay dividends, and our stockholders will not be guaranteed, or have contractual or other rights, to receive dividends. Our Board of Directors may decide, in its discretion at any time, to decrease the amount of dividends, otherwise modify or repeal the dividend policy or discontinue entirely the payment of dividends.

In addition to prudent business considerations, our ability to pay dividends is restricted by current (and potentially by future) agreements governing our debt and by the laws of Delaware, our state of incorporation.

Since we are a holding company, substantially all assets shown on our consolidated balance sheet are held by our subsidiaries. Accordingly, our earnings and cash flow and our ability to pay dividends are largely dependent upon the earnings and cash flows of our subsidiaries and the distribution or other payment of such earnings to us in the form of dividends. Our ability to pay dividends on our Common Stock is limited by restrictions in our indebtedness and that of our subsidiaries affecting the ability to pay dividends. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. See Post IPO discussion included within liquidity and capital resources of the Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and results of operations included herein.

Equity Compensation Plans

The following information is provided for our most recently completed fiscal year for certain plans providing compensation in the form of equity securities.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	997,308	\$ 7.23	696,775*
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	173,568**	\$ 12.00	—
Total	1,170,876	\$ 7.94	696,775

- * Includes in the total 61,225 shares of Common Stock subject to options forfeited in 2007 and now available for future grant and issuance under, our Amended and Restated 2005 Executive Stock Option Plan. The remaining shares shown in column (c) are attributable to our 2006 Long Term Equity Incentive Plan.
- ** These shares were issued in various amounts under substantially identical retention bonus agreements entered into with certain executives in October 2006 that provided for a portion of a bonus amount to be issued in the form of Common Stock at the price applicable to the public in our initial public offering. All shares were issued in January , 2007 and are subject to vesting ratably over nine consecutive quarters (the first having occurred in January, 2007), provided the recipients remain employed by the Company as required by the contracts.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company did not repurchase Common Stock in 2006 or 2007.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected historical consolidated statements of operations, balance sheet and other data for the periods presented and should only be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," which are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The historical financial data for the years end December 31, 2007, December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, for the periods August 14, 2004 to December 31, 2004 and January 1, 2004 to August 13, 2004 and for the year ended December 31, 2003, have been derived from our historical audited combined or consolidated financial statements.

On August 13, 2004, Innophos Holdings, Inc. acquired 100% of the common stock of Innophos, Inc., which, along with its subsidiaries, acquired from Rhodia the specialty phosphate assets of Rhodia's operations in the U.S., Port Maitland, Canada (Ontario) and Mission Hills, Mexico, as well as the common stock of certain Mexican subsidiaries. As a result, our financial statements are presented under two different bases of accounting. All historical Rhodia activity up to and including August 13, 2004 under the predecessor basis is presented on a combined basis while all Innophos activity from August 14, 2004 forward under the successor basis is presented on a consolidated basis.

	Successor (Consolidated)			Predecessor (Combined)		
	Year Ended December 31,			August 14, through December 31,	January 1, through August 13,	Year Ended December 31,
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2004	2003
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)						
Statement of Operations Data:						
Net sales	\$578,982	\$541,797	\$535,499	\$ 205,607	\$ 332,721	\$ 503,920
Cost of goods sold	474,785	449,516	443,254	177,568	277,014	422,914
Gross profit	104,197	92,281	92,245	28,039	55,707	81,006
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	54,441	59,598	48,685	19,026	22,875	38,452
Research and Development	2,047	1,734	2,240	964	3,106	4,816
In-process Research and Development	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Goodwill impairment (1)	—	—	—	—	—	17,600
Restructuring (2)	—	—	—	—	1,783	2,082
Asset securitization, net	—	—	—	—	(66)	963
Total operating expenses	56,488	61,332	50,925	21,190	27,698	63,913
Operating income	47,709	30,949	41,320	6,849	28,009	17,093
Interest expense, net	41,559	58,242	46,628	11,065	3,098	3,351
Foreign exchange losses (gains), net	40	(162)	177	315	627	1,735
Other expense (income), net	(299)	(228)	(516)	(50)	22	146
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,409	(26,903)	(4,969)	(4,481)	24,262	11,861
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	11,896	5,914	6,724	(3,706)	8,954	11,245
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,487)	\$ (32,817)	\$ (11,693)	\$ (775)	\$ 15,308	\$ 616
Allocation of net income (loss) to common shareholders (3):						
Class A	*	\$ (26,546)	\$ (14,867)	\$ (5,563)	*	*
Class L	*	\$ 1,605	\$ 3,174	\$ 4,788	*	*
Common	\$ (5,487)	\$ (7,876)	*	*	*	*
Per Share Data:						
Income (Loss) Per Share (3):						
Basic						
Class A	*	\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)	\$ (0.58)	*	*
Class L	*	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.79	*	*
Common	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.39)	*	*	*	*
Diluted						
Class A	*	\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)	\$ (0.58)	*	*
Class L	*	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.79	*	*
Common	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.39)	*	*	*	*
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (3):						
Basic						
Class A	*	9,595,06	9,597,696	9,590,851	*	*
Class L	*	2,677,648	2,678,383	2,676,473	*	*
Common	20,676,8	20,270,463	*	*	*	*
Diluted						
Class A	*	9,595,061	9,597,696	9,590,851	*	*
Class L	*	2,677,64	2,678,38	2,676,473	*	*
Common	20,676,85	20,270,463	*	*	*	*

* Not applicable

	Successor (Consolidated)				Predecessor (Combined)	
	Year Ended December 31,			August 14, through December 31,	January 1, through August 13,	Year Ended December 31,
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2004	2003
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Other Data:						
Cash flows provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	\$ 43,441	\$ 40,937	\$ 46,058	\$ (5,375)	\$ 44,095	\$ 26,348
Investing activities	(30,476)	(15,577)	(10,862)	(486,432)	(2,633)	(12,673)
Financing activities	(29,064)	(55,003)	13,445	503,052	(43,287)	(10,330)
Capital expenditures	28,356	15,577	10,862	4,046	2,745	13,107
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (4)	1.1x	*	*	*	7.3x	3.1x

* Due to the losses for 2006, 2005 and the period August 14, 2004 through December 31, 2004 the coverage ratio was less than 1:1. Innophos would have had to generate additional earnings of \$26,903 for 2006, \$4,969 for 2005 and \$4,481 for the period August 14, 2004 through December 31, 2004, respectively, to achieve a ratio of 1:1.

	Successor (Consolidated)				Predecessor (Combined)
	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,
	2007	2006	2005	2004(5)	2003
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Accounts receivable (6)	\$ 60,079	\$ 56,316	\$ 55,842	\$ 66,324	\$ 52,689
Inventories	78,728	70,569	76,281	66,563	61,849
Property, plant & equipment, net	260,563	277,222	305,016	333,549	298,235
Total assets	542,699	565,320	646,189	630,891	569,996
Total debt	384,500	399,800	528,795	384,555	209,941
Total owner's net investment	—	—	—	—	240,573
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 44,704	\$ 60,712	\$ 10,786	\$ 138,725	\$ —

- (1) Represents the non-cash impairment write-down of goodwill at our Mexican subsidiaries pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," as of December 31, 2003.
- (2) Restructuring costs primarily represent employee termination costs and relate to the following items:
 - (a) \$2.1 million in 2003 primarily for the elimination of (i) 38 individuals at our Chicago Heights facility in connection with the outsourcing of certain distribution and packaging operations and (ii) 24 individuals in our Mexican operations as we positioned ourselves as a stand-alone company, and
 - (b) \$1.8 million from January 1 – August 13, 2004 primarily relating to (i) headcount reductions at our Cranbury headquarters relating to the restructuring of our company to a product-focused organization and (ii) the elimination of seven individuals at our Chicago Heights facility relating to the aforementioned initiatives.
- (3) We have not reflected any distributions or other amounts attributable to common stock including an earnings per share calculation for the predecessor period given the different basis of accounting between predecessor and successor period and that the predecessor had not issued any common stock or potential common stock.
- (4) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense and one-third of operating rental expenses which management believes is representative of the interest component of rent expense.
- (5) The successor period reflects the application of purchase accounting in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations", and represents the consolidated financial statements of Innophos Holdings, Inc. and wholly-owned subsidiaries.
- (6) Accounts receivable does not include the unretained portion of gross accounts receivable that had been sold under Rhodia's asset securitization program in 2003 in the amount of \$18,542.

Included in income (loss) before income taxes are the following unusual items:

	\$ Millions	
	2007	2006
Unusual Items Included in Operating Income:		
Management Advisory Fees (a)	\$ —	\$ 15.2
Gains on Mexican Legal Entity Restructuring (b)	—	(0.9)
Separation Consulting Fees, Professional Fees and Other Costs (c)	0.3	3.2
Legal Expenses Related to CNA Litigation (d)	0.2	0.1
Termination of Pharma Sales Agency Agreement	6.3	—
Mexican Port Facility Tax Settlement for the period 1996 - 2006 (e)	2.0	—
Mexican Workforce Reorganization (e)	1.4	—
Total of Unusual Items Included in Operating Income	10.2	17.6
Unusual Items Included in Net Interest Expense:		
Call Premiums and Penalties (f)	1.8	3.6
Deferred Financing Acceleration due to Debt Retirement (g)	1.9	3.4
Total of Unusual Items in Net Interest Expense	3.7	7.0
Total Unusual Items Included in Income (Loss) Before Tax	\$ 13.9	\$ 24.6

- (a) Advisory Fees relates to an advisory agreement with Bain Capital for general executive and management services as well as merger, acquisition and divestiture assistance and analysis of financial alternatives. In exchange for these services, Bain Capital receives an annual advisory service fee of \$ 2.0 million plus transaction related fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses. The 2006 fees include \$13.2 million to terminate the advisory agreement.
- (b) Mexican Statute Change represents a non-cash benefit related to a Mexican benefits reserve adjustment as a result of changes in the law governing such benefits. The legal entity restructuring relates to a non-income tax gain triggered by the restructuring of our Mexican legal entities.
- (c) Separation Consulting Fees, Professional Fees and Other Separation Costs represents fees for information technology, tax compliance, and other expenses incurred in conjunction with our transition to a stand-alone entity post-separation from Rhodia. This adjustment also includes fees (primarily legal and accounting) incurred in conjunction with the registration of our Senior Subordinated Notes and Floating Rate Senior Notes in 2006 and our Senior Unsecured Notes in 2007.
- (d) CNA Litigation relates to legal costs associated with our CNA claim and the Rhodia indemnification.
- (e) Reported in cost of goods sold
- (f) Call premiums and related prepayment penalties are a result of the call of \$83.3 million Floating Rate Senior Notes in 2006 and the remaining \$60.8 million Floating Rate Senior Notes in 2007.
- (g) Acceleration of non-cash deferred financing charges related to the prepayment of the Floating rate Senior Notes and term loan prepayments.

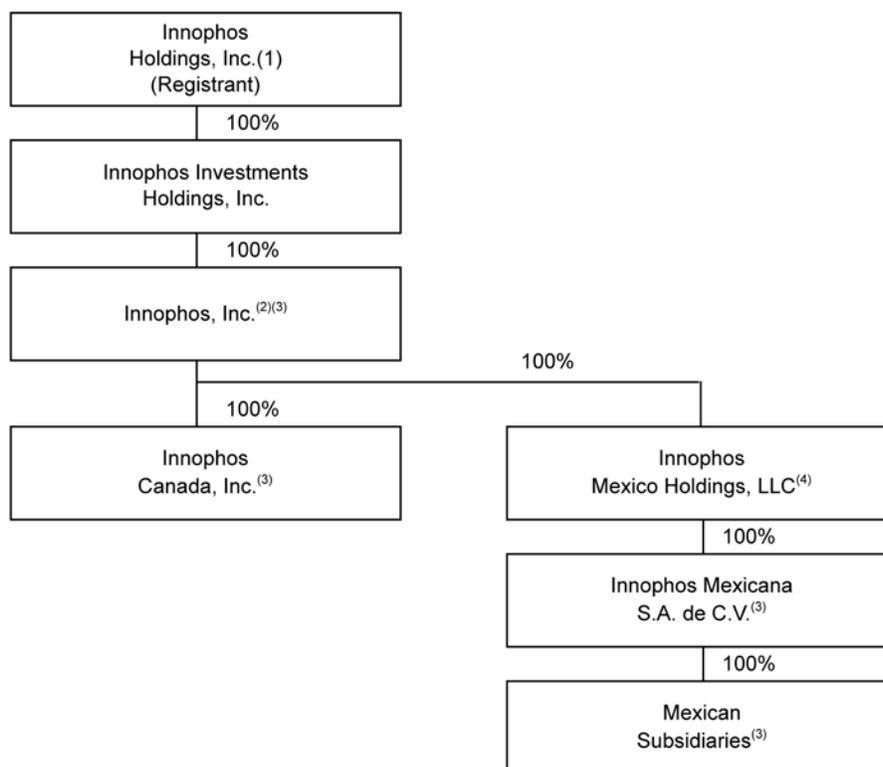
ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion contains forward-looking statements about our markets, the demand for our products and services and our future results. We based these statements on assumptions that we consider reasonable. Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by our forward-looking statements for various reasons including those discussed in the "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" sections of this report.

Overview

Innophos Holdings, Inc. is the parent holding company for a number of other holding and operating companies shown below. In August 2004, for a total purchase of \$473.4 million, we completed the acquisition, referred to as the Acquisition, of the assets and equity interests comprising the North America specialty phosphates business, referred to as the Phosphates Business, then being conducted by Rhodia S.A. and its affiliates.

Below is a summary chart of the corporate structure of our subsidiaries.



(1) = Issuer of 9.5% Senior Unsecured Notes

(2) = Issuer of 8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes. Borrower under the senior secured credit facility

(3) = Operating Companies

(4) = Guarantor subsidiary of Innophos, Inc. Senior Subordinated Notes

In November 2006 we completed an initial public offering of our Common Stock, or IPO, selling a total of 8,000,000 shares together with 2,000,000 shares sold by selling stockholders at \$12 per share for total net proceeds to Innophos of \$87.2 million (after underwriters discounts, commissions and expenses). We did not receive any proceeds from the shares of common stock sold by the selling stockholders. We used the net offering proceeds to pay down approximately \$83.3 million in principal of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 of a subsidiary, or the Floating Rate Senior Notes, in December 2006, paying a call premium and accrued interest of approximately \$4.4 million and resulting in an approximate \$2.0 million charge to earnings for the acceleration of deferred financing charges.

2007 Overview

Our financial performance in 2007 was highlighted by a sales increase of 6.9% from 2006 to \$579.0 million, with increases occurring across all segments of the business. Gross profit for 2007 was \$104.2 million, an increase of \$11.9 million, or 12.9%, as compared to 2006, as selling prices and volume/mix effects outpaced increases in raw material and other manufacturing expenses. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$56.5 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million, or 8.0%, as compared to the same period in 2006 when the Company incurred \$13.2 million in expenses related to the Company's termination of a management advisory agreement with Bain Capital during the fourth quarter of 2006. The Company lowered its net interest expense in 2007 primarily by completing a refinancing transaction where the Floating Rate Senior Notes, its highest cost debt, were replaced by our lower cost 9¹/₂% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2012, or Senior Unsecured Notes. 2007 net loss improved by \$27.3 million, or 83.2%, compared to 2006. In addition, we paid dividends of \$.62 per share of Common Stock.

Refer to the Company's results of operations and liquidity for the year ended December 31, 2007 for further details.

During 2007, the Company continued to implement its strategy, which is designed to grow with our markets, improve our cost structure, and reduce financial leverage and interest expense. Some of the actions taken during 2007 include:

- Expanding the markets we serve through geographic expansion of our proprietary products and new products. We grew our export business in 2007 by approximately 30%.

- In-sourcing the global sales and marketing functions of our pharma business by terminating an exclusive sales agency agreement with Rhodia, thereby allowing us to draw closer to our pharmaceutical customers and grow that business.
- Focusing on high growth niches with targeted products and new market development to strengthen our position in the market.
- Implementing cost savings projects addressing energy consumption, yields and efficiencies in Coatzacoalcos and the reorganization of our Mexican workforce.
- Completing a refinancing transaction replacing the remainder of our Floating Rate Senior Notes with \$66 million of Senior Unsecured Notes at a lower fixed rate.
- Making pre-payments of \$20.5 million on our bank term loan indebtedness.

Recent Trends and Outlook

A tightening of supply became apparent in the U.S. specialty phosphate market during the fourth quarter of 2007. During that quarter, imports from overseas competitors dropped by roughly 40% from previous levels due to European and Asian suppliers significantly reducing exports to the U.S. market. Management believes the reduction can only be partially explained by anticipation of successful anti-dumping actions and the resulting SHMP duties levied on Chinese producers. Globally, there are a number of producers experiencing difficulty with supply for various reasons. We believe that the principal cause rests with demand for raw materials from the fertilizer industry that has continued to grow to levels that we have not seen in the past.

The factors that we believe are driving this demand; robust grain demand and prices, international demand for higher food crop yields and for biofuels, and continuing strong demand for metals, all remain in place, and they are creating a pricing environment that is truly dynamic.

Market prices of phosphate rock and sulfur, two primary raw materials used in the production of specialty phosphates, have increased substantially over the last several quarters. If current raw material market price levels for phosphate rock and sulfur are sustained throughout 2008 into early 2009, we currently estimate that our annual raw material costs will increase by an amount equivalent to approximately 30% of 2007 annual sales by early 2009, as compared to our cost structure at year-end 2007.

Historically, we have successfully recovered raw material, energy, and other cost increases through price increases. During the fourth quarter of 2007, we implemented price increases in all our product lines, most of which became effective January 1, 2008. We also implemented additional price increases through February 2008 and have recently announced additional price increases for April. Our January and February price increases, together, are expected to fully recover the above estimated increases in raw material costs. While there may be timing differences between raw material cost increases and our product price increases, management expects price increases will be achieved ahead of realized cost increases potentially by a material amount for the near term. While we cannot guarantee that these measures will succeed, marketplace acceptance rates for these increases have to date been high. In light of recent market volatility, it is possible that near term actual raw materials cost increases may exceed current estimates, and that additional price increases or employment of other measures may be necessary to recover additional cost increases. Finally, as we raise prices, it is possible that demand for our products may decline to the extent our customers reformulate their products or otherwise reduce purchases from us.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's operations and their percentages of total revenue for the periods indicated. (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Net sales	\$ 579.0	100.0	\$ 541.8	100.0	\$ 535.5	100.0
Cost of goods sold	<u>474.8</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>449.5</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>443.3</u>	<u>82.8</u>
Gross profit	104.2	18.0	92.3	17.0	92.2	17.2
Operating expenses: Selling, general and administrative	54.5	9.4	59.7	11.0	48.7	9.1
Research & Development	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Income from Operations	47.7	8.2	30.9	5.7	41.3	7.7
Interest expense, net	41.6	7.2	58.2	10.7	46.6	8.7
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses, net	—	—	(0.2)	—	0.2	—
Other expense (income)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	(0.5)	(0.1)
Provision /(benefit) for income taxes	<u>11.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>(5.5)</u>	<u>(0.9)</u>	<u>(32.8)</u>	<u>(6.1)</u>	<u>(11.7)</u>	<u>(2.2)</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2007 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net Sales

Net sales represent the selling price of the products, net of any customer-related rebates, plus freight and any other items invoiced to customers. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$579.0 million, an increase of \$37.2 million, or 6.9%, as compared to \$541.8 million for the same period in 2006. Selling price increases had a positive impact of 5.7% or \$30.8 million on sales that occurred primarily in STPP & Other Products. Volume and mix impacts upon revenue had a positive impact of 1.2% or \$6.4 million which occurred primarily in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids.

The following table illustrates for the year ended December 31, 2007 the percentage changes in net sales by reportable segment compared with the prior year, including the effect of price and volume/mix changes upon revenue:

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Mix</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States	0.7%	2.1%	2.8%
Canada	(0.5)%	1.7%	1.2%
Mexico	14.7%	(0.3)%	14.4%

The following table illustrates for the year ended December 31, 2007 the percentage changes for net sales by major product lines compared with the prior year, including the effect of price and volume/mix changes:

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Mix</u>	<u>Total</u>
Purified Phosphoric Acid	0.9%	(1.5)%	(0.6)%
Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids	1.9%	4.2%	6.1%
STPP & Other Products	18.0%	(2.5)%	15.5%

Gross Profit

Gross profit represents net sales less cost of goods sold. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$104.2 million, an increase of \$11.9 million, or 12.9%, as compared to \$92.3 million for the same period in 2006. Gross profit percentage increased to 18.0% for the year ended December 31, 2007 versus 17.0% for the same period in 2006. The change in gross profit was due to higher selling prices in 2007 which had a favorable impact of \$30.8 million, as positive volume and mix impacts on revenue were offset by higher raw material, freight, and manufacturing expenses resulting in a net negative impact of \$12.8 million. Gross profit was also negatively affected by \$5.4 million of maintenance costs and \$1.1 million of replacement raw material cost from the planned and unplanned outages in 2007 at the Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facility due to maintenance on its sulfuric acid unit and supply shortages. Gross profit was also reduced by unusual items in 2007 of \$1.4 million for Mexican workforce reorganization costs, and a charge of \$2.0 million for the settlement of taxes covering the periods 1996 to 2006 on our port facilities in Mexico. Finally, gross profit in 2007 was favorable relative to 2006 by \$4.7 million from our planned non-annual major maintenance outages at our Geismar, Louisiana and Coatzacoalcos, Mexico facilities that occurred in 2006, and was negatively affected by \$0.9 million for gains on Mexican legal restructuring also occurring in 2006.

Operating Expenses and Research and Development

Operating expenses in 2007 consisted primarily of selling, general and administrative and R&D expenses. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$56.5 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million, or 8.0%, as compared to \$61.4 million for 2006. Operating expenses had a net decrease of \$11.6 million from unusual items (expenses of \$18.4 million from various professional and sponsor fees in 2006 exceeded expenses in 2007 of \$6.8 million primarily from the early cancellation of the pharma sales agency arrangements with Rhodia, Inc., and the transfer of business related assets and intellectual property to Innophos). 2007 operating expenses were also affected by \$2.8 million of increased corporate governance costs which included internal audits and our Sarbanes Oxley compliance initiative, \$2.6 million of legal and other fees to comply with the DOJ STPP document request subpoena and \$1.3 million higher sales and marketing expenses primarily due to the in-sourcing of the pharma commercial activities.

Operating Income

Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$47.7 million, an increase of \$16.8 million, or 54.4%, as compared to \$30.9 million for the same period in 2006. Operating income percentages increased to 8.2% for 2007 from 5.7% for 2006. Below is a summary of unusual items in operating income:

	<u>\$ Millions</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Unusual Items Included in Operating Income:		
Management Advisory Fees	\$ —	\$ 15.2
Gains on Mexican Legal Entity Restructuring (a)	—	(0.9)
Separation Consulting Fees, Professional Fees and Other Costs	0.3	3.2
Legal Expenses Related to CNA Litigation	0.2	0.1
Termination of Pharma Sales Agency Agreement	6.3	—
Mexican Port Facility Tax Settlement for the period 1996 - 2006 (a)	2.0	—
Mexican Workforce Reorganization (a)	1.4	—
Total of Unusual Items Included in Operating Income	<u>\$10.2</u>	<u>\$ 17.6</u>

(a) Reported in cost of goods sold.

Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense, including deferred financing amortization expense, for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$41.6 million, a decrease of \$16.6 million, or 28.5% as compared to \$58.2 million for the same period in 2006. The decrease was due to lower interest expense of \$3.2 million as a result of the decreasing balance of our senior credit facility term loan, or Term Loan from 2007 pre-payments, \$10.4 million lower bond interest expense from the retirement/refinancing of our Floating Rate Senior Notes in April 2007, \$1.8 million lower call premium and penalties \$1.5 million lower accelerated deferred financing due to debt retirement and \$0.3 million net increase from all other items. Below is a summary of unusual items in net interest expense:

	<u>\$ Millions</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Unusual Expense Items Included in Net Interest Expense:		
Call Premiums and Penalties	\$ 1.8	\$ 3.6
Deferred Financing Acceleration due to Debt Retirement	1.9	3.4
Total of Unusual Items Included in Net Interest Expense	<u>\$ 3.7</u>	<u>\$ 7.0</u>

Foreign Exchange

There was a net zero impact from foreign exchange for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$0.2 million as compared to a gain of \$0.2 million for 2006. The U.S. Dollar is the functional currency of our Mexican and Canadian operations. Consequently, foreign exchange gain or loss is recorded on remeasurement of non-U.S. Dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Those gains and losses fluctuate from period to period as the foreign currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. Dollar and the amount of non-U.S. Dollar denominated assets and liabilities increases or decreases.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$11.9 million, an increase of \$6.0 million or 101.7% as compared to \$5.9 million for 2006. Income earned by our subsidiaries in Mexico is fully taxable, so increases in our Mexican earnings, as were experienced in 2007, would normally be expected to result in increased income tax expense. In the United States, we continue to carry a full valuation allowance for our net deferred tax asset and, therefore, do not record a benefit for our U.S. tax losses.

Net Loss

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$5.5 million, an improvement in results of \$27.3 million, or 83.2% as compared to a net loss of \$32.8 million for 2006, due to the interaction of the factors described above.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net Sales

Net sales represent the selling price of the products, net of any customer-related rebates, plus freight and any other items invoiced to customers. Net sales for 2006 were \$541.8 million, an increase of \$6.3 million, or 1.2%, as compared to \$535.5 million for 2005. Selling price increases to offset rising raw material costs had a positive impact of 7.6% or \$40.8 million on sales. Volume declines due to the loss of share and shedding low margin business, along with the impact of mix and other changes, had a negative impact of 6.4% or \$34.5 million upon revenue.

The following table illustrates for 2006 the percentage changes in net sales by reportable segment compared with the prior year, including the effect of price and volume/mix changes upon revenue:

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Mix</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States	8.2%	(9.2)%	(1.0)%
Canada	12.9%	(19.4)%	(6.5)%
Mexico	5.7%	0.6%	6.3%

The following table illustrates for 2006 the percentage changes for net sales by major product lines compared with the prior year, including the effect of price and volume/mix changes:

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Volume/Mix</u>	<u>Total</u>
Purified Phosphoric Acid	10.9%	(2.3)%	8.6%
Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids	5.6%	(8.3)%	(2.7)%
STPP & Other Products	8.9%	(6.1)%	2.8%

The volume/mix decline of 8.3% in Specialty Salts and Specialty acids comes from the following approximate impacts:

- 0.6% negative impact from discontinuing low margin resales/tolling
- 3.0% negative impact from reduced share at several accounts
- 0.9% negative impact due to customer product reformulation
- 3.8% negative impact from changes in customer inventory levels, mix, and end use demand

The most significant drivers of the 3.0% share loss are:

- 1.1% due to the price driven loss of sales share primarily in one particular product line due to imported material.
- 1.3% due to a customer unexpectedly moving their production offshore. (We have regained this business in 2007)
- 0.6% due to reductions in exports and other accounts.

The volume/mix decline of 6.1% in STPP & Other Products comes from the following approximate impacts:

- 7.5% negative impact from shedding low margin resales
- 1.0% negative impact from lost share at several accounts somewhat offset by increased demand at other existing accounts
- 2.4% positive impact from the timing on export shipments delayed into early January 2006

Gross Profit

Gross profit represents net sales less cost of goods sold. Gross profit for 2006 was \$92.3 million, an increase of \$0.1 million, or 0.1%, as compared to \$92.2 million for 2005. Gross margin decreased to 17.0% for 2006 versus 17.2% for 2005. The change in gross profit was primarily due to higher selling prices of \$40.8 million, offset by a negative mix effect, higher raw materials, freight, and depreciation costs of \$34.2 million. Gross profit was also negatively impacted by a \$1.7 million increase in major non-annual maintenance expense at our Coatzacoalcos and Geismar facilities. Finally, gross profit was negatively impacted by \$4.8 million (\$2.1 million expense in 2006 versus \$2.7 million income in 2005) from higher fixed costs due to planned inventory reductions. Inventory declined \$5.6 million in the year 2006 compared to an increase of \$9.7 million in the year 2005.

Operating Expenses and Research and Development

Operating expenses in 2006 consist primarily of selling, general and administrative and R&D expenses. Operating expenses for 2006, were \$61.4 million, an increase of \$10.5 million, or 20.6%, as compared to 2005. This increase was primarily due to \$11.9 million increased fees paid to Bain, primarily for termination of the management advisory agreement. Expenses related to the Company's evaluation of strategic initiatives, which ultimately resulted in our IPO, consisting of management retention bonuses and professional services resulted in increases of \$4.7 million. These were offset by \$1.7 million lower legal and professional fees related

to the Rhodia indemnification matter and the defense of CNA tax claims, \$2.2 million lower separation, relocation and recruitment costs, \$1.5 million lower Mexico controls and tax compliance costs and \$0.7 million reduction in all other operating costs.

Operating Income

Operating income for 2006 was \$30.9 million, a decrease of \$10.4 million, or 25.2%, as compared to \$41.3 million for 2005. Operating income percentages decreased to 5.7% for 2006 from 7.7% for 2005. Below is a summary of unusual items in operating income:

	<u>\$ Millions</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Unusual Items Included in Operating Income:		
Advisory and Termination Fees Paid to Bain Capital	\$ 15.2	\$ 3.3
Gains on Mexican Statute Change & Legal Entity Restructuring	(0.9)	(2.2)
Separation Consulting Fees, Professional Fees and Other Costs	3.2	5.1
Legal Expenses Related to CNA Litigation	0.1	1.8
Other Items Impacting Operating Income	—	0.5
Total of Unusual Items Included in Operating Income	<u>\$ 17.6</u>	<u>\$ 8.5</u>

Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense, including deferred financing amortization expense, for 2006 was \$58.2 million, an increase of \$11.6 million, compared to \$46.6 million for 2005. This increase is due to higher interest rates and the full year compounding effect of the Floating Rate Senior Notes of \$4.6 million, a call premium of \$3.6 million associated with the call of \$83.3 million principal of our Floating Rate Senior Notes, \$1.8 million higher interest on our senior credit facility primarily due to higher interest rates, and increased deferred financing amortization charges of \$3.1 million associated with our Term Loan debt repayments and the call of \$83.3 million principal of our Floating Rate Senior Notes. These impacts were partially offset by \$1.4 million increase in interest income. Below is a summary of unusual items in net interest expense:

	<u>\$ Millions</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Unusual Items Included in Net Interest Expense:		
Call Premiums and Penalties	\$ 3.6	\$ —
Deferred Financing Acceleration due to Debt Retirement	3.4	0.4
Total of Unusual Items Included in Net Interest Expense	<u>\$ 7.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.4</u>

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange gain for 2006 was \$0.2 million, an improvement of \$0.4 million, as compared to a loss of \$0.2 million for 2005. The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of our Mexican and Canadian operations. Consequently, foreign exchange gain or loss is recorded on remeasurement of non-U.S. dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Such gains and losses fluctuate from period to period as the foreign currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the amount of non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities increases or decreases.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income tax expense for 2006 was \$5.9 million, compared to \$6.7 million for 2005. In the U.S., we continue to carry a full valuation allowance of \$16.5 million for our net deferred tax assets. As of December 31, 2006 our estimated accumulated U.S. net operating tax loss, or NOL, was \$54.3 million.

Net Loss

Net loss for 2006 was \$32.8 million, an increase of \$21.1 million, compared to a net loss of \$11.7 million for 2005, due to the factors described above.

Segment Reporting

We report our operations in three business segments—United States, Mexico and Canada, each of which sells the entire portfolio of products. The primary performance indicators for the chief operating decision maker are sales and operating income, with sales on a ship-from basis. The following table sets forth the historical results of these indicators by segment:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Segment Net Sales			
United States	\$326,882	\$318,105	\$321,255
Mexico	222,699	194,639	183,169
Canada	29,401	29,053	31,075
Total	<u>\$578,982</u>	<u>\$541,797</u>	<u>\$535,499</u>
Net Sales % Growth			
United States	2.8%	(1.0)%	(3.1)%
Mexico	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%
Canada	1.2%	(6.5)%	(0.9)%
Total	6.9%	1.2%	(0.5)%
Segment Operating Income			
United States	\$ 3,299	\$ 1,544	\$ 21,057
Mexico	39,819	28,422	20,327
Canada	4,591	983	(64)
Total	<u>\$ 47,709</u>	<u>\$ 30,949</u>	<u>\$ 41,320</u>
Segment Operating Income % of net sales			
United States	1.0%	0.5%	6.6%
Mexico	17.9%	14.6%	11.1%
Canada	15.6%	3.4%	(0.2)%

Segment Net Sales:

In the United States net sales increased 2.8% for the year ended December 31, 2007 when compared with 2006. Selling prices increased sales 0.7% with an increase in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids being partially offset by a decrease in the other product lines. Volume and mix impact upon revenue was an increase of 2.1%, with favorable variances in Purified Phosphoric Acid and Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids. 2006 shows a decrease in net sales of 1.0% when compared with 2005. Positive price increases across all product lines of 8.2% did not compensate for the volume and mix impact upon revenue decrease of 9.2%, primarily in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids and STPP & Other Products.

In Mexico net sales increased 14.4% for the year ended December 31, 2007 when compared with 2006. Selling prices increased sales 14.7%, primarily in STPP & Other Products, but Purified Phosphoric Acid also showed an increase. Volume and mix impact upon revenue was a decrease of 0.3%, with a decrease in Purified Phosphoric Acid being partially offset by an increase in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids. 2006 net sales increased 6.3% when compared with 2005. Selling prices increased 5.7% primarily in Purified Phosphoric Acid and STPP & Other Products. Revenue increased 0.6% due to the volume and mix impact upon revenue increases in STPP & Other Products exceeding lower volume and mix impacts upon revenue in all other products.

In Canada net sales increased 1.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007 when compared with 2006. Selling prices decreased sales 0.5%, while volume and mix impact upon revenue was an increase of 1.7%, primarily in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids. 2006 net sales in Canada decreased 6.5% when compared with 2005. Volume and mix impacts upon revenue decreased 19.4%, primarily in Specialty Salts and Specialty Acids, which exceeded increased prices of 12.9% across all products.

Segment Operating Income % of Net Sales:

The 0.5% increase in the United States for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared with 2006 was mainly due to decreased unusual costs between the two periods. Included in 2007 operating income were \$6.8 million of unusual items primarily related to for the early cancellation of the Rhodia pharma sales agency arrangement and the transfer of business related assets and intellectual property to Innophos. Included in 2006 operating income were \$18.4 million of unusual items related to the IPO. Favorable volume and mix effects upon revenue and slightly higher selling prices were more than offset by higher raw material and transportation costs, as well as higher manufacturing and operating expenses. The 6.1% decrease in the United States from 2005 to 2006 is mainly due to expenses related to the Company's evaluation of strategic initiatives which ultimately resulted in the IPO and termination of the Bain advisory agreement, all of which was paid by the United States. Increases in raw material prices, and freight costs, unfavorable mix,

decreased sales volume and mix impacts upon revenue exceeding increased prices, and higher fixed costs due to planned inventory reductions added to the decline.

The 3.3% increase in Mexico for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared with 2006 was due to favorable selling prices which exceeded higher raw material and maintenance outage costs. There were minimal volume and mix effects upon revenue. There were also increased costs associated with the Mexican workforce reorganization and expenses related to settlement of prior period Mexican port facilities taxes. The 3.5% increase in Mexico from 2005 to 2006 is due to favorable selling price and lower raw material costs exceeding higher fixed costs due to planned inventory reductions following our major non-annual maintenance outage and related expenses.

The 12.2% increase in Canada for the year ended December 30, 2007 compared with 2006 was due to positive volume and mix impacts upon revenue, and lower manufacturing costs including depreciation and amortization expense. Selling prices were essentially flat. The 3.6% increase in Canada from 2005 to 2006 is due to selling price improvements, which exceeded the margin losses from lower sales volume and mix impacts upon revenue.

The United States had depreciation and amortization of \$28.4 million, \$25.0 million, and \$25.4 million in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. Canada had depreciation and amortization of \$1.5 million, \$3.7 million, and \$3.7 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Mexico had depreciation and amortization of \$17.5 million, \$17.7 million, and \$16.8 million in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's cash flows for the periods indicated.

<u>(Dollars in millions)</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Operating Activities	\$ 43.4	\$ 40.9	\$ 46.1
Investing Activities	(30.5)	(15.6)	(10.9)
Financing Activities	(29.1)	(55.0)	13.4

Year Ended December 31, 2007 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$43.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to \$40.9 million for 2006, an increase of \$2.5 million. The increase in operating activities cash resulted from a favorable change of \$27.3 million in net income, partially offset by unfavorable changes of \$10.9 million in non-cash items affecting net income, \$13.0 million change in net working capital, and \$0.9 million change in non-current accounts.

Non-cash items affecting net income were unfavorable by \$10.9 million in 2007 primarily due to our election to pay cash interest on the Floating Rate Senior Notes (instead of making interest payments "in kind"), the April 2007 refinancing of those notes to solely cash paying notes, and lower deferred financing expense, partially offset by increased depreciation expense and decreased benefit from deferred taxes.

Changes in non-current accounts had an unfavorable impact on cash of \$0.9 million. This was mainly due to increased long term liabilities in 2006 which were mostly pension related, partially offset by a favorable movement in other comprehensive income, and a reclassification of deferred taxes from long term to other current assets in 2007.

The change in net working capital was a use of cash of \$5.9 million in 2007 compared to a source in 2006 of \$7.1 million, an increase in the use of cash of \$13.0 million. Increases in accounts receivable, inventories, and other current assets exceeded increases in accounts payable and other current liabilities in 2007, leading to the \$5.9 million use of cash. This is due in part to higher selling prices, increasing accounts receivable balances and high raw material costs increasing both inventory and accounts payable. We expect working capital to continue to increase in 2008 as we raise prices and incur higher raw material costs.

Total inventories increased \$8.6 million from December 2006 levels as the result of higher raw material costs. Days of inventory on hand increased 4 days as a result. The following chart shows its historical performance:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Inventory Days on Hand	61	57	63

The Company and the Union in Mexico reached an agreement, which was ratified by the Union on March 27, 2007. As a result, the Company paid approximately \$0.9 million for the severance and benefits for the elimination of 27 personnel and approximately \$0.5 million for benefit reductions for continuing employees, all in the second quarter of 2007.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$30.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$15.6 million for 2006, an increase in the use of cash of \$14.9 million. This was mainly due to increased capital spending related to the cogeneration project in Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, and the purchase of assets from Rhodia related to the early cancellation of the pharma sales agency agreement. As of December 31, 2007, we expended \$14.5 for the cogeneration project which remained on budget and on schedule.

Net cash used for financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2007, was a use of \$29.1 million, compared to a use of \$55.0 million in 2006, a decrease of \$25.9 million. This was primarily due to \$38.4 million less Term Loan principal payments made in 2007 versus 2006, and \$12.9 million of regular quarterly dividends paid on the Common Stock during 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$40.9 million for 2006 as compared to \$46.1 million for 2005, a decrease of \$5.2 million. The decrease in operating activities is primarily due to \$21.1 million lower net income as described earlier, offset by favorable changes of \$5.4 million in non-cash items affecting net income, \$6.6 million in net working capital, and \$4.0 million in non-current accounts.

Non-cash items affecting net income were favorable by \$5.4 million primarily due to the higher interest on our Floating Rate Senior Notes, and increased deferred financing resulting from our debt retirement. These affects were partially offset by reduced deferred taxes.

The change in net working capital is a source of cash of \$7.1 million in 2006 compared to a source in 2005 of \$0.5 million, an increase of \$6.6 million. The net source of \$7.1 million in 2006 is due to the following:

\$0.4 million higher accounts receivable;

\$0.6 million lower net other current assets and other current liabilities primarily from lower interest payable due to the reduced level of debt and lower income taxes payable due to the offset of prepaid income tax in Mexico;

\$2.4 million higher accounts payable as the result of normal business operating activities and;

\$5.7 million lower inventory described below:

Total inventories decreased \$5.7 million from December 2005 levels as the result of planned reductions after completion of the major non-annual maintenance outages at Coatzacoalcos and Geismar in the first half of 2006. Days of inventory on hand decreased 6 days as a result of this action. The following chart shows its historical performance:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Aggregated 2004</u>
Inventory Days on Hand	57	63	53

Changes in non-current accounts had a favorable impact on cash of \$4.0 million. This was due to increased long term liabilities, mostly pension related, a favorable change in deferred profit sharing in Mexico (in 2005 there was a \$2.1 million reduction in long term deferred profit sharing due to tax law changes).

We entered into management retention bonus agreements with certain executives which provided, upon the successful completion of our IPO, for a total bonus of \$4.6 million. We expensed \$2.5 million of this amount in the fourth of quarter 2006, the remainder to be expensed over 2007, 2008 and the first quarter of 2009.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$15.6 million for 2006, compared to \$10.9 million for 2005, a reduction in cash of \$4.7 million. This is due to increased capital spending, some of which is related to the cogeneration project in Coatzacoalcos, the completion of the information technology separation from Rhodia, and packaging and yield improvement projects at Nashville and Waterway facilities in the United States. It was expected that capital spending will continue to run below depreciation levels, although 2007 will see a substantial increase compared to the last two years due to the cogeneration project.

Net cash from financing activities for 2006 was a use \$55.0 million, compared to source of cash of \$13.4 million in 2005, a decrease of \$68.4 million. In 2006 there were net proceeds of \$87.2 million as a result of the IPO, after deducting for underwriting discounts, commissions, and expenses. The funds were used to call \$83.3 million principal of Floating Rate Senior Notes and pay related call premiums and penalties. The company made principal payments on its term loan of \$58.9 million of which \$17.9 million was the excess cash flow payment required five days after issuance of the 2005 annual audited financial statements, as defined in our credit agreement, voluntary prepayments of \$38.9 million and required principal payments of \$2.1 million. The financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2005 were attributable to the Company electing to borrow the remaining \$42.0 million of our term loan under our senior credit facility to retire the \$17.0 million outstanding on our revolving credit facility, along with term loan principal payments of \$11.7 million. In February 2005 we completed a private offering of \$120 million Floating Rate Senior Notes, the proceeds of which, less fees and expenses, were distributed to stockholders.

Other Liquidity

In November 2006, we successfully completed the IPO, selling 8.0 million primary shares at \$12 per share. Net proceeds plus cash on hand were used for the following:

1. Called in December 2006 \$83.3 million principal of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 and paid related premiums of \$3.6 million and interest of \$0.8 million.
2. Made \$38.9 million of voluntary repayments on our Term Loan in October and November of 2006. As a result, the Company was not required to make an excess cash flow payment for full year 2006.
3. Paid Bain Capital \$13.2 million in November 2006 to terminate our advisory agreement as permitted under the agreement upon the consummation of an IPO.
4. Paid IPO related expenses in November and December of 2006, including management retention bonuses of \$2.5 million.

In 2007 and 2006 total debt was reduced \$15.3 million or 3.8% and \$129.0 million or 24.4% to \$384.5 million as of December 31, 2007. Net debt (short term and long term debt net of cash) was \$368.8 million as of December 31, 2007. Total debt comprised borrowings of \$128.5 million of Term Loan under our bank senior credit facility, \$190.0 million Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014, and \$66.0 million Senior Unsecured Notes due 2012. In addition, as part of our bank senior credit facility, we also have a \$50.0 million revolving credit line, of which up to \$20.0 million may be used for letters of credit.

Funds are available for continuous borrowing under our senior credit facility revolving credit line, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and the absence of default. We expect that our primary liquidity requirements will be for debt service, capital expenditures and working capital. As of December 31, 2007, \$45.9 million remained available under the revolving credit facility to finance working capital needs, as there were no amounts outstanding except for \$4.1 million issued under our letter of credit sub-facility. However, the Company borrowed \$9.0 million on the revolving credit facility on January 28, 2008 for working capital purposes. The commitments under the revolving credit line will expire on August 14, 2009. We will be able to repay revolving credit loans and reborrow amounts that are repaid up to the amount of the revolving credit commitment then in effect, subject to the debt agreement provisions. The outstanding amount of the Term Loan (at year end 2007) is repayable by its terms in quarterly installments of approximately \$0.3 million through September 30, 2009 and four quarterly installments of approximately \$31.6 million thereafter with final payment due August 13, 2010.

In February 2008, Innophos Mexicana, one of our subsidiaries, secured a \$6.0 million letter of credit facility for suppliers under contractual arrangements.

The interest rate on the borrowings under the senior credit facility is predicated upon the absence of any material adverse change in our financial condition as well as the absence of any financial covenants defaults as defined. As of December 31, 2007, no material adverse change had occurred and we believe that we were in compliance with the facility's covenant requirements.

As indicated elsewhere, the current recommendation of management and the policy of our Board of Directors is to pay a quarterly dividend on our Common Stock at an annual rate of \$0.68 per share. That policy may change and is subject to numerous conditions and variables. See the section entitled "Dividends" in Item 5 of this Form 10-K.

We believe that the cash generated from operations and availability under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our debt service, capital expenditures and working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months. Subject to restrictions in our senior credit facility and the indentures governing the notes, we may incur more debt for working capital, capital expenditures, and for other purposes.

Capital Expenditures

We spent \$28.4 million in 2007 on projects that were capitalized. Additionally, we spent \$31.4 million in 2007 on maintenance projects that were expensed during the year. Of this \$31.4 million, \$5.4 million was related to planned major non-annual maintenance expenses. These amounts compare to \$15.6 million of 2006 capitalized projects and \$36.3 million of maintenance projects that were expensed during the year of which \$3.6 million was related to planned major non-annual maintenance. We expect our capital expenditures to continue to run below depreciation levels.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth our long-term contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Years ending December 31,						
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter
Senior credit facility(1)	\$ 128,500	\$ 1,328	\$ 32,540	\$ 94,632	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Senior Subordinated Notes Due 2014(2)	301,714	16,863	16,862	16,863	16,862	16,863	217,401
Future Service Pension Benefits	8,265	475	562	623	682	774	5,149
Other(3)	553,609	62,404	51,299	51,299	51,299	51,299	286,009
Operating Leases	19,179	4,330	3,698	3,171	2,588	1,856	3,536
Senior Unsecured Notes due April 2012(4)	94,215	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	69,135	—
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$1,105,482</u>	<u>\$ 91,670</u>	<u>\$111,231</u>	<u>\$172,858</u>	<u>\$ 77,701</u>	<u>\$139,927</u>	<u>\$512,095</u>

- (1) Amounts do not include variable rate interest payments, any voluntary principal prepayments, and excess cash flow requirements as defined by the credit agreement. Estimated annual interest payments would be approximately \$9.3 million assuming a 7.1% interest rate. The Company made payments of \$8.0 million on March 30, 2007, \$0.5 million on June 29, 2007, \$8.0 million on September 28, 2007 and \$4.0 million on December 28, 2007. Amounts exclude the \$50.0 million revolving portion of the senior credit facility which has issued approximately \$4.1 million of letters of credit under the sub-facility which reduces the available credit to \$45.9 million as of December 31, 2007.
- (2) Amounts include fixed rate interest payments at 8.875% for years 2008 and thereafter.
- (3) Represents minimum annual purchase commitments to buy raw materials and 2008 energy commitments from suppliers.
- (4) Represents the \$66.0 million Senior Unsecured Notes which were issued on April 16, 2007. Amounts include fixed rate interest payments at 9.5% for years 2008 and thereafter.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to allowance for bad debts, the recoverability of long-term assets such as goodwill and intangible assets, depreciation and amortization periods, income taxes, commitments and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Claims and Legal Proceedings

The categories of asserted or unasserted claims for which the Company has estimated a probable liability and for which amounts are estimable are critical accounting estimates. Please refer to the section entitled "Commitments and Contingencies" (contained in Note 16) for additional information about such estimates.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are accounted for by recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets are assessed for recoverability and a valuation allowance is considered necessary if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We will continue to analyze our current and future profitability and probability of the realization of our deferred tax assets in future periods. If we determine that we will be able to utilize all or part of our deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets valuation allowance would be reversed to income in the period such determination is made.

Valuation of Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets of the businesses acquired. SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," requires periodic tests of the impairment of Goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires a comparison, at least annually, of the net book value of the assets and liabilities associated with a reporting unit, including goodwill, with the fair value of the reporting unit, which corresponds to the discounted cash flows of the reporting unit, in the absence of an active market. When this comparison indicates that impairment must be recorded, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of these assets. The annual goodwill impairment review for us is conducted during the fourth quarter of each year. We use a discounted cash flow approach based on forward-looking information of revenues and costs as well as appropriate discount rates for each reporting unit.

Long-lived assets including property, plant and equipment and amortized intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. When this comparison indicates that impairment must be recorded, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of these assets. Impairments to long-lived assets to be disposed of are recorded at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The determination whether or not these assets are impaired and the corresponding useful lives of these long-lived assets requires significant judgment.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Our compensation programs can include share-based payments. In 2007, 2006 and 2005, the primary share-based awards and their general terms and conditions are as follows:

- Stock options, which entitle the holder to purchase, after the end of a vesting term, a specified number of shares of Innophos common stock at an exercise price per share set equal to the market price of Innophos common stock on the date of grant.
- Restricted stock grants, which entitle the holder to receive, at the end of each vesting term, a specified number of shares of Innophos common stock, and which also entitle the holder to receive dividends paid on such grants throughout the vesting period.
- Performance share awards which entitle the holder to receive, at the end of a vesting term, a number of shares of Innophos common stock, within a range of shares from zero to a specified maximum, calculated using a three year future average return on invested capital (i.e. the three year period 2008-2010 for a 2007 award) as defined solely by reference to the Company's own activities. Dividends will accrue over the vesting period and are paid on performance share awards when fully vested.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment." The Company was required to use the prospective transition method, therefore, prior period results were not restated. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation expense related to stock options was not recognized in the results of operations if the exercise price was at least equal to the market value of the common stock on the grant date, in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees."

In connection with its initial public offering, the Company effected a recapitalization, through an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to declare a reverse stock split to reduce the number of Class A Common Stock and Class L Common Stock and reclassify the Class A Common Stock and the Class L Common Stock to a single class of Common Stock. As a result of the recapitalization, the historical stock option strips originally granted on April 1, 2005 under the Innophos Holdings, Inc. 2005 Stock Option Plan, or 2005 Plan, were converted, as required under the terms of the original plan, to 1,116,944 stock options of the new class of Common Stock currently outstanding with the same vesting schedule. The exercise price is \$2.55 per option. The Company accounts for the options granted prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) under the 2005 Plan using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. The valuation method that the Company used under SFAS No. 123 dictated the transition method that the Company used under SFAS No. 123(R). As permitted under SFAS No. 123, the Company valued its stock options at the grant date using the minimum value method. Because the Company used the minimum value method under SFAS No. 123, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the prospective transition method and therefore, prior periods were not restated and we have not recognized in the financial statements the remaining compensation cost calculated

under the minimum value method. The determination of the fair value of the underlying common stock used to determine the exercise prices for the stock options granted on April 1, 2005 was performed contemporaneously with the issuance of these common stock option grants.

Under the prospective transition method, only new awards (or awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the effective date) are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The Company will continue to account for the 2005 Plan outstanding awards under APB 25 until they are settled or modified. Upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and through December 31, 2006 the Company did not modify any existing stock option awards that were granted under SFAS No. 123. In the third quarter of 2007 the Company made a modification to the 2005 Plan stock option awards granted under APB 25, however the modification did not result in any incremental fair value adjustment and, thus, no compensation expense.

The fair value of the options granted during 2007 was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model were as follows:

<u>Non-qualified stock options</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>
Expected volatility	36.8%
Dividend yield	4.5%
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%
Expected term	6 years
Weighted average grant date fair value of stock options	\$ 3.97
<u>Performance shares</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>
Expected volatility	34.4%
Dividend yield	4.5%
Risk-free interest rate	3.9%
Expected term	3 years
Weighted average grant date fair value of performance shares	\$ 13.28

Since Innophos Holdings, Inc. is a newly public entity and has limited historical data on the price of its publicly traded shares, the expected volatility for the valuation of its stock options and performance shares was based on peer group historical volatility data equaling the expected term. The expected term for the stock options is based on the simplified method as prescribed by SAB No. 107 since the Company has limited data on the exercises of stock options and these stock options qualify as “plain vanilla” stock options as outlined in SAB No. 107. The expected term for the performance shares is a 3 year cliff vesting. The dividend yield is the expected annual dividend payments divided by the average stock price up to the date of grant. The risk-free interest rates are derived from the U.S. Treasury securities in effect on the date of grant whose maturity period equals the options expected term. The Company applies an expected forfeiture rate to stock-based compensation expense. The estimate of the forfeiture rate is based primarily upon historical experience of employee turnover. As actual forfeitures become known, stock-based compensation expense is adjusted accordingly. Declared dividends will accrue on the performance shares and will vest over the same period.

On November 2, 2006, the Company’s Board of Directors awarded 173,568 shares of restricted stock with a fair value of \$2.1 million to directors and certain executive officers. These awards are classified as equity awards and vest over nine quarters in equal installments of 11.11% per quarter beginning January 1, 2007. Declared dividends will accrue on the restricted stock and will vest over the same period. Upon vesting, the restricted stock will convert into an equivalent number of shares of common stock. The related compensation expense is based on the date of grant share price of \$12. The compensation expense is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company recognized approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million of compensation expense in 2006 and 2007, respectively. There were 173,568 unvested shares granted as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2007, there are 96,428 unvested shares and 77,140 shares which have vested.

Pension and Post-Retirement Costs

The Company maintains both noncontributory defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans that together cover all U.S. and Canadian employees.

In the United States, salaried and most hourly employees are covered by a defined contribution plan with a 401(k) feature. The plan provides for employee contributions, company matching contributions, and an age-weighted annual company contribution to eligible employees. Union-represented hourly employees, at our Nashville site, are covered by a traditional defined benefit plan providing benefits based on years of service and final average pay. On April 26, 2007, the Company and the Union for the hourly

employees at our Nashville facility agreed that it would freeze its defined benefit pension plan (the “Plan”) as of August 1, 2007. The accrual of additional benefits or increase in the current level of benefits under the Plan ceased as of August 1, 2007, after which the Nashville union employees now participate in the Company’s existing non contributory defined contribution benefit plan. All plans were established by Innophos in 2004.

In Canada, salaried employees are covered by defined contribution plans which provide for company contributions as a percent of pay, employee contributions, and company matching contributions. Union-represented hourly employees are covered by a defined benefit plan providing benefits based on a negotiated benefit level and years of service.

Our pension and postretirement benefit costs are developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected long-term rate on plan assets. These assumptions require significant judgment and material changes in our pension and postretirement benefit costs may occur in the future due to changes in these assumptions, changes in levels of benefits provided, and changes in asset levels. Such assumptions are based on benchmarks obtained from third party sources.

As a sensitivity measure, the effect of a 25 basis-point decrease in our discount rate assumption would increase our net periodic benefit cost for our pension and post-retirement plans by approximately \$110. A 1% decrease in our expected rate of return on plan assets would increase our pension plan expense by \$105.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which for the Company is January 1, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Positions No. 157-1 and No. 157-2 which partially defer the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for certain non-financial assets and liabilities and remove certain leasing transactions from its scope. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard, but would not expect SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities”. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. An entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. Upfront costs and fees related to items for which the fair value option is elected shall be recognized in earnings as incurred and not deferred. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (January 1, 2008 for the Company) and interim periods within those fiscal years. At the effective date, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at that date. The entity shall report the effect of the first remeasurement to fair value as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company has not elected the fair value option for eligible items that existed as of January 1, 2008.

In June 2007, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-11, “Accounting for the Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards” (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 provides that tax benefits associated with dividends on share-based payment awards be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital. EITF 06-11 is effective, on a prospective basis, for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, which for the Company is January 1, 2008. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of EITF 06-11 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2007, the FASB’s Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 07-3, “Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to Be Used in Future Research and Development Activities” that would require nonrefundable advance payments made by the Company for future R&D activities to be capitalized and recognized as an expense as the goods or services are received by the Company. EITF Issue No. 07-3 is effective for the Company with respect to new arrangements entered into beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts and disclosures of this standard, but would not expect EITF Issue No. 07-3 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 07-01 “Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements” (EITF No. 07-01). EITF No. 07-01 requires collaborators to present the results of activities for which they act as the principal on a gross basis and report any payments received from (made to) other collaborators based on other applicable GAAP or, in the absence of other applicable GAAP, based on analogy to authoritative accounting literature or a reasonable, rational, and consistently applied accounting policy election. Further, EITF No. 07-01 clarified that the determination of whether transactions within a collaborative arrangement are part of a vendor-customer (or analogous) relationship subject to Issue 01-9, “Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer” EITF No. 07-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008,

which for the Company is January 1, 2009. The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of EITF 07-01, but does not currently believe that it will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, "Business Combinations," which changes how business acquisitions are accounted. SFAS No. 141R requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction and establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Certain provisions of this standard will, among other things, impact the determination of acquisition-date fair value of consideration paid in a business combination (including contingent consideration); exclude transaction costs from acquisition accounting; and change accounting practices for acquired contingencies, acquisition-related restructuring costs, in-process research and development, indemnification assets, and tax benefits. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations and adjustments to an acquired entity's deferred tax asset and liability balances occurring after December 31, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51," which establishes new standards governing the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests (NCIs) in partially owned consolidated subsidiaries and the loss of control of subsidiaries. Certain provisions of this standard indicate, among other things, that NCIs (previously referred to as minority interests) be treated as a separate component of equity, not as a liability; that increases and decrease in the parent's ownership interest that leave control intact be treated as equity transactions, rather than as step acquisitions or dilution gains or losses; and that losses of a partially owned consolidated subsidiary be allocated to the NCI even when such allocation might result in a deficit balance. This standard also requires changes to certain presentation and disclosure requirements. SFAS No. 160 is effective beginning January 1, 2009. The provisions of the standard are to be applied to all NCIs prospectively, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which are to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company does not currently believe that it will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations. Primary exposures include changes in interest rates, as borrowings under our senior credit facility will bear interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or the base rate, in each case plus an applicable borrowing margin. We manage our interest rate risk by balancing the amount of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt to the extent practicable consistent with our credit status. For fixed-rate debt, interest rate changes do not affect earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for floating-rate debt, interest rate changes generally affect our earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors are held constant.

At December 31, 2007, we had \$256.0 million principal amount of fixed-rate debt and a maximum of \$178.5 million of available floating-rate debt, including \$50.0 million under our revolving credit facility. Based on \$128.5 million outstanding borrowings as floating rate debt under our senior credit facility, an immediate increase of one percentage point would cause an increase to cash interest expense of approximately \$1.3 million per year.

Changes in economic conditions could result in higher interest rates, thereby increasing our interest expense and other operating expenses and reducing our funds available for capital investment, operations or other purposes. In addition, a substantial portion of our cash flow must be used to service debt, which may affect our ability to make future acquisitions or capital expenditures. We may from time to time use interest rate protection agreements to minimize our exposure to interest rate fluctuation. Regardless of hedges, we may experience economic loss and a negative impact on earnings or net assets as a result of interest rate fluctuations.

We do not currently hedge our commodity or currency rate risks. In April 2006, we entered into two interest rate cap derivative instruments each with a notional amount of \$100 million with rate caps of 7%, one with a referenced index that is based on a three month LIBOR and that expires in April 2009 and one with a referenced index that is based on a one month LIBOR and that expires in April 2008.

We believe that our concentration of credit risk related to trade accounts receivable is limited since these receivables are spread among a number of customers and are geographically dispersed. No one customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales in the last 3 years.

We did purchase a forward natural gas contract which requires us to purchase approximately 50% of our monthly natural gas usage requirements at a fixed price. This contract is for 2008 and applies to our Coatzacoalcos facility.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The U.S. Dollar is the functional currency of the Canadian and Mexican operations. Accordingly, these operations' monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current exchange rates, non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange

rates, and revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates and at historical exchange rates for the related revenue and expenses of non-monetary assets and liabilities. All transaction gains and losses are included in net income.

Our principal source of exchange rate exposure in our foreign operations consists of expenses, such as labor expenses, which are denominated in the foreign currency of the country in which we operate. A decline in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to the local currency would generally cause our operational expenses (particularly labor costs) to increase (conversely, a decline in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. Dollar would cause these expenses to decrease). We believe that normal exchange rate fluctuations consistent with recent historical trends would have a modest impact on our expenses, and would not materially affect our financial condition or results of operations. Nearly all of our sales are denominated in U.S. Dollars and our exchange rate exposure in terms of sales revenues is minimal.

Inflation and changing prices

Our costs and expenses will be subject to inflation and price fluctuations. Significant price fluctuations in raw materials, freight, and energy costs, if not compensated for by cost savings from production efficiencies or price increases passed on to customers could have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Refer to Risk Factors for further discussions on raw materials availability and pricing.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as “structured finance or special purpose entities”, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control framework and processes are designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

As of December 31, 2007, management conducted an assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*. Based on the assessment, the management concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Innophos Holdings, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of stockholders' equity and other comprehensive income (loss), and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Innophos Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which was an integrated audit in 2007). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share-based compensation and pensions and other postretirement benefits in 2006.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Florham Park, New Jersey

March 12, 2008

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,661	\$ 31,760
Accounts receivable—trade	60,079	56,316
Inventories	78,728	70,569
Other current assets	18,384	13,652
Total current assets	172,852	172,297
Property, plant and equipment, net	260,563	277,222
Goodwill	47,268	47,268
Intangibles and other assets, net	62,016	68,533
Total assets	\$ 542,699	\$565,320
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,524
Accounts payable, trade and other	36,444	30,879
Other current liabilities	45,380	40,200
Total current liabilities	83,152	72,603
Long-term debt	383,172	398,276
Other long-term liabilities	31,671	33,729
Total liabilities	\$ 497,995	\$504,608
Commitments and contingencies (note 16)		
Common stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 20,866,891 and 20,270,463 shares	21	20
Paid-in capital	97,729	109,796
Retained deficit	(50,775)	(45,288)
Other comprehensive loss	(2,271)	(3,816)
Total stockholders' equity	44,704	60,712
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 542,699	\$565,320

See notes to consolidated financial statements

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 578,982	\$ 541,797	\$ 535,499
Cost of goods sold	474,785	449,516	443,254
Gross profit	104,197	92,281	92,245
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	54,441	59,598	48,685
Research & Development Expenses	2,047	1,734	2,240
Total operating expenses	56,488	61,332	50,925
Operating income	47,709	30,949	41,320
Interest expense, net	41,559	58,242	46,628
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	40	(162)	177
Other expense (income), net	(299)	(228)	(516)
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,409	(26,903)	(4,969)
Provision for income taxes	11,896	5,914	6,724
Net loss	\$ (5,487)	(32,817)	(11,693)
Preference distribution to Class L shareholders		1,605	3,174
Net loss attributable to Class A shareholders		(26,546)	\$ (14,867)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (5,487)	\$ (7,876)	
Per Share Data (see Note 12):			
Income (Loss) Per Share:			
Basic			
Class A		\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)
Class L		\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19
Common	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.39)	
Diluted			
Class A		\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)
Class L		\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19
Common	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.39)	
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:			
Basic			
Class A		9,595,061	9,597,696
Class L		2,677,648	2,678,383
Common	20,676,859	20,270,463	
Diluted			
Class A		9,595,061	9,597,696
Class L		2,677,648	2,678,383
Common	20,676,859	20,270,463	

See notes to consolidated financial statements

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Dollars and shares in thousands)

	Number of Common Shares	Number of Class A Shares	Number of Class L Shares	Stock \$0.001 Par Value	Retained Deficit	Paid-in Capital	Officer Loans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2004	—	9,591	2,676	\$ 12	\$ (778)	\$ 140,123	\$ (209)	\$ (423)	\$ 138,725
Net loss					(11,693)				(11,693)
Change in minimum pension liability, (net of tax \$502)								(932)	(932)
Other comprehensive (loss), net of tax									(12,625)
Issuance of Class A shares		7				23			23
Issuance of Class L shares			2			77			77
Repayment of officer loan							178		178
Interest on officer loan							(5)		(5)
Distribution to stockholders						(115,587)			(115,587)
Balance, December 31, 2005	—	9,598	2,678	\$ 12	\$ (12,471)	\$ 24,636	\$ (36)	\$ (1,355)	\$ 10,786
Net loss					(32,817)				(32,817)
Change in minimum pension liability, (net of tax \$145)								270	270
Other comprehensive (loss), net of tax									(32,547)
Adoption of SFAS No. 158, (net of tax \$135)								(2,731)	(2,731)
Retirement of Class A shares		(5)							—
Retirement of Class L shares			(1)						—
Share conversion Class A		(9,593)							—
Share conversion Class L			(2,677)						—
Share conversion of single class common shares	12,270								—
Proceeds from initial public offering	8,000			8		87,162			87,170
Stock-based compensation						231			231
Repayment of officer loan							36		36
Dividends declared						(2,233)			(2,233)
Balance, December 31, 2006	20,270	—	—	\$ 20	\$ (45,288)	\$ 109,796	\$ —	\$ (3,816)	\$ 60,712
Change in pension and post retirement plans, (net of tax \$243)					(5,487)			1,545	1,545
Other comprehensive (loss), net of tax									(3,942)
Adjustment to initial public offering expenses						125			125
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and restricted stock	597			1		950			951
Stock-based compensation						1,077			1,077
Dividends declared						(14,219)			(14,219)
Balance, December 31, 2007	20,867	—	—	\$ 21	\$ (50,775)	\$ 97,729	\$ —	\$ (2,271)	\$ 44,704

See notes to consolidated financial statements

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in thousands)**

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (5,487)	\$ (32,817)	\$ (11,693)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	47,486	46,443	45,932
Amortization of deferred financing charges	4,643	6,669	3,642
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,807)	(3,673)	(843)
Deferred profit sharing	800	217	(2,052)
Non-cash interest for floating rate senior notes	—	13,176	10,895
Stock based compensation	1,077	231	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(3,763)	(474)	10,482
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(8,159)	5,712	(9,718)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(4,732)	8,957	(2,632)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	5,565	2,461	(11,650)
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities	5,180	(9,557)	14,035
Changes in other long-term assets and liabilities	2,638	3,592	(340)
Net cash provided from operating activities	<u>43,441</u>	<u>40,937</u>	<u>46,058</u>
Cash flows used for investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(28,356)	(15,577)	(10,862)
Purchase of assets	(2,120)	—	—
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(30,476)</u>	<u>(15,577)</u>	<u>(10,862)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from share capital issue	—	87,169	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	950	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured notes	66,000	—	—
Proceeds from term-loan	—	—	42,000
Proceeds from issuance of floating rate senior notes	—	—	120,000
Principal payments of floating rate senior note	(60,800)	(83,272)	—
Principal payments of term-loan	(20,500)	(58,900)	(11,655)
Repayment of revolving credit line	—	—	(17,000)
Deferred financing costs	(1,815)	—	(4,413)
Capital contribution	—	—	100
Distribution to stockholders	—	—	(115,587)
Dividends paid	(12,899)	—	—
Net cash provided from (used for) financing activities	<u>(29,064)</u>	<u>(55,003)</u>	<u>13,445</u>
Net change in cash	(16,099)	(29,643)	48,641
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	31,760	61,403	12,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 31,760</u>	<u>\$ 61,403</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

1. Basis of Statement Presentation:

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year end is December 31.

Description of Business and Principles of Consolidation

Innophos Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiaries, (“Company”) is a specialty phosphates producer in North America. Specialty phosphates include purified phosphoric acid and its downstream phosphate derivatives. Specialty phosphates are used as ingredients in a wide variety of food and beverage, consumer products, pharmaceutical, and nutritional supplements, and industrial applications.

Innophos Holdings, Inc. is the parent of Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc., which owns 100% of Innophos, Inc; all are incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. On June 10, 2004, Innophos, Inc. entered into a definitive purchase and sale agreement with affiliates of Rhodia to acquire certain assets and equity interests related to Rhodia’s North American specialty phosphates business, referred to herein as the Phosphates Business. The acquisition of the Phosphates Business from Rhodia, referred to herein as the “Acquisition”, was consummated on August 13, 2004, at a closing purchase price of \$473.4 million. A working capital dispute relating to the August 13, 2004 closing balance sheet was settled in June 2007 with no further adjustment to the closing purchase price.

Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc.

Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc., (“Investments Holdings”) reorganized under commonly controlled entities, was incorporated on January 31, 2005 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Innophos Holdings, Inc. On February 2, 2005, Innophos Holdings, Inc. contributed 100% of its interest in Innophos, Inc. to Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. which resulted in the exchange of 1,000 shares of Innophos, Inc. for 297 shares of Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. On February 10, 2005, Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. offered \$120 million of floating rate senior notes with a maturity of February 15, 2015. The use of the net proceeds from this note offering was a distribution to Innophos Holdings, Inc. which in turn made a distribution to its stockholders. The notes have subsequently been paid in full as of May 17, 2007 (see Note 9).

Initial Public Offering

In November 2006, the Company completed an initial public offering, or IPO, in which the Company sold 8,000,000 issued shares of Common Stock at the price of \$12.00 per share (before underwriting discounts and commissions). Prior to that offering, our capital structure was revised to convert two previously outstanding classes of common stock into our current single class Common Stock and was also modified by a reverse stock split affecting the then outstanding shares. Prior to the offering, there was no established trading market for our equity securities. The shares and earnings per share calculations have been retro-actively adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the reverse stock split (see Notes 11 and 12).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States which require the use of judgments and estimates made by management. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of the more significant estimates pertaining to the Company include accruals for contingencies, distributor incentives and rebates, the valuation of inventories, the allowance for doubtful accounts, income tax valuation allowances and the recoverability of long-lived assets. Management routinely reviews its estimates and assumptions utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, and historical experience.

Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable is recorded at the invoiced amount and does not bear interest. The collectibility of accounts receivable is evaluated based on a combination of factors. Allowances for doubtful accounts are recorded based on the length of time the receivables are past due and historical experience. In circumstances when it is probable that a specific customer is unable to meet its financial obligations, an allowance is recorded against amounts due to reduce the receivable to the amount that is reasonably expected to be collected.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. These costs include raw materials, direct labor, manufacturing overhead and depreciation. Spare parts are included in inventory and are initially recorded at cost.

Inventories, including spare parts, are evaluated for excess quantities, obsolescence or shelf-life expiration. This evaluation includes an analysis of historical sales levels by product and projections of future demand. To the extent management determines there are excess, obsolete or expired inventory quantities, valuation reserves are recorded against all or a portion of the value of the related products with the appropriate charge to cost of goods sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of all property, plant and equipment retired or otherwise disposed of are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in net income. Interest is capitalized in connection with the construction of major renewals and improvements. Capitalized interest is recorded as part of the asset to which it relates and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from ten to forty years for buildings and improvements, and three to twenty years for machinery and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is less.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets including property, plant and equipment and amortized intangible assets are evaluated and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. When this comparison indicates that impairment must be recorded, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of these assets. Impairments to long-lived assets to be disposed of are recorded at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Our asset retirement obligations policy is consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations", or SFAS No. 143, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and normal operations of a long-lived asset. SFAS No. 143 requires the recognition of the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement cost is then capitalized as part of the carrying value of the long-lived asset and subsequently charged to expense over the asset's useful life.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, or SFAS No. 142, replaces the amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets with the replacement of periodic tests of the impairment of these assets. SFAS No. 142 requires a comparison, at least annually, of the net book value of the assets and liabilities associated with a reporting unit, including goodwill, with the fair value of the reporting unit, which corresponds to the discounted cash flows of the reporting unit, in the absence of an active market for such unit. The Company's annual impairment test for impairment of all reporting units occurs during the fourth quarter of each year.

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets, which consist of developed technology, customer relationships, tradenames, a non-compete agreement, patents, licenses and software, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. For capitalized software the amortization period is three to five years; all other identifiable intangibles amortization period is up to twenty years.

External direct costs in developing or obtaining internal use computer software and payroll, and payroll-related costs for employees dedicated solely to the project, to the extent of the time spent directly on the project and which they meet the requirements of SOP 98-1, are capitalized.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from sales of products are recognized when delivery has occurred and title and risk of loss passes to the customer. In the United States and Canada, the Company records estimated reductions to revenue for distributor incentives and customer incentives such as rebates, at the time of the initial sale. The estimated reductions are based on the sales terms, historical experience and trend analysis. Accruals for distributor incentives are reflected as a direct reduction to accounts receivable and accruals for rebates are recorded as accrued expenses. This analysis requires significant amount of judgment from management. Changes in the assumptions used to calculate these estimates or changes resulting from actual results are recorded against revenue in the period in which the change occurs.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs and Advertising Expenses

Shipping and handling fees and costs invoiced to customers are included in Net sales. Shipping and handling fees and costs incurred by the Company are included in Cost of goods sold. Advertising expenses, which are not significant, are expensed as incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Canadian and Mexican operations. Accordingly, these operations monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current exchange rates, non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expenses related to monetary assets and liabilities are translated at average exchange rates and at historical exchange rates for the related revenue and expenses of non-monetary assets and liabilities. All translation gains and losses are included in net loss.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenditures, including expenditures relating to the development of new products and processes and significant improvements and refinements to existing products, are expensed as incurred.

Employee Termination Benefits

The Company does not have a written severance plan for its Mexican operations, nor does it offer similar termination benefits to affected employees in all Mexican restructuring initiatives however, Mexican law requires payment of certain minimum termination benefits. Accordingly, in situations where minimum statutory termination benefits must be paid to the affected employees, the Company records employee severance costs associated with these restructuring activities in accordance with SFAS No. 112, "Employer's Accounting for Postemployment Benefits." The Company does have a written severance plan which is in accordance with SFAS No. 112 for its U.S. and Canadian operations. The Company has no accrued obligation for post-employment benefits for U.S. and Canadian operations because the amount is not probable and reasonably estimated. Charges associated with these activities are recorded when the payment of benefits is probable and can be reasonably estimated. In all other situations where the Company pays out termination benefits, including supplemental benefits paid in excess of statutory minimum amounts and benefits offered to affected employees based on management's discretion, the Company records these termination costs in accordance with SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities."

The timing of the recognition of charges for employee severance costs depends on whether the affected employees are required to render service beyond their legal notification period in order to receive the benefits. If affected employees are required to render service beyond their legal notification period, charges are recognized ratably over the future service period. Otherwise, charges are recognized when a specific plan has been confirmed by management and required employee communication requirements have been met.

Legal Costs

The Company expenses legal costs as incurred, including those legal costs expected to be incurred in connection with a loss contingency.

Income Taxes

The Company's United States subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. tax return. The Mexican subsidiaries file separate tax returns and current income taxes receivable or payable are reflected on the accompanying balance sheets. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases using enacted tax rates applied to those differences.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

Deferred tax assets are assessed for recoverability and a valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that the associated tax benefit will not be recognized.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, or FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." This interpretation prescribes a model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that it has taken or expects to take on a tax return. The Company does not have any material uncertain income tax positions therefore the adoption of FIN 48 had no effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. If any material uncertain tax positions did arise, the Companies policy is to accrue associated penalties in selling, general and administrative expenses and to accrue interest as part of net interest expense. All of the tax years since the Company's inception in 2004 are subject to examination by the Canadian, Mexican and United States revenue authorities. The Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change prior to December 31, 2008.

Environmental Costs

Environmental liabilities are recorded undiscounted when it is probable that these liabilities have been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. These liabilities are estimated based on an assessment of many factors, including the amount of remediation costs, the timing and extent of remediation actions required by the applicable governmental authorities, and the amount of the Company's liability after considering the liability and financial resources of other potentially responsible parties. Generally, the recording of these accruals coincides with the assertion of a claim or litigation, completion of a feasibility study or a commitment to a formal plan of action. Anticipated recoveries from third parties are recorded as a reduction of expense only when such amounts are realized. Any insurance receivables would be recorded gross of the estimated liability.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) is composed of net income (loss), adjusted for changes in other comprehensive income items such as changes in defined benefit pension plan funded status. In accordance with SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, the Company has identified and reported other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity.

Stock Options

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment." The Company was required to use the prospective transition method, therefore, prior period results were not restated. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation expense related to stock options was not recognized in the results of operations if the exercise price was at least equal to the market value of the common stock on the grant date, in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees."

In connection with its initial public offering, the Company effected a recapitalization, through an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to declare a reverse stock split to reduce the number of Class A Common Stock and Class L Common Stock and reclassify the Class A Common Stock and the Class L Common Stock to a single class of Common Stock. As a result of the recapitalization, the historical stock option strips originally granted on April 1, 2005 under the Innophos Holdings, Inc. 2005 Stock Option Plan, or 2005 Plan, were converted, as required under the terms of the 2005 Plan, to 1,116,944 stock options of the new class of Common Stock currently outstanding with the same vesting schedule. The exercise price is \$2.55 per option. The Company accounts for the 2005 Plan using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. The valuation method that the Company used under SFAS No. 123 dictated the transition method that the Company used under SFAS No. 123(R). As permitted under SFAS No. 123, the Company valued its stock options at the grant date using the minimum value method. Because the Company used the minimum value method under SFAS No. 123, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the prospective transition method and therefore, prior periods were not restated and we have not recognized in the financial statements the remaining compensation cost calculated under the minimum value method. The determination of the fair value of the underlying common stock used to determine the exercise prices for the stock options granted on April 1, 2005 was performed contemporaneously with the issuance of these common stock option grants.

Under the prospective transition method, only new awards (or awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the effective date) are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The Company will continue to account for the outstanding 2005 Plan awards under APB 25 until they are settled or modified. Upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and through December 31, 2006 the Company did not modify any existing stock option awards that were granted under SFAS No. 123. In the third quarter of 2007 the Company made a modification to its existing stock option awards granted under APB 25, however the modification did not result in any incremental fair value adjustment and, thus, no compensation expense. See Note 11 for further description of our stock-based compensation programs.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which for the Company is January 1, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Positions No. 157-1 and No. 157-2 which partially defer the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for certain non-financial assets and liabilities and remove certain leasing transactions from its scope. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard, but would not expect SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities”. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. An entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. Upfront costs and fees related to items for which the fair value option is elected shall be recognized in earnings as incurred and not deferred. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (January 1, 2008 for the Company) and interim periods within those fiscal years. At the effective date, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at that date. The entity shall report the effect of the first remeasurement to fair value as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company has not elected the fair value option for eligible items that existed as of January 1, 2008.

In June 2007, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-11, “Accounting for the Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards” (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 provides that tax benefits associated with dividends on share-based payment awards be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital. EITF 06-11 is effective, on a prospective basis, for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, which for the Company is January 1, 2008. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of EITF 06-11 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2007, the FASB’s Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 07-3, “Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to Be Used in Future Research and Development Activities” that would require nonrefundable advance payments made by the Company for future R&D activities to be capitalized and recognized as an expense as the goods or services are received by the Company. EITF Issue No. 07-3 is effective for the Company with respect to new arrangements entered into beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts and disclosures of this standard, but would not expect EITF Issue No. 07-3 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 07-01 “Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements” (EITF No. 07-01). EITF No. 07-01 requires collaborators to present the results of activities for which they act as the principal on a gross basis and report any payments received from (made to) other collaborators based on other applicable GAAP or, in the absence of other applicable GAAP, based on analogy to authoritative accounting literature or a reasonable, rational, and consistently applied accounting policy election. Further, EITF No. 07-01 clarified that the determination of whether transactions within a collaborative arrangement are part of a vendor-customer (or analogous) relationship subject to Issue 01-9, “Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer” EITF No. 07-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning December 15, 2008. The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of EITF 07-01, but does not currently believe that it will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, “Business Combinations,” which changes how business acquisitions are accounted. SFAS No. 141R requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction and establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Certain provisions of this standard will, among other things, impact the determination of acquisition-date fair value of consideration paid in a business combination (including contingent consideration); exclude transaction costs from acquisition accounting; and change accounting practices for acquired contingencies, acquisition-related restructuring costs, in-process research and development, indemnification assets, and tax benefits. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations and adjustments to an acquired entity’s deferred tax asset and liability balances occurring after December 31, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51,” which establishes new standards governing the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests (NCIs) in partially owned consolidated subsidiaries and the loss of control of subsidiaries. Certain provisions of this standard indicate, among other things, that NCIs (previously referred to as minority interests) be treated as a separate component of equity, not as a

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liability; that increases and decrease in the parent's ownership interest that leave control intact be treated as equity transactions, rather than as step acquisitions or dilution gains or losses; and that losses of a partially owned consolidated subsidiary be allocated to the NCI even when such allocation might result in a deficit balance. This standard also requires changes to certain presentation and disclosure requirements. SFAS No. 160 is effective beginning January 1, 2009. The provisions of the standard are to be applied to all NCIs prospectively, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which are to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company does not currently believe that it will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

2. Related Party Transactions:

In connection with the Acquisition on August 13, 2004, the Company entered into an advisory agreement with Bain Capital. This agreement was for general executive and management services, merger, acquisition and divestiture assistance, analysis of financial alternatives and finance, marketing, human resource and other consulting services. In exchange for these services, Bain Capital received an annual advisory services fee of \$2 million plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Additionally, Bain Capital was entitled to transaction fees of 1.0% of the total value of the transaction, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, on the completion of any financing transaction, change in control transaction, material acquisition or divestiture by Holdings or its subsidiaries.

This agreement had a multi-year initial term, and thereafter was subject to automatic one-year extensions unless Holdings or Bain Capital provided written notice of termination; provided, however that if the advisory agreement was terminated due to a change in control or an initial public offering of Innophos prior to the end of its term, then Bain Capital would be entitled to receive the present value of the advisory services fee that would otherwise have been payable through the end of the term. Bain Capital received customary indemnities under the advisory agreement.

On November 7, 2006, the Company terminated its advisory agreement with Bain Capital, as permitted under the agreement upon a consummation of an IPO, and paid Bain Capital a \$13.2 million termination fee.

Randy Gress, our Chief Executive Officer, executed a promissory note dated as of August 13, 2004 in favor of Holdings for a loan in the amount of \$152. Of that amount, approximately \$126 was repaid by Mr. Gress in connection with the distributions made upon the issuance of the Floating Rate Senior Notes. On July 14, 2006, Innophos Inc. paid a special bonus, net of applicable taxes, in the amount of \$32 to Mr. Gress in order for Mr. Gress to retire the outstanding promissory note and the outstanding loan balance, including accrued interest, of \$32 in July 2006.

3. Inventories:

Inventories consist of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Raw materials	\$ 16,231	\$ 17,129
Finished products	54,929	46,789
Spare parts	7,568	6,651
	<u>\$ 78,728</u>	<u>\$ 70,569</u>

Inventory reserves for excess quantities, obsolescence or shelf-life expiration as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 were \$8,754 and \$7,471, respectively.

4. Other Current Assets:

Other current assets consist of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Creditable taxes (value added taxes)	\$ 4,647	\$ 243
Prepaid income taxes	548	2,718
Deferred Taxes	2,087	—
Other prepaids	10,478	10,585
Other	624	106
	<u>\$ 18,384</u>	<u>\$ 13,652</u>

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5. Property, Plant and Equipment, net:

Property, plant and equipment, at cost, consist of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Land and buildings	\$ 82,164	\$ 79,790
Machinery and equipment	292,517	285,694
Construction-in-progress	21,110	6,511
	<u>395,791</u>	<u>371,995</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	135,228	94,773
	<u>\$ 260,563</u>	<u>\$ 277,222</u>

Depreciation expense, excluding depreciation expense in changes of inventory, was \$42,469, \$41,249 and \$39,419 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

6. Goodwill:

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2007 and 2006	<u>\$ 7,237</u>	<u>\$37,501</u>	<u>\$ 2,530</u>	<u>\$47,268</u>

There were no changes to goodwill during 2006 and 2007.

7. Intangibles and Other Assets, net:

Intangibles and other assets consist of the following:

	<u>Useful life (years)</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Developed technology and application patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$6,389 for 2007 and \$4,500 for 2006	10-20	30,211	32,100
Customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,064 for 2007 and \$1,240 for 2006	5-15	9,266	8,861
Tradenames and license agreements, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,185 for 2007 and \$1,536 for 2006	5-20	7,175	7,764
Capitalized software, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,814 for 2007 and \$1,210 for 2006	3-5	1,933	2,089
Non-compete agreement, net of accumulated amortization of \$63 for 2007 and \$714 for 2006	5	567	—
Total Intangibles		<u>\$ 49,152</u>	<u>\$ 50,814</u>
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$16,020 for 2007 and \$11,377 for 2006		\$ 11,727	\$ 14,555
Deferred income taxes		542	2,779
Other Assets		595	385
Total other assets		<u>\$ 12,864</u>	<u>\$ 17,719</u>
		<u>\$ 62,016</u>	<u>\$ 68,533</u>

Amortization expense for intangibles, was \$4,034, \$6,048 and \$5,846 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Anticipated amortization expense for the next five years related to intangibles is as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Intangible amortization expense	\$ 4,247	\$ 4,115	\$ 3,831	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,237

The preceding expected amortization expense is an estimate. Actual amounts of amortization expense may differ from estimated amounts due to additional intangible asset acquisitions, impairment of intangible assets, accelerated amortization of intangible assets and other events.

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8. Other Current Liabilities:

Other current liabilities consist of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Payroll related	\$ 9,746	\$ 8,902
Taxes	8,331	4,418
Interest	7,785	6,641
Freight and rebates	5,757	4,668
Benefits and pensions	4,468	5,087
Dividends payable	3,549	2,230
Legal	1,351	307
Interest, floating rate senior notes	—	1,039
Non-trade payable	—	1,310
Other	4,393	5,598
	<u><u>\$ 45,380</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 40,200</u></u>

9. Short-term Borrowings, Long-Term Debt, and Interest Expense:

Short-term borrowings and long-term debt consist of the following:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Senior credit facility	\$ 128,500	\$ 149,000
Senior subordinated notes	190,000	190,000
Senior unsecured notes	66,000	—
Floating rate senior notes	—	60,800
	<u>\$ 384,500</u>	<u>\$ 399,800</u>
Less current portion	1,328	1,524
	<u><u>\$ 383,172</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 398,276</u></u>

Senior Credit Facility

The Company maintains a senior credit facility which consists of (1) a five-year \$50.0 million revolving credit facility (containing a \$20.0 million sub-facility available for the issuance of letters of credit) and (2) a six-year \$128.5 million term loan facility.

The senior credit facility provides for interest based upon a fixed spread above either the banks' prime lending rate or the LIBOR lending rate. The borrowings under the term loan facility bear interest at December 31, 2007 at 7.1%. The amount outstanding on the term loan as of December 31, 2007 was \$128.5 million.

There was no amount outstanding on the revolving credit facility at December 31, 2007. The Company has issued approximately \$4.1 million of letters of credit under the sub-facility as of December 31, 2007. The lenders under the revolving credit facility are paid a fee on unused commitments under that facility at a rate, for approximately the first five months after closing, equal to 0.50% per annum, and, thereafter, to be reduced to 0.375% so long as Innophos' leverage ratio is equal to or less than 3.0 to 1. During the existence of any default under the credit agreement, the margin on all obligations under the senior credit facility shall increase by 2% per annum.

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Our credit agreement requires us to make amortization payments of the term loan facility in quarterly amounts equal to approximately \$0.3 million over the next 7 quarters, and the principal balance payable in four equal quarterly installments of approximately \$31.5 million over the remaining 4 quarters with final payment due August 13, 2010. The following are the annual principal payments for the remaining balance of the term loan facility:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal Payment</u>
2008	1,328
2009	32,540
2010	94,632

Voluntary prepayments and commitment reductions are permitted in whole or in part, without premium or penalty, subject to minimum prepayment or reduction requirements.

The term loan facility must be prepaid in an amount equal to:

- 100% of the net cash proceeds of all asset sales and dispositions by Holdings and its subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions;
- 100% of the net cash proceeds from any payment in respect of property or casualty insurance claim or any condemnation proceeding, subject to certain exceptions;
- 100% of the net cash proceeds of issuances of certain debt obligations by Holdings and its subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions;
- 50% of the net cash proceeds from equity issuances by Holdings and its subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions;
- 75% of Innophos' annual excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement) in any fiscal year in which Holdings' leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) is greater than or equal to 3.0 to 1, or 50%, with respect to any fiscal year to the extent the total leverage ratio with respect to such year is less than 3.0 to 1.

The Company is required within five days from the issuance of the 2007 annual financial statements to make a prepayment of the term loan in an amount equal to 75% of the excess cash flow (as defined in our credit agreement) in addition to the required quarterly principal payments. The Company has no excess cash flow payment for 2007 due in March 2008. As such, as of December 31, 2007, \$1.3 million classified as the current portion of long term debt represents the 2008 required principal payments.

All of our obligations under the senior credit facility are unconditionally guaranteed by each existing and subsequently acquired or organized domestic subsidiary. The obligations under the senior credit facility (including the guarantees) are collateralized by substantially all of our present and future assets and all present and future assets of each guarantor, including but not limited to:

- a first-priority pledge of all of the outstanding capital stock owned by us or any guarantor in any domestic subsidiary;
- a first-priority pledge of 66% of the outstanding capital stock owned by us or any guarantor in any first-tier foreign subsidiary; and
- perfected first-priority security interests in all of our present and future assets and the present and future assets of each guarantor, subject to certain limited exceptions.

The credit agreement contains customary representations and warranties, subject to limitations and exceptions, and customary covenants restricting our and our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things and subject to various exceptions and limitations, such as:

- declare dividends, make distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase other debt;
- incur liens or grant negative pledges;
- make loans and investments and enter into acquisitions and joint ventures;
- incur additional indebtedness;
- amend or otherwise alter the acquisition documents or any debt agreements;
- make capital expenditures;
- engage in mergers, acquisitions and asset sales;
- conduct transactions with affiliates;

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- alter the nature of our businesses;
- change our fiscal quarter or our fiscal year.

We and our subsidiaries are also required to comply with specified financial covenants (consisting of a leverage ratio, an interest coverage ratio and a senior leverage ratio) and various affirmative covenants.

Events of default under the credit agreement include, but are not limited to,

- our failure to pay principal, interest, fees or other amounts under the credit agreement when due (taking into account any applicable grace period);
- any representation or warranty proving to have been materially incorrect when made;
- covenant defaults subject, with respect to certain covenants, to a grace period;
- bankruptcy events;
- a cross default to certain other debt;
- unsatisfied final judgments over a threshold;
- a change of control;
- certain ERISA defaults;
- the invalidity or impairment of any loan document or any security interest.

In connection with the offering of the Floating Rate Senior Notes, we amended our credit facility to permit, among other things:

- the issuance of the Floating Rate Senior Notes;
- the formation of Innophos Investments;
- the substitution of Innophos Investments as a guarantor of the senior credit facility and the release of Holdings from its obligations under the credit agreement and the other loan documents.

In connection with the amendment, subsequently amended in connection with Innophos Holdings, Inc. IPO, related to the offering of the Floating Rate Senior Notes, the Company is subject to certain restrictions in the conduct of its business, its ability to incur indebtedness and its ability to own assets. The amendment also restricts dividends and other payments to be made by Innophos, Inc. to Innophos Investments. For example, Innophos, Inc. may pay dividends to Innophos Investments to provide funding to Innophos Investments or Holdings for (i) payment of corporate overhead expenses of Innophos Investments and Holdings incurred in the ordinary course of business not to exceed \$500 in any fiscal year (or, following an initial public offering of the capital stock of Holdings, \$1.5 million in any fiscal year), (ii) so long as no event of default shall have occurred and be continuing, payment of any combined, consolidated or unitary taxes that are due and payable by Holdings, Innophos Investments and Innophos, Inc. and payment of any taxes on Holdings' or Innophos Investment's corporate franchise, (iii) reasonable fees of officers and directors that are not affiliates of Holdings as well as reimbursements and customary indemnification payments to such officers and directors and (iv) certain payments to Bain Capital.

In connection with the Innophos Holdings, Inc initial public offering, we have obtained an amendment to our senior credit facility that will, among other things:

- exclude the proceeds of Holdings initial public offering from the mandatory prepayment provisions of the senior credit facility;
- allow Innophos, Inc. to pay dividends to Innophos Investments for the purpose of (a) Holdings' payment of dividends to its stockholders of up to \$15.0 million in any fiscal year plus a certain portion of Innophos, Inc.'s excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement) and (b) Innophos Investments' payment in cash of interest then due on the Floating Rate Senior Notes, subject to the limitation that, for interest payment dates after May 15, 2008, any such payment does not exceed a certain portion of Innophos Inc.'s excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement).

The amendment related to the Holdings initial public offering, became effective upon satisfaction of certain conditions, including (i) the execution and delivery of the amendment by the required number of lenders under the senior credit agreement by November 1, 2006, (ii) the prepayment of \$30.0 million, which was paid on October 30, 2006, under the senior credit agreement, and (iii) prior to December 31, 2006, Holdings' having completed an initial public offering of its common stock and its having made arrangements for the application of \$87.7 million of proceeds of the offering to the prepayment of Floating Rate Senior Notes (including approximately \$4.4 million in prepayment penalties and interest).

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In connection with the issuance of the Senior Unsecured Notes and the corresponding redemption of the Floating Rate Senior Notes, the Company and its lenders amended the senior credit facility to permit the Company to, among other things, (i) incur up to \$120.0 million in unsecured indebtedness of Innophos Holdings, Inc. or Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc., including the Senior Unsecured Notes and any other future debt issuances, (ii) redeem the entire outstanding amount of the Company's Floating Rate Senior Notes, as well as any premiums and penalties resulting from such redemption, (iii) service the interest on the Senior Unsecured Notes through Innophos, Inc. making payments of such amounts to Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. and Innophos Holdings, Inc. and (iv) to permit Innophos, Inc. to make payments to Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. and Innophos Holdings, Inc. for the payment by Innophos Holdings, Inc. of dividends on its common stock of up to \$0.75 per share (adjusted pro-rata for any future stock splits) up to a maximum of \$17.5 million per year.

In addition, the credit agreement includes customary provisions regarding breakage costs incurred in connection with prepayments, changes in capital adequacy and capital requirements or their interpretation, illegality, unavailability and payments free and clear of withholding.

As required by the credit agreement, the Company must maintain 50% of its outstanding debt of the credit facility and the senior subordinated notes in fixed rate instruments. In April 2006, Innophos, Inc. executed two rate cap derivative instruments each with a notional amount of \$100 million. The terms of the first instrument is a rate cap of 7%, a referenced index based on a three month LIBOR and an expiration date of this instrument is April 2009. The fair value of this rate cap derivative instrument is \$0 as of December 31, 2007. The second rate cap instrument is a rate cap of 7%, a referenced index based on a one month LIBOR and an expiration date of this instrument is April 2008. The fair value of this rate cap derivative instrument is \$0 as of December 31, 2007.

Borrowings under the senior credit facility are subject to the accuracy of representations and warranties (including the absence of any material adverse change in our condition) and the absence of any defaults (including any defaults under the financial covenants that are based on EBITDA). As of December 31, 2007, management believes the Company is in full compliance with the covenant requirements of the Senior Credit Facility.

2004 Senior Subordinated Notes

On August 13, 2004, the Company issued \$190.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due August 15, 2014. We issued the notes in transactions exempt from or not subject to registration under the Securities Act, pursuant to Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act. The Company did file a registration statement which became effective on February 14, 2006.

Interest. Interest on the notes accrues at the rate of 8.875% per annum and is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15. Interest on overdue principal and interest accrues at a maximum rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the notes. We make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding February 1 and August 1.

Subsidiary Guarantees. Our obligations under the Innophos, Inc. Notes are fully, unconditionally, jointly and severally guaranteed on a senior subordinated unsecured basis by all of our existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries. As of the date of this Form 10-K, Innophos Mexico Holdings, LLC was the only guarantor of the Innophos, Inc. 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes.

Optional Redemption. We may redeem any of the notes at any time on or after August 15, 2009, in whole or in part, in cash at the redemption prices described in the indenture governing the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of redemption. In addition, on or before August 15, 2007, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes with the net proceeds of certain underwritten equity offerings at a price of 108.875% of the principal amount of the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, thereon. We may make that redemption only if, after the redemption, at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes remains outstanding. We may redeem any of the notes at any time before August 15, 2009 in cash at 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of redemption and a make-whole premium.

Change of Control. Upon a change of control, we may be required to make an offer to purchase each holder's notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of purchase.

Certain Covenants. The indenture governing the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

- pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase our capital stock;
- make investments and other restricted payments;

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- incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;
- create liens;
- permit dividend or other payment restrictions on our restricted subsidiaries;
- sell all or substantially all of our assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies; and
- engage in transactions with affiliates.

Any dividends or similar payments to Holdings from Innophos, Inc. will be treated as restricted payments under the indenture governing the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes. Holdings will rely upon the ability of Innophos, Inc. to make such restricted payments to us in order for us to make any payments on the notes. The amount of all restricted payments that can be made by the Company is approximately equal to 50% of the consolidated net income (as defined in the indenture governing the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes) of the Company since the beginning of the first fiscal quarter following the date on which the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes were issued, *plus* 100% of the net cash proceeds received by the Company since the date of the indenture from the issue or sale of equity interests. The indenture governing the 2004 Senior Subordinated Notes prohibits all restricted payments if a default or event of default has occurred under that indenture or if Innophos, Inc.'s fixed charge coverage ratio is below 2.0 to 1.0.

Floating Rate Senior Notes

On February 10, 2005, Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. ("Investments Holdings"), our wholly owned subsidiary, completed a private offering of \$120 million floating rate senior notes due 2015. The use of the proceeds from the sale of the notes was a distribution to the stockholders of the Company. These notes were offered at an interest rate based on the three-month LIBOR plus 8% and will be reset quarterly. Interest on the notes accrues and is payable in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year. Interest is payable on and prior to February 15, 2010 in the form of additional notes and thereafter in cash. The notes are an unsecured obligation and will rank equally with all of our future senior obligations and senior to our future senior subordinated indebtedness. The notes would be subordinate to our future secured indebtedness.

These notes were issued in transactions exempt from or not subject to registration under the Securities Act, pursuant to Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act. The Company did file a registration statement which became effective on February 14, 2006.

On November 2, 2006 the Company announced its IPO of 8,695,652 shares of common stock, of which the Company sold 8,000,000 shares of common stock and the selling stockholders sold 695,652 shares of common stock, priced at \$12.00 per share. We did not receive any proceeds from the shares of common stock sold by the selling stockholders. In addition, the underwriters had an option to purchase up to an additional 1,304,348 shares at the IPO from the selling stockholders which was exercised on November 10, 2006 to cover over-allotments of shares. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of over-allotments. A registration statement relating to these securities was declared effective as of November 2, 2006 by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The transaction closed on November 7, 2006. The Company's net proceeds from this offering were approximately \$87.2 million, after deducting estimated underwriters discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses. The Company used the majority of the offering proceeds to pay down approximately \$83.3 million in aggregated principal of Innophos Investments Holdings Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015, or the Floating Rate Senior Notes, on December 11, 2006. As a result of this prepayment, the Company paid a call premium and accrued interest of approximately \$4.4 million. Furthermore, the redemption of these notes resulted in an approximate \$2.0 million charge to earnings for the acceleration of deferred financing charges.

On April 16, 2007, Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. called for the redemption of the remaining \$60.8 million in principal of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 effective May 17, 2007. The redemption of the Floating Rate Senior Notes resulted in an approximate \$1.5 million charge to earnings for the acceleration of deferred financing charges and a \$1.8 million charge to earnings for the call premium. The \$3.3 million charge was recorded in interest expense.

Senior Unsecured Notes

On April 16, 2007, Holdings issued \$66.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Unsecured Notes. We issued the Senior Unsecured Notes in transactions exempt from or not subject to registration under the Securities Act, pursuant to Rule 144A and Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Interest. Interest on the Senior Unsecured Notes accrues at the rate of 9¹/₂% per annum and is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15, commencing on October 15, 2007. Interest on overdue principal and interest accrues at a maximum rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the Senior Unsecured Notes. We make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding April 1 and October 1.

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Optional Redemption. We may, at our option, redeem some or all of the Senior Unsecured Notes at any time on or after April 15, 2009, at the redemption prices described in the indenture governing the Senior Unsecured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of redemption. Prior to April 15, 2009, we may redeem the Senior Unsecured Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes plus a make-whole premium.

Change of Control. Upon a change of control, we may be required to make an offer to purchase each holder's Senior Unsecured Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of purchase.

Certain Covenants. The indenture governing the Senior Unsecured Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

- pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase our capital stock;
- make investments and other restricted payments;
- incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;
- create liens;
- permit dividend or other payment restrictions on our restricted subsidiaries;
- sell all or substantially all of our assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies; and
- engage in transactions with affiliates.

These limitations are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions as described in the indenture governing the Senior Unsecured Notes. Innophos Holdings, Inc. is dependent on the earnings and distributions from Innophos, Inc. and subsidiaries to fund this obligation.

The proceeds from the sale of the Senior Unsecured notes, together with \$0.5 million of cash on hand, were applied to pay expenses and redeem the entire remaining outstanding amount of Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 (including the payment of principal, premium and accrued interest) issued by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. Fees and expenses related to the Senior Unsecured notes offering were approximately \$1.8 million. This amount was recorded as deferred financing costs and will be amortized over the life of the Senior Unsecured notes using the effective interest method.

Total interest paid by the Company for all indebtedness for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$38,786, \$42,712 and \$30,907.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company was in full compliance with all debt covenant requirements.

Interest expense, net consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Interest expense	\$ 38,891	54,350	\$ 44,349
Deferred financing cost	4,643	6,669	3,642
Interest income	(1,307)	(2,777)	(1,363)
Less: amount capitalized for capital projects	(668)	0	0
Total interest expense, net	\$ 41,559	\$ 58,242	\$ 46,628

10. Other Long-Term Liabilities:

Other long-term liabilities consist of the following:

	2007	2006
Environmental liabilities	\$ 1,100	1,100
Profit sharing liabilities	1,926	1,127
Deferred income taxes	19,310	21,511
Pension and post retirement liabilities (US and Canada only)	4,213	6,035
Other Liabilities	5,122	3,956
	\$ 31,671	\$ 33,729

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11. Stockholders' Equity / Stock-Based Compensation:

Our compensation programs include share-based payments. In 2007, 2006 and 2005, the primary share-based awards and their general terms and conditions are as follows:

- Stock options, which entitle the holder to purchase, after the end of a vesting term, a specified number of shares of Innophos common stock at an exercise price per share set equal to the market price of Innophos common stock on the date of grant.
- Restricted stock grants, which entitle the holder to receive, at the end of each vesting term, a specified number of shares of Innophos common stock, and which also entitle the holder to receive dividends paid on such grants throughout the vesting period.
- Performance share awards which entitle the holder to receive, at the end of a vesting term, a number of shares of Innophos common stock, within a range of shares from zero to a specified maximum, calculated using a three year future average return on invested capital (i.e. the three year period 2008-2010 for a 2007 award) as defined solely by reference to the Company's own activities. Dividends will accrue over the vesting period and are paid on performance share awards when fully vested.

In connection with the IPO, the Company effectuated a recapitalization, through an amendment to our certificate of incorporation declaring a reverse stock split and reclassifying all of the outstanding shares of our Class A and Class L common stock into a single class of common stock. The Company also declared a reverse stock split prior to the closing of the IPO. Immediately prior to the consummation of the IPO, each outstanding share of Class A common stock was converted, giving effect to a reverse stock split, into approximately 0.2183 shares of a single class of common stock and, in exchange for the extinguishing of the distribution preference due in respect of the Class L shares, each outstanding share of Class L common stock was converted into approximately 0.5482 shares of a single class of common stock, in complete satisfaction of our obligations in respect of the Class L shares. The Company has amended our certificate of incorporation to reflect such conversion. As such, at the time of conversion, 43,975,433 Class A shares converted to 9,597,696 common shares and 4,886,161 Class L shares converted to 2,678,383 common shares. All per share and share amounts reflect the reverse stock split. Upon consummation of the IPO, the Company issued an additional 8,000,000 shares of common stock.

The 2005 Plan was adopted on April 1, 2005 to provide for the grant of options to purchase Class L Common Stock and Class A Common Stock. On April 1, 2005, the Company authorized 641,170 of Class L stock options and authorized 5,770,531 of Class A stock options. On April 1, 2005, the Company granted 448,819 stock option strips. The recipient of the stock option must exercise nine Class A stock options to acquire nine shares of Class A common stock for every one share of Class L common stock acquired through the exercise of one Class L stock options. The determination of the fair value of the underlying Class A and Class L common stock used to determine the exercise prices for the aggregated option strips granted on April 1, 2005 was performed contemporaneously with the issuance of the option strips. Because each option strip must be exercised in tandem and are non-separable, as described above, the Company believes it is appropriate to view each option strip in the aggregate. As a result of the recapitalization, the historical Class A and Class L common stock option strips were converted to 1,116,944 single class common stock options each with an exercise price of \$2.55 per share as required under the original terms of the 2005 Plan.

On May 24, 2007 the two independent directors of the Company were granted a total of 4,424 stock options which were fully vested with an exercise price of \$15.37 per share. These grants were reissued options under the 2005 Plan of previously forfeited options. These options are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The compensation expense to these immediate vesting options was approximately \$22.

The 2005 Plan provided for grants of qualified and non-qualified stock options with a ten year term. All options vest ratably over an approximate five year term. The 2005 Plan, for all practical purposes, was discontinued with the adoption of the Innophos Holdings, Inc. 2006 Stock Option Plan, or 2006 Plan.

On November 2, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors awarded 173,568 shares of restricted stock with a fair value of \$2.1 million to directors and certain executive officers. These awards are classified as equity awards and vest over nine quarters in equal installments of 11.11% per quarter beginning January 1, 2007. Upon vesting, the restricted stock will convert into an equivalent number of shares of common stock. Declared dividends will accrue on the restricted stock and will vest over the same period. Upon vesting, the restricted stock will convert into an equivalent number of shares of common stock. The related compensation expense is based on the date of grant share price of \$12. The compensation expense is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company recognized approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million of compensation expense in 2006 and 2007, respectively. There were 173,568 unvested shares granted as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2007, there are 96,428 unvested shares and 77,140 shares which have vested.

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The 2006 Plan was adopted as a successor to the Company's 2005 Plan prior to the IPO in November 2006. The 2006 Plan allows for the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock under its stock provisions. On October 22, 2007 the Company granted 287,200 non-qualified stock options and 74,650 performance stock awards to certain employees at an exercise price of \$15.20 per share with a fair value of \$1.9 million. The non-qualified stock options vest annually over three years while the performance stock awards vest at the end of the three year service period with a ten-year term from date of grant for both. On December 19, 2007 the Company granted 2,000 non-qualified stock options and 600 performance stock awards to a certain employee at an exercise price of \$14.47 per share with a fair value of \$15. The non-qualified stock options vest annually over three years while the performance stock awards vest at the end of the three year service period with a ten-year term from date of grant for both. At December 31, 2007, assuming all performance share grants are at target, there were 635,550 shares available for future grants under the 2006 Plan.

All of the awards granted under the 2006 Plan are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). The compensation expense is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, adjusted for forfeiture assumptions. The Company recognized approximately \$0.2 million of compensation expense in 2007 for the awards under the 2006 Plan.

The following table summarizes the components of stock-based compensation expense, all of which has been classified as selling, general and administrative expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Stock options	\$ 91	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted stock	926	213	—
Performance shares	60	—	—
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,077	\$ 213	\$ —

A summary of stock option activity during the year ended December 31, 2007, is presented below:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	1,116,943	\$ 2.55
Granted	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,116,943	\$ 2.55
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	614,320	\$ 2.55
Outstanding at January 1, 2007	1,116,943	\$ 2.55
Granted	368,874	15.20
Forfeited	(65,649)	2.55
Exercised	(422,860)	2.55
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	997,308	\$ 7.23
Exercisable at December 31, 2007	389,526	\$ 2.70

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The fair value of the options and performance shares granted during 2007 was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model were as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>
<u>Non-qualified stock options</u>	
Expected volatility	36.8%
Dividend yield	4.5%
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%
Expected term	6 years
Weighted average grant date fair value of stock options	\$ 3.97
	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>
<u>Performance shares</u>	
Expected volatility	34.4%
Dividend yield	4.5%
Risk-free interest rate	3.9%
Expected term	3 years
Weighted average grant date fair value of performance shares	\$ 13.28

Since Innophos Holdings, Inc. is a newly public entity and has limited historical data on the price of its publicly traded shares, the expected volatility for the valuation of its stock options and performance shares was based on peer group historical volatility data equaling the expected term. The expected term for the stock options is based on the simplified method as prescribed by SAB No. 107 since the Company has limited data on the exercises of stock options. These stock options qualify as “plain vanilla” stock options as outlined in SAB No. 107. The expected term for the performance shares is a 3 year cliff vesting. The dividend yield is the expected annual dividend payments divided by the average stock price up to the date of grant. The risk-free interest rates are derived from the U.S. Treasury securities in effect on the date of grant whose maturity period equals the options expected term. The Company applies an expected forfeiture rate to stock-based compensation expense. The estimate of the forfeiture rate is based primarily upon historical experience of employee turnover. As actual forfeitures become known, stock-based compensation expense is adjusted accordingly. Declared dividends will accrue on the performance shares and will vest over the same period.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2007 was \$5.2 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2007 was \$7.6 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. The total remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options is as follows:

	<u>Unrecognized Compensation Expense</u>		
	<u>Restricted Stock</u>	<u>Stock Options</u>	<u>Performance Based</u>
Amount	\$ 926	\$ 1,075	\$ 939
Weighted-average years to be recognized	1.0 years	2.8 years	2.8 years

12. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company accounts for earnings per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, “Earnings Per Share” and related guidance, which requires two calculations of earnings per share (EPS) to be disclosed: basic EPS and diluted EPS. The Company presented EPS information in the periods prior to the IPO using the two-class method as the Class L shares participate in distributions together with the Class A shares after the payment of the Class L preferential rights. The Class L common stock has preferential rights over the Class A common stock whereby the Class L common stock is entitled to receive their original investment plus a 10% yield compounded quarterly on their original investment before the Class A common stock participates in company distributions. After payment of all preferential rights attributable to the Class L common stock, each share of the Class A common stock and Class L common stock will participate ratably in all distributions by the Company to the shareholders of its capital stock.

The numerator in calculating Class L basic and diluted EPS is equal to the Class L preference amount of \$1,605 and \$3,174 for the period January 1, 2006 to November 2, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005, respectively. The Company did not allocate remaining losses in accordance with EITF 03-6, “Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under SFAS No. 128,”

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because of its preferential rights over Class A. The numerator in calculating Class A basic and dilutive EPS is an amount equal to consolidated net (loss) increased for the aforementioned Class L preference amount.

As a result of the Company's Class A common stock and Class L common stock being converted into a single class of common stock, the 2006 earnings per share is calculated by allocating the net income on a pro-rata basis to the weighted average number of shares of each class outstanding during the reporting period.

The following is the calculation of earnings per share using the two-class method:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2007</u>	<u>For the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006</u>	<u>For the period January 1, 2006 to November 2, 2006</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2005</u>
Net (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (5,487)	\$ (7,876)	\$ —	\$ —
Allocation of net income (loss) to common shareholders:				
Class A	—	—	\$ (26,546)	\$ (14,867)
Class L	—	—	\$ 1,605	\$ 3,174

The following is a reconciliation of the basic number of common shares outstanding to the diluted number of common and common stock equivalent shares outstanding for the period January 1, 2006 to November 2, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 as reflected for the reserve stock split:

	<u>For the period January 1, 2006 to November 2, 2006</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2005</u>
Weighted average number of common and potential common Class A shares outstanding:		
Basic number of common Class A shares outstanding	9,595,061	9,597,696
Dilutive effect of stock option grants	—	—
Diluted number of common and potential common Class A shares outstanding	<u>9,595,061</u>	<u>9,597,696</u>
Weighted average number of common and potential common Class L shares outstanding:		
Basic number of common Class L shares outstanding	2,677,648	2,678,383
Dilutive effect of stock option grants	—	—
Diluted number of common and potential common Class L shares outstanding	<u>2,677,648</u>	<u>2,678,383</u>
Earnings (loss) per common share:		
Class A—Basic	\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)
Class A—Diluted	\$ (2.77)	\$ (1.55)
Class L—Basic	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19
Class L—Diluted	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.19

The following is a reconciliation of the weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding to the diluted number of common and common stock equivalent shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2007 and for the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2007</u>	<u>For the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding	20,676,859	20,270,463
Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents	—	—
Diluted number of weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>20,676,859</u>	<u>20,270,463</u>
Loss per common share	<u>\$ (0.27)</u>	<u>\$ (0.39)</u>

Total outstanding options and unvested restricted stock not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect would be anti-dilutive are 1,093,736 and 1,290,512 for 2007 and for the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006 as detailed in the following paragraphs.

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On April 1, 2005, the Company granted 4,039,372 of Class A stock options and 448,819 Class L stock option to employees at a "strip" exercise price of \$6.35. As a result of the recapitalization, these option strips converted as required under the terms of the original plan to 1,116,944 common stock options with an exercise price of \$2.55 (see Note 11). For the year ended December 31, 2007, outstanding options of 632,858 shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of stock options would be anti-dilutive. For the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006, outstanding options of 1,116,944 shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of stock options would be anti-dilutive.

On November 7, 2006, the Company awarded 173,568 shares of restricted stock. There were 173,568 unvested shares granted as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2007, there are 96,428 unvested shares and 77,140 shares which have vested. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the 96,428 unvested shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of the restricted stock would be anti-dilutive. For the period November 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the 173,568 unvested shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of the restricted stock would be anti-dilutive.

Outstanding options of 364,450 shares granted in 2007 under the 2006 Plan were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of stock options would be anti-dilutive.

13. Dividends

In 2006 dividends declared per share included a cash dividend of \$0.11 per share declared on December 18, 2006 payable on January 30, 2007 to holders of record on January 15, 2007, which equals approximately \$0.17 per share, prorated from our initial public offering on November 2, 2006 through the end of the fourth quarter, December 31, 2006.

In 2007 dividends paid per share included:

- A cash dividend of \$0.11 per share (\$2,275 in the aggregate) declared on December 18, 2006 and paid on January 30, 2007 to holders of record on January 15, 2007
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,533 in the aggregate) declared on March 29, 2007 and paid on April 30, 2007 to holders of record on April 13, 2007.
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,544 in the aggregate) declared on June 29, 2007 and paid on July 31, 2007 to holders of record on July 13, 2007.
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,547 in the aggregate) declared on September 28, 2007 and paid on October 31, 2007 to holders of record on October 12, 2007.

In 2007 dividends declared per share included:

- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,533 in the aggregate) declared on March 29, 2007 and paid on April 30, 2007 to holders of record on April 13, 2007.
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,544 in the aggregate) declared on June 29, 2007 and paid on July 31, 2007 to holders of record on July 13, 2007.
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,547 in the aggregate) declared on September 28, 2007 and paid on October 31, 2007 to holders of record on October 12, 2007.
- A cash dividend of \$0.17 per share (\$3,549 in the aggregate) declared on December 21, 2007 and paid on January 31, 2008 to holders of record on January 14, 2008.

14. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits:

Innophos maintains both noncontributory defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans that together cover substantially all U.S. and Canadian employees.

In the United States, salaried and most hourly employees are covered by a defined contribution plan with a 401(k) feature. The plan provides for employee contributions, company matching contributions, and an age-weighted annual company contribution to eligible employees. Union-represented hourly employees, at our Nashville site, are covered by a traditional defined benefit plan providing benefits based on years of service and final average pay. On April 26, 2007, the Company and the Union for the hourly employees at our Nashville facility agreed that it would freeze its defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") as of August 1, 2007. The accrual of additional benefits or increase in the current level of benefits under the Plan ceased as of August 1, 2007, after which the Nashville union employees now participate in the Company's existing non contributory defined contribution benefit plan. All plans were established by Innophos in 2004.

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In Canada, salaried employees are covered by defined contribution plans which provide for company contributions as a percent of pay, employee contributions, and company matching contributions. Union-represented hourly employees are covered by a defined benefit plan providing benefits based on a negotiated benefit level and years of service. The defined contribution plans were established by the Company in 2004; the defined benefit plan for union-represented hourly employees is a continuation of the Rhodia Canada Inc.'s pension plan for its Port Maitland union employees, which was included in the Acquisition.

Innophos also has other postretirement benefit plans covering substantially all of its U.S. and Canadian employees. Certain employee groups covered under the plans do not receive benefits post-age 65. In the United States, the health care plans are contributory with participants' contributions adjusted annually, and limits on the company's share of the costs; the life insurance plans are noncontributory. The effects of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, or the Act, are not significant. In Canada, the plans are non-contributory.

Innophos uses a December 31 measurement date for all of its plans. For the purposes of the following schedules, beginning of the year is January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2006.

The weighted average discount rate at the measurement dates for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and the post-retirement benefit plans is developed using a spot interest yield curve based upon a broad population of corporate bonds rated AA or higher, adjusted to match the duration of each plan's projected benefit payment stream.

The expected return is based on a specific asset mix, active management, rebalancing among diversified asset classes within the portfolio, and a consistent underlying inflation assumption to calculate the appropriate long-term expected investment return.

As a sensitivity measure, the effect of a 25 basis-point decrease in our discount rate assumption would increase our net periodic benefit cost for our pension and post-retirement plans by approximately \$110. A 1% decrease in our expected rate of return on plan assets would increase our pension plan expense by \$105.

On September 29, 2006, SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" was issued. SFAS No. 158 requires, among other things, the recognition of the funded status of each defined pension benefit plan, retiree health care and other postretirement benefit plans and postemployment benefit plans on the balance sheet. Each overfunded plan is recognized as an asset and each underfunded plan is recognized as a liability. The initial impact of the standard due to unrecognized prior service costs or credits and net actuarial gains or losses as well as subsequent changes in the funded status is recognized as a component of accumulated comprehensive loss in stockholders' equity. Additional minimum pension liabilities (AML) and related intangible assets are also derecognized upon adoption of the new standard. We adopted SFAS No. 158 as of December 31, 2006. The following table summarizes the effect of required changes as of December 31, 2006 prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 158 as well as the impact of the initial adoption of SFAS No. 158.

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u> <u>Pre SFAS No. 158</u> <u>Impact</u>	<u>SFAS No. 158</u> <u>Impact</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u> <u>Post SFAS No. 158</u> <u>Impact</u>
Other assets	\$ 386	\$ (386)	\$ —
Deferred Tax Asset	600	135	735
Pension and post-retirement liabilities	3,587	2,480	6,067
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	1,085	2,731	3,816

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), or AOCI that are expected to be amortized as components of net periodic benefit cost (benefit) during 2008 are as follows:

	<u>Pension</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prior Service Cost	\$ —	\$ 262	\$ 262
Net Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	77	(92)	(15)
Transition Obligation	—	34	34

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The changes in benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss during 2007 are as follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits 2007</u>	<u>Other Benefits 2007</u>	<u>Total 2007</u>
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income			
Amortization of net gain	\$ (51)	\$ 102	\$ 51
Amortization of prior service cost	(43)	(294)	(337)
Prior service cost arising during period from amendments	(1,423)	(232)	(1,655)
Net loss arising during period	644	(5)	639
Total change in accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>(873)</u>	<u>(429)</u>	<u>(1,302)</u>
Deferred taxes	(253)	10	(243)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (1,126)</u>	<u>\$ (419)</u>	<u>\$ (1,545)</u>

U.S. Plans

On April 26, 2007, the Company and the Union for the hourly employees at our Nashville facility agreed that it would freeze its defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") as of August 1, 2007. The accrual of additional benefits or increase in the current level of benefits under the Plan will cease as of August 1, 2007, after which the Nashville union employees will participate in the Company's existing non contributory defined contribution benefit plan. As of January 1, 2007, Plan assets were less than the projected benefit obligation. Freezing of the Plan was accounted for as a curtailment under SFAS No. 88, "Employers' Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits". The Company remeasured the pension obligation during the three months ended June 30, 2007 and as a result, reduced the projected benefit obligation by \$1.2 million and recognized \$1.4 million largely attributable to the recognition of prior service cost, resulting in a net curtailment loss of \$0.2 million to earnings.

Obligations and Funded Status—U.S. Plans

At December 31

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Other Benefits</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,909</u>	<u>\$ 1,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,590</u>	<u>\$ 2,438</u>
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation				
Projected Benefit Obligation at Beginning of Year	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,561	\$ 2,438	\$ 2,067
Service cost	201	344	311	320
Interest cost	134	143	126	114
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(154)	(86)	(21)	(63)
Actual Benefits Paid	(2)	(6)	(32)	—
Plan Amendments	(1,220)	—	(232)	—
Projected Benefit Obligation at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,915</u>	<u>\$ 2,956</u>	<u>\$ 2,590</u>	<u>\$ 2,438</u>
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair Value of Trust Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 462	\$ 363	\$ —	\$ —
Actual Return on Plan Assets	36	36	—	—
Employer Contributions	688	69	32	—
Actual Benefits Paid	(2)	(6)	(32)	—
Fair Value of Trust Assets at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,184</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Funded Status of the Plan	<u>\$ (731)</u>	<u>\$ (2,493)</u>	<u>\$ (2,590)</u>	<u>\$ (2,438)</u>
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Noncurrent Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current Liabilities	—	—	(76)	(52)
Noncurrent Liabilities	(731)	(2,493)	(2,514)	(2,386)
Net Amounts Recognized	<u>\$ (731)</u>	<u>\$ (2,493)</u>	<u>\$ (2,590)</u>	<u>\$ (2,438)</u>
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
Net Transition (Asset)/Obligation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Prior Service Cost/(Credit)	—	1,112	1,834	2,329
Net Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(238)	247	(1,140)	(1,235)
Total Amount Recognized	<u>\$ (238)</u>	<u>\$ 1,359</u>	<u>\$ 694</u>	<u>\$ 1,094</u>

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	<u>Pension Benefits</u>			<u>Other Benefits</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	\$ 201	\$ 344	\$ 323	\$ 311	\$ 320	\$ 270
Interest cost	134	143	115	126	114	94
Expected Return on Assets	(61)	(35)	(20)	—	—	—
Amortization of						
Prior Service Cost	43	136	136	262	288	288
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	2	14	2	(115)	(117)	(139)
Curtailement Expense	203	—	—	—	—	—
Net Periodic Cost	<u>\$ 522</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 584</u>	<u>\$ 605</u>	<u>\$ 513</u>
Weighted Average Assumptions for Balance Sheet Liability at						
End of Year						
Discount Rate	6.00%	5.75%	5.50%	5.75%	5.75%	5.50%
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	NA	NA	NA
Rate of Compensation Increase	NA	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Weighted Average Assumptions for Net Periodic Benefit Cost at						
End of Year						
Discount Rate	5.75%	5.50%	5.75%	5.75%	5.50%	5.75%
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	NA	NA	NA
Rate of Compensation Increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	<u>Other Benefits</u>
Fiscal 2008	\$ 20	\$ 76
Fiscal 2009	31	112
Fiscal 2010	46	152
Fiscal 2011	60	179
Fiscal 2012	74	217
Fiscal Years 2013-2017	581	1,656

Innophos expects to contribute approximately \$0.4 million to its U.S. defined benefit pension plan in 2008.

The estimated net actuarial gain, prior service cost, and transition obligation (asset) for all defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost during the 2008 fiscal year are \$(8), \$0 and \$0, respectively.

The estimated actuarial gain, prior service cost, and transition obligation (asset) for the postretirement plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost during the 2008 fiscal year are \$(99), \$262 and \$0, respectively.

Assumed health care cost trend rates on the U.S. plans do not have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans as a result of limits on the Company's share of the cost.

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Plan Assets

As of December 31, 2007 the Innophos, Inc. Pension Investment Committee was in the process of formalizing an investment policy designed to achieve long-term objectives of return, while mitigating against downside risk and considering expected cash flow. Innophos, Inc.'s pension plan invests in mutual funds and commercial paper and the weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, 2007 and 2006 by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	Plan Assets at December 31	
	2007	2006
Equity securities	59.7%	60.0%
Commercial paper	40.3	40.0
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Defined Contribution Plan—U.S.

Innophos Inc.'s expense for the defined contribution plan was \$2.2 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Canadian Plans

Obligations and Funded Status—Canadian Plans at December 31

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Accumulated benefit obligation	<u>\$ 8,543</u>	<u>\$ 7,350</u>	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ 823</u>
Projected Change in Benefit Obligation				
Projected Benefit Obligation at Beginning of Year	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,083	\$ 823	\$ 736
Service cost	230	217	55	49
Interest cost	420	385	49	42
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(292)	(138)	(48)	—
Actual Benefits Paid	(288)	(262)	(10)	(9)
Exchange Rate Changes	1,123	65	129	5
Projected Benefit Obligation at End of Year	<u>\$ 8,543</u>	<u>\$ 7,350</u>	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ 823</u>
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair Value of Trust Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 7,037	\$ 5,464	\$ —	\$ —
Actual Return on Plan Assets	(263)	623	—	—
Employer Contributions	1,346	1,184	10	9
Actual Benefits Paid	(288)	(262)	(10)	(9)
Exchange Rate Changes	1,185	28	—	—
Fair Value of Trust Assets at End of Year	<u>\$ 9,017</u>	<u>\$ 7,037</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Funded Status of the Plan	<u>\$ 474</u>	<u>\$ (313)</u>	<u>\$ (998)</u>	<u>\$ (823)</u>
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Noncurrent Assets	\$ 474	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current Liabilities	—	—	(30)	—
Noncurrent Liabilities	—	(313)	(968)	(823)
Net Amounts Recognized	<u>\$ 474</u>	<u>\$ (313)</u>	<u>\$ (998)</u>	<u>\$ (823)</u>
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
Net Transition (Asset)/Obligation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 392	\$ 386
Prior Service Cost/(Credit)	—	—	—	—
Net Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	2,228	1,506	172	207
Total Amount Recognized	\$ 2,228	\$ 1,506	\$ 564	\$ 593
Deferred Taxes	(780)	(527)	(197)	(208)
Net amount recognized	<u>1,448</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>385</u>

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	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	\$ 230	\$ 217	\$ 158	\$ 55	\$ 49	\$ 37
Interest cost	420	385	325	49	42	31
Expected Return on Assets	(565)	(428)	(356)	—	—	—
Amortization of						
Net Transition Obligation	—	—	—	32	30	29
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	49	73	6	13	15	—
Net Periodic Cost	\$ 134	\$ 247	\$ 133	\$ 149	\$ 136	\$ 97
Weighted Average Assumptions for Balance Sheet Liability at End of Year						
Discount Rate	5.50 %	5.25 %	5.25 %	5.50 %	5.25 %	5.25 %
Rate of Compensation Increase	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weighted Average Assumptions for Net Periodic Benefit Cost at End of Year						
Discount Rate	5.25 %	5.25 %	6.00 %	5.25 %	5.25 %	6.00 %
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return	7.00 %	7.00 %	7.50 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Rate of Compensation Increase	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Accrued Health Care Cost Trend Rates at End of Year						
Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumed for Next Year (Initial Rate)				10 %	10 %	10 %
Rate to which the Cost Trend Rate is Assumed to Decline (Ultimate Rate)				5 %	5 %	5 %
Year that the Rate Reaches the Ultimate Rate				2016	2016	2016

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	Other Benefits	
	2007	2006
Effect of a Change in the Assumed Rate of Increase in Health Benefit Costs		
Effect of a 1% Increase On		
Total of Service Cost and Interest Cost	\$ 19	\$ 16
Postretirement Benefit Obligation	\$ 156	\$ 128
Effect of a 1% Decrease On		
Total of Service Cost and Interest Cost	\$ (15)	\$ (12)
Postretirement Benefit Obligation	\$ (124)	\$ (102)

The estimated net actuarial loss, prior service cost, and transition obligation (asset) for all defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost during the 2008 fiscal year are \$85, \$0 and \$0, respectively.

The estimated actuarial loss, prior service cost, and transition obligation (asset) for the postretirement plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost during the 2008 fiscal year are \$7, \$0 and \$34, respectively.

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Plan Assets

Innophos, Canada Inc.'s pension plan invests in mutual funds and the weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, 2007 and 2006 by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Equity securities	58.7%	61.3%
Debt securities	39.2	37.6
Other	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Pension Committee has promulgated a Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures based on the “prudent person portfolio approach” to ensure investment and administration of the assets of the Plan within the parameters set out in the Ontario *Pension Benefits Act* and the Regulations thereunder. Investment managers appointed by the Plan are directed to achieve a satisfactory return through a diversified portfolio consistent with acceptable risks and prudent management. In accordance with the investment and risk philosophy of the Committee, a target asset mix of 60% equities and 40% fixed income instruments has been established. Investment weightings and results are tested regularly against appropriate benchmark portfolios.

Cash Flows

Contributions

Innophos Canada, Inc. contributed \$1.3 million to its pension plan in 2007.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

<u>Estimated Future Benefit Payments</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>	<u>Other Benefits</u>
Fiscal 2008	\$ 349	\$ 30
Fiscal 2009	388	31
Fiscal 2010	390	35
Fiscal 2011	412	31
Fiscal 2012	450	33
Fiscal Years 2013-2017	2,613	299

Innophos plans to contribute approximately \$1.2 million to its Canadian pension plan in 2008.

Defined Contribution Plans—Canada

Innophos Canada Inc.'s expense for the defined contribution plans was approximately \$0.1 million for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Mexico

In accordance with Mexican labor law, a Mexican employee is entitled to certain post employment payments after reaching fifteen years of service. In addition, Mexican employees also participate in profit sharing based on 10% of adjusted taxable income. For 2007, 2006 and 2005, Innophos Fosfatados de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., recorded provisions of \$2,135, \$1,484 and \$1,521, respectively, for these liabilities.

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15. Income Taxes:

A reconciliation of the U.S. statutory rate and income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Income (loss) before income taxes	Income tax expense/ (benefit)	Income (loss) before income taxes	Income tax expense/ (benefit)	Income (loss) before income taxes	Income tax expense/ (benefit)
US	\$ (29,003)	\$ 293	\$ (46,521)	\$ 280	\$ (18,795)	\$ 260
Canada/Mexico	35,412	11,603	19,618	5,634	13,826	6,464
Total	<u>\$ 6,409</u>	<u>\$ 11,896</u>	<u>\$ (26,903)</u>	<u>\$ 5,914</u>	<u>\$ (4,969)</u>	<u>\$ 6,724</u>
Current income taxes		\$ 13,703		\$ 9,587		\$ 7,567
Deferred income taxes		(1,807)		(3,673)		(843)
Total		<u>\$ 11,896</u>		<u>\$ 5,914</u>		<u>\$ 6,724</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Income tax expense (benefit) at the U.S. statutory rate	\$ 2,244	\$ (9,416)	\$ (1,739)
State Income taxes (net of federal tax effect)	90	76	62
Foreign tax rate differential	(504)	(1,167)	1,816
Change in U.S. valuation allowance	10,040	6,409	6,277
Non-deductible permanent items	26	10,012	515
Other	—	—	(207)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 11,896</u>	<u>\$ 5,914</u>	<u>\$ 6,724</u>

Net deferred tax assets were reflected on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Net current deferred tax assets	\$ 2,087	\$ —
Net noncurrent deferred tax assets	542	2,779
Net current deferred tax liabilities	—	—
Net noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	(19,310)	(21,511)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (16,681)</u>	<u>\$ (18,732)</u>

The components of the Company's deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventories	\$ 2,703	\$ 2,016
Accrued liabilities	6,847	10,724
Intangibles	358	816
Other	24	11
Tax losses	34,376	20,522
Total deferred tax assets	<u>44,308</u>	<u>34,089</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets	(34,060)	(36,264)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(34,060)</u>	<u>(36,264)</u>
Total valuation allowances	<u>(26,929)</u>	<u>(16,557)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (16,681)</u>	<u>\$ (18,732)</u>

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The U.S. operations have tax loss carry forwards of \$91.2 million, which will expire in approximately 20 years, as of December 31, 2007. Since the U.S. operations is not a taxpaying entity, the loss carryforwards include \$1.1 million related to windfall tax benefits. The windfall tax benefits will be recorded in paid-in capital if realized.

A valuation allowance of \$26.8 million is provided for the total net U.S. deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of future profitable operations and therefore, management does not believe it is more likely than not that such assets will be utilized. The Company therefore intends to maintain a valuation allowance for its U.S. net deferred tax assets and net operating loss carryforwards until sufficient positive evidence exists to support its reversal. Pursuant to Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, the annual utilization of the Company's U.S. net operating loss carryforwards may be limited, if the Company experiences a change in ownership of more than 50% within a three year period. As a result of the Company's IPO, the Company's net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income arising before the ownership change may be limited. The Company believes it has experienced an ownership change on April 2, 2007 that limits the utilization of net operating losses to offset future taxable income. The Company maintains a full valuation allowance for its U.S. net deferred tax assets and net operating loss carryforwards as realization of the U.S. net deferred tax asset is not reasonably assured. Therefore, as a result of the full valuation allowance for the U.S. net deferred tax assets, the Company believes that the ownership change pursuant to Section 382 does not have a financial statement impact.

In October 2006, our Mexican subsidiary distributed \$27.0 million to its U.S. parent company. As such, for U.S. tax purposes, \$25.2 million of this distribution was deemed taxable income and \$1.8 million was treated as a return of basis.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, or FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." This interpretation prescribes a model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that it has taken or expects to take on a tax return. The Company does not have any material uncertain income tax positions therefore the adoption of FIN 48 had no effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. If any material uncertain tax positions did arise, the Companies policy is to accrue associated penalties in selling, general and administrative expenses and to accrue interest as part of net interest expense. All of the tax years since the Company's inception in 2004 are subject to examination by the Canadian, Mexican and United States revenue authorities. The Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change prior to December 31, 2008.

Income taxes paid were \$7,786 and \$13,925 for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

16. Commitments and Contingencies:

Leases

Under agreements expiring through 2017, the Company leases railcars and other equipment under various operating leases. Rental expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$4,438, \$4,535 and \$5,325, respectively. Minimum annual rentals for all operating leases are:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Lease Payments</u>
2008	\$ 4,330
2009	3,698
2010	3,171
2011	2,588
2012	1,856
Thereafter	3,536

Purchase Commitments and Supplier Concentration

The Company has two supply contracts with minimum purchase commitments. One with an initial term through 2018, with an automatic five-year renewal term at prices established annually based on a formula and the other with a term through 2008. The combined minimum annual purchase obligation for both contracts, at current prices, approximates \$62.4 million for 2008.

Our business activities depend on long-term or renewable contracts to supply materials or products. In particular, we rely to a significant degree on single-source supply contracts and some of these contractual relationships may be with a relatively limited number of suppliers. Although most of our supplier relationships are typically the result of multiple contractual arrangements of varying terms, in any given year, one or more of these contracts may come up for renewal. In addition, from time to time, we enter into toll manufacturing agreements or other arrangements to produce minimum quantities of product for a certain duration. If we

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experience delays in delivering contracted production, we may be subject to contractual liabilities to the buyers to whom we have promised the products.

Environmental

The Company's operations are subject to extensive and changing federal and state environmental laws and regulations. The Company's manufacturing sites have an extended history of industrial use, and soil and groundwater contamination have or may have occurred in the past and might occur or be discovered in the future.

Environmental efforts are difficult to assess for numerous reasons, including the discovery of new remedial sites, discovery of new information and scarcity of reliable information pertaining to certain sites, improvements in technology, changes in environmental laws and regulations, numerous possible remedial techniques and solutions, difficulty in assessing the involvement of and the financial capability of other potentially responsible parties and the extended time periods over which remediation occurs. Other than the items listed below, the Company is not aware of material environmental liabilities which are probable and estimable. As the Company's environmental contingencies are more clearly determined, it is reasonably possible that amounts accrued may be necessary. However, management does not believe, based on current information, that environmental remediation requirements will have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Under the Rhodia Agreement between the Company and several affiliates within the Rhodia S.A. Group according to which the Company acquired the Phosphates Business and related assets, the Company has certain rights of indemnification from the sellers for breach of representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements. With respect to undisclosed environmental matters, such indemnification rights are subject to certain substantial limitations and exclusions.

Future environmental spending is probable at our site in Nashville, Tennessee, the eastern portion of which had been used historically as a landfill, and a western parcel previously acquired from a third party, which reportedly had housed, but no longer does, a fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing facility. We have an estimated liability with a range of \$0.9-\$1.2 million. The remedial action plan has yet to be finalized, and as such, the Company has recorded a liability, which represents the Company's best estimate, of \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2007.

Maintaining compliance with health and safety and environmental laws and regulations has resulted in ongoing costs for us. Currently, we are involved in several compliance and remediation efforts and agency inspection matters concerning health and safety and environmental matters. The EPA has indicated that compliance at facilities in the phosphate industry is a high enforcement priority. In 2004, the EPA conducted a multi-media inspection and in 2005 followed up on issues regarding compliance with air, water and hazardous waste regulations at our Geismar, Louisiana plant. In August 2006, we received a report in connection with that inspection identifying certain areas of concern raised by the EPA under its hazardous waste regulations. We believe that we operate our Geismar facility in material compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including those of the EPA, and have responded to those concerns by explaining how in our judgment our operations meet applicable regulations or exclusions. In March 2007, we received a further EPA request for additional information concerning hazardous waste, air pollution controls and materials handling at the Geismar plant. We have provided the requested information in a timely manner. Nevertheless, we could incur significant expenses pursuant to new laws, regulations or governmental policies, or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations or governmental policies, or as a result of the development or discovery of new facts, events, circumstances or conditions at any of our facilities.

Litigation

Mexican CNA Water Tax Claims

Nature and Extent. On November 1, 2004, our Mexican subsidiary, Innophos Fosfatados, received notice from the CNA of the Fresh Water Claims at our Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico plant from 1998-2002. As initially assessed by the CNA, those claims total approximately \$31.3 million at current exchange rates as of February 27, 2008, including basic charges of \$10.8 million and \$20.5 million for interest, inflation and penalties. Management believes that Innophos Fosfatados has valid bases for challenging the Fresh Water Claims, and that matter is being defended vigorously as explained herein.

A series of claims by CNA concerning salt water extraction and use for 1998 and 1999 totaling approximately \$107 million (including interest, inflation and penalties), was nullified in a unanimous order of the Mexican Court of Fiscal and Administrative Justice, or Mexican Tax Court, determined to be final and unappealable in July 2007.

Rhodia Indemnity Confirmed. As a result of litigation in New York state courts against Rhodia, S.A. and affiliates, or the New York Litigation, concerning their indemnification obligation for the CNA claims under the Rhodia Agreement under which we

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purchased our business from Rhodia, on February 12, 2008 the New York Court of Appeals affirmed lower court rulings that Innophos is fully indemnified against the Fresh Water Claims, as well as any like claims pertaining to periods prior to the closing date of the Transaction, August 13, 2004 were such liabilities to be sustained.

Further Proceedings. The Fresh Water Claims are currently pending review on appeal by the Mexican Tax Court. A final determination of the CNA Fresh Water matter may require further appeals to the Mexican Supreme Court and remands to the CNA or to lower courts, a process that might continue for several years. In the event that the appeals were to be decided against us and Rhodia were then unable to pay on its indemnification obligations, our subsidiary could be required to pay a judgment for the entire amount claimed.

Possible Post-2002 Claims. If the CNA Fresh Water Claims were sustained for the period 1998-2002, it is possible that CNA would seek to claim similar higher duties, fees and other charges for fresh water extraction and usage from 2003 on into the future, or the Post-2002 Fresh Water Claims. Management estimates that such charges would be approximately \$9 million of additional basic charges to date, excluding interest, inflation, and penalties, and, under current operating conditions, approximately \$1.7 million of additional basic charges per year. Based on the judgments we have obtained in New York, we believe Rhodia would be responsible to indemnify us fully for those additional Taxes arising on or before the August 2004 closing, representing approximately \$4 million of basic charges. Moreover, although not included in our judgments, we also believe Rhodia would be required to fully indemnify us for post-closing losses caused by breaches of covenants set forth in the Rhodia Agreement, which could represent the remainder of the exposure referenced above, or \$5 million or other measure of damages for such breaches. Rhodia contests indemnification responsibility for such breaches. As the issue of indemnity responsibility for post-closing fresh water claims remains unresolved in the New York Litigation, it is possible that case will proceed to trial or motions to resolve this and other issues.

Based upon advice of counsel and our review of the CNA Fresh Water Claims and the Post-2002 Fresh Water Claims, the facts and applicable law, we have determined that liability is reasonably possible, but is neither probable nor reasonably estimable. Accordingly, we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007. As additional information is gained, we will reassess the potential liability and establish the amount of any loss reserve as appropriate. The ultimate liability amount could be material to our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, given Rhodia's financial condition, we cannot be sure we will ultimately collect any amounts due from Rhodia under our Rhodia Agreement indemnification rights, even though they have been confirmed by court judgments.

Mexican Water Recycling System—PAMCAR Agreement

Innophos Fosfatados is the successor to the PAMCAR Agreement which required specified improvements at the Coatzacoalcos plant to be completed by December 31, 2004. Under the terms of the PAMCAR Agreement and subject to its compliance, the CNA temporarily exempted Innophos Fosfatados from the payment of certain waste water discharge duties, taxes and related charges that normally would have been payable. On January 10, 2005, after bringing on line newly installed water recycling equipment, Innophos Fosfatados notified the CNA of its position that it complied with the applicable requirements of the PAMCAR Agreement as of December 31, 2004.

Innophos Fosfatados' waste water discharges had been the subject of an earlier study by the National University of Mexico, which concluded in October 2004 that the discharges did not adversely affect the receiving water bodies or the environment. In addition to a previous request by Innophos Fosfatados to update the relevant waste water discharge permit with new operating information, in October 2004, Innophos Fosfatados filed a petition with the CNA to reflect the results of the university study and to revise upward the discharge limits which its operations (including as improved by the water recycling installation) could satisfy. In 2005, Innophos Fosfatados received a new Concession Title (containing a waste water discharge permit and limits) granting the requested relief as to all discharge limits.

Although there has been no formal action, CNA regional officials may take the position that compliance with the PAMCAR Agreement was to be determined by the previous Concession Title which contained a permit with stricter discharge limits. Consequently, while Mexican counsel has advised us that, as a matter of applicable law, compliance should be determined upon the new, revised, discharge limits, CNA regional officials could find that Innophos Fosfatados was not in compliance for the duration of the PAMCAR Agreement. In that event, the exempted taxes, duties and related charges through December 31, 2004, could be reinstated. We estimate that the amount of exempted duties and related charges through December 31, 2004 may range up to \$10.7 million at current exchange rates as of February 27, 2008 (including inflation and interest). In addition, we have been advised it is possible under applicable law that a penalty could be imposed of up to an additional \$11.4 million at current exchange rates. We believe that the above amounts represent the upper range of possible liability based on a finding of noncompliance involving pH levels rather than phosphorus, and, accordingly, could be significantly reduced. We do not know whether the CNA will make a finding of

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noncompliance as to any aspect of the PAMCAR Agreement or what discharge limits would constitute the basis for a finding of noncompliance as to water quality requirements.

Based upon currently available information and advice of counsel, we would take appropriate steps to challenge any claim stemming from an alleged violation of the PAMCAR Agreement before the CNA and/or Mexican courts, and if any such claim were presented, evaluate potential indemnification rights against Rhodia. Based upon advice of counsel and our review of the CNA claims, the facts and applicable law, we have determined that liability is reasonably possible, but is neither probable nor reasonably estimable. Accordingly, we did not establish a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

SCT Concession Title

In late March 2007, Innophos Fosfatados received a follow up to an earlier request for information from the Mexican Secretariat of Communications and Transportation, or SCT related to our Concession Title to use national port facilities for the Coatzacoalcos plant. Innophos Fosfatados had been granted a 20 year Concession Title in 1993 covering land, pier and water areas, and the SCT is the agency with authority to oversee compliance with that Concession Title, including the payment of required taxes and fees, and to take enforcement action, including revocation or refusal to renew a Concession Title. In our review of the matter, we determined that there was a probable liability and complied with the SCT demand that we undertake a "regularization" (that is, a settlement) of omitted or insufficient payments of taxes and fees under the Concession Title. By July 2007 we had completed an updated appraisal of the pier-related facilities, made required filings and paid approximately \$2.0 million which was included in cost of goods sold for the second fiscal quarter of 2007. The payments consisted of approximately \$1.7 million for the periods November 1996 through August 13, 2004 and approximately \$0.3 million for the periods August 14, 2004 through May 2007. By completing the regularization process, management was informed by the agency that no penalties would be imposed. Although the appraisal we obtained which established values for the taxes and fees due may be accepted by the SCT for settlement purposes, the SCT is entitled, and we believe likely, to order a new appraisal of the port facilities, which could result in a further adjustment of amounts due on our account, which management believes would not be material. We have also been notified informally by the SCT that we may owe additional sums due to a difference between the square meter areas for the Company's pier as-built versus the full square meter area under the Concession Title. Management has determined that such additional liability is reasonably possible, and could range from zero to \$0.7 million. Accordingly we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

We believe the liability arising from the SCT regularization, to the extent applicable to periods prior to the August 2004 closing of the acquisition, is fully indemnified by Rhodia under the Rhodia Agreement. We have put Rhodia on notice and made a demand for indemnification amounting to a total of \$1.7 million of pre-acquisition Tax claims. We also believe we are indemnified under other provisions of the Rhodia Agreement, subject to satisfaction of any applicable deductibles, for some or all of the remaining amounts of the regularization payments for periods after the closing and likewise have made a claim for those amounts. Thus far, Rhodia has maintained that the SCT charges are not fully indemnifiable under the Rhodia Agreement. Therefore, although we intend to pursue indemnification from Rhodia vigorously, it is possible that we will not prevail in any required legal action or that Rhodia will not be able to pay us if we do. The indemnification of the SCT related claims are considered a gain contingency and, therefore, no receivable has been recorded as of December 31, 2007.

U.S. Department of Justice STPP Investigation

In September 2007, we received a letter from the United States Department of Justice, or DOJ, disclosing that it was conducting an investigation of "potential antitrust violations" in the STPP (sodium tripolyphosphate) industry. The letter transmitted a grand jury *subpoena* issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to produce documents and other materials relating to our STPP business focusing on the period from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2005. We believe that the DOJ investigation is just getting underway and understand that other STPP producers have received similar subpoenas.

We are cooperating fully with the DOJ investigation and complying with the subpoena by producing the documents and materials. Through February 2008, we completed our searches, review and delivery to the DOJ of what we believe to be substantially all the responsive materials.

Management believes based on all available information responsive to the subpoena, that there is no contingent liability. Accordingly, we have not established a liability on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

We acquired our STPP business in August 2004 as part of the transactions under the Rhodia Agreement. In the event there were to be a claim resulting in liability, we would evaluate potential indemnification rights against Rhodia under the Rhodia Agreement, based upon the facts and circumstances giving rise to such claim.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

Other Legal Matters

In June 2005, Innophos Canada, Inc. was contacted by representatives of The Mosaic Company (a division of Cargill Corporation), or Mosaic, seeking a meeting to discuss the status of an ongoing remedial investigation and clean-up Mosaic is conducting at its currently closed fertilizer manufacturing site located north of Innophos Canada's Pt. Maitland, Ontario Canada plant site. The remediation is being overseen by the Provincial Ministry of Environment, or MOE. Mosaic stated that, in its view, we and Rhodia (our predecessor in interest prior to August 13, 2004) were responsible for some phosphorus compound contamination at a rail yard between the Innophos Canada, Inc. and Mosaic sites, and will be asked to participate in the clean-up. We have determined that this contingent liability is neither probable nor estimable at this time, but liability is reasonably possible. We have notified Rhodia of the Mosaic claim under the Rhodia Agreement, and we will seek all appropriate indemnification.

In March 2008, Sudamfos S.A., an Argentine phosphate producer, or Sudamfos, filed a request for arbitration before the ICC International Court of Arbitration, Paris, France, or ICC, of a commercial dispute with our Mexican affiliate, Innophos Mexicana, or Mexicana. Sudamfos claims Mexicana, agreed to sell Sudamfos certain quantities of phosphoric acid for delivery in 2007 and 2008, and seeks an order requiring Mexicana to sell and deliver approximately 12,500 metric tons during 2008 in accordance with the claimed agreement. We believe we have meritorious defenses, including lack of any binding obligation to sell additional products to Sudamfos. Further, we believe we have not agreed to arbitrate any dispute with Sudamfos, and therefore we may contest ICC jurisdiction. Management has determined that the contingent liability to Sudamfos is not probable, and is at most reasonably possible. Accordingly, we have not accrued any liability for this matter on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2007. In addition, Mexicana believes Sudamfos is wrongfully refused payment of approximately \$ 1.2 million, which Sudamfos owes Mexicana for prior transactions. Mexicana intends to vigorously pursue collection of the receivable and defense of the Sudamfos in an appropriate forum. Management has determined that this outstanding receivable is fully collectible.

In addition, we are party to legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Except as to the matters specifically discussed, we do not believe that these legal proceedings represent probable or reasonably possible liabilities. However, these matters cannot be predicted with certainty and an unfavorable resolution of one or more of them could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and/or cash flows.

Other contingencies

The Company is a party to a 2004 Registration Rights Agreement with Bain Capital and others. On May 30, 2007, as required in response to a demand under that agreement, the Company filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission covering 5.0 million shares of its common stock proposed to be offered to the public through underwriters by selling stockholders under the agreement. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company would be required to bear the costs of such an offering, except for underwriting discounts and commissions, although the Company will not receive proceeds from it. On August 9, 2007, due to adverse market conditions, Bain Capital requested us to withdraw the registration statement. The request was filed with the SEC on August 10, 2007.

17. Financial Instruments and Concentration of Credit Risks:

The senior credit facility borrowings are at variable rates of interest and, therefore, the Company's management believes that the carrying amount approximates fair market value.

The carrying value of our Senior Subordinated Notes and our Senior Unsecured Notes are \$190.0 million and \$66.0 million, respectively. The quoted fair values at December 31, 2007 based on quoted market prices (excluding accrued interest) are approximately \$188.1 million and \$65.3 million, respectively.

The Company did not hedge its commodity or currency risks at December 31, 2007. In April 2006, Innophos, Inc. executed two rate cap derivative instruments each with a notional amount of \$100 million. The terms of the first instrument include a rate cap of 7%, a referenced index that is based on a three month LIBOR and an expiration date of April 2009. The fair value of this rate cap derivative instrument is \$0 as of December 31, 2007. The second rate cap instrument has a rate cap of 7%, a referenced index that is based on a one month LIBOR and an expiration date of April 2008. The fair value of this rate cap derivative instrument is \$0 as of December 31, 2007. The related cash flow impact of these derivatives are reflected as cash flows from operating activities.

The Company believes that its concentration of credit risk related to trade accounts receivable is limited since these receivables are spread among a number of customers and are geographically dispersed. The ten largest customers accounted for 39%, 39% and 36%, respectively, of net sales for 2007, 2006 and 2005, and the largest customer accounted for no more than approximately 10% of net sales for the period 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

18. Valuation Allowances:

Valuation allowances as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and the changes in the valuation allowances for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	<u>Balance, January 1, 2007</u>	<u>Charged/ (credited) to costs and expenses</u>	<u>Deductions (Bad debts)</u>	<u>(Credited) to Goodwill</u>	<u>Balance, December 31, 2007</u>
Deferred taxes valuation allowances	\$ 16,557	\$ 10,372	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26,929
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,318	—	(1,318)	—	—
	<u>Balance, January 1, 2006</u>	<u>Charged/ (credited) to costs and expenses</u>	<u>Deductions (Bad debts)</u>	<u>(Credited) to Goodwill</u>	<u>Balance, December 31, 2006</u>
Deferred taxes valuation allowances	\$ 8,685	\$ 7,872	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,557
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,337	—	(19)	—	1,318
	<u>Balance, January 1, 2005</u>	<u>Charged/ (credited) to costs and expenses</u>	<u>Deductions (Bad debts)</u>	<u>(Credited) to Goodwill</u>	<u>Balance, December 31, 2005</u>
Deferred taxes valuation allowances	\$ 5,557	\$ 6,711	\$ —	\$ (3,583)	\$ 8,685
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,314	(649)	(328)	—	1,337

19. Early Cancellation of Rhodia Sales Agency Agreement:

Effective June 30, 2007 Innophos and Rhodia, Inc. completed a transaction, which resulted in the early cancellation of the companies' 2004 "pharma" global sales agency agreement, and the acquisition of related business assets by Innophos. Under the 2004 agreement, which had a term of 10 years, Rhodia and its affiliates provided sales, marketing, R&D and technical services for Innophos' calcium phosphate pharmaceutical excipients and nutritional supplements.

The early cancellation, mutually agreed upon by the parties, resulted in Innophos directly marketing those products through its own sales organization, and assuming all product development activities. Rhodia agreed to five year global non-competition and non-solicitation covenants with respect to the products and applications involved, and conveyed certain contracts, R&D equipment, patents, trade names, and intellectual property rights to Innophos.

The overall transaction resulted in payments by Innophos to Rhodia of \$9.0 million. The transaction resulted in a charge of approximately \$6.3 million to selling, general and administrative expenses in the second quarter of 2007 related to the contract cancellation value. Prepaid transition costs of \$0.6 million, fully amortized as of December 31, 2007, and the business related assets, both tangible and intangible, of \$2.1 million were also recorded in the second quarter of 2007. The lives of the business related assets were between three and seven years. In 2006, the commissions paid by Innophos to Rhodia under this agreement totaled \$3.7 million.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

20. Segment Reporting:

The company discloses certain financial and supplementary information about its reportable segments, revenue by products and revenues by geographic area. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in order to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance. The primary performance indicators for the chief operating decision maker are sales and operating income, with sales on a ship-from basis. The Company reports its operations in three reporting segments—United States, Mexico and Canada, each of which sells the entire portfolio of products.

<u>For the year ended December 31, 2007</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales	\$ 326,882	\$ 222,699	\$ 29,401	\$ —	\$ 578,982
Intersegment sales	26,239	24,560	57,002	(107,801)	—
Total sales	<u>353,121</u>	<u>247,259</u>	<u>86,403</u>	<u>(107,801)</u>	<u>578,982</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 3,299</u>	<u>\$ 39,819</u>	<u>\$ 4,591</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 47,709</u>
Other data					
Capital expenditures	\$ 7,275	\$ 18,999	\$ 2,082	\$ —	\$ 28,356
Long-lived assets	172,134	164,479	20,370	—	356,983
Total assets	588,025	222,839	137,777	—	948,641
Reconciliation of total assets to reported assets					
Total assets	\$ 588,025	\$ 222,839	\$ 137,777	\$ —	\$ 948,641
Eliminations	<u>(301,711)</u>	<u>(902)</u>	<u>(103,329)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(405,942)</u>
Reported assets	<u>\$ 286,314</u>	<u>\$ 221,937</u>	<u>\$ 34,448</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 542,699</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2006</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales	\$ 318,105	\$ 194,639	\$ 29,053	\$ —	\$ 541,797
Intersegment sales	26,067	22,655	55,848	(104,570)	—
Total sales	<u>344,172</u>	<u>217,294</u>	<u>84,901</u>	<u>(104,570)</u>	<u>541,797</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 1,544</u>	<u>\$ 28,422</u>	<u>\$ 983</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 30,949</u>
Other data					
Capital expenditures	\$ 10,150	\$ 4,720	\$ 707	\$ —	\$ 15,577
Long-lived assets	191,921	163,290	20,092	—	375,303
Total assets	587,852	216,283	115,118	—	919,253
Reconciliation of total assets to reported assets					
Total assets	\$ 587,852	\$ 216,283	\$ 115,118	\$ —	\$ 919,253
Eliminations	<u>(274,861)</u>	<u>(877)</u>	<u>(78,195)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(353,933)</u>
Reported assets	<u>\$ 312,991</u>	<u>\$ 215,406</u>	<u>\$ 36,923</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 565,320</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2005</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales	\$ 321,255	\$ 183,169	\$ 31,075	\$ —	\$ 535,499
Intersegment sales	32,437	28,194	47,050	(107,681)	—
Total sales	<u>353,692</u>	<u>211,363</u>	<u>78,125</u>	<u>(107,681)</u>	<u>535,499</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 21,057</u>	<u>\$ 20,327</u>	<u>\$ (64)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 41,320</u>
Other data					
Capital expenditures	\$ 7,603	\$ 2,741	\$ 518	\$ —	\$ 10,862
Long-lived assets	207,790	176,463	23,113	—	407,366
Total assets	628,364	243,338	77,243	—	948,945
Reconciliation of total assets to reported assets					
Total assets	\$ 628,364	\$ 243,338	\$ 77,243	\$ —	\$ 948,945
Eliminations	<u>(261,050)</u>	<u>(2,913)</u>	<u>(38,793)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(302,756)</u>
Reported assets	<u>\$ 367,314</u>	<u>\$ 240,425</u>	<u>\$ 38,450</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 646,189</u>

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

<u>Product Revenues</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Purified Phosphoric Acid	\$ 128,882	\$ 129,820	\$ 119,534
Specialty Salts and Acids	293,389	276,566	284,200
STPP & Other Products	156,711	135,411	131,765
Total	<u>\$ 578,982</u>	<u>\$ 541,797</u>	<u>\$ 535,499</u>

<u>Geographic Revenues</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
US	\$ 303,941	\$ 292,514	\$ 294,139
Mexico	131,811	130,302	119,946
Canada	31,109	32,240	33,229
Other foreign countries	112,121	86,741	88,185
Total	<u>\$ 578,982</u>	<u>\$ 541,797</u>	<u>\$ 535,499</u>

Revenues for the geographic information are attributed to geographic areas based on the destination of the sale.

Intersegment sales are recorded based on established transfer price.

Long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangibles.

21. Quarterly information (unaudited):

	<u>2007</u>			
	<u>Quarters ended</u>			
	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>September 30</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
Net sales	\$ 136,680	\$ 151,912	\$ 146,451	\$ 143,939
Gross profit	20,982	31,943	29,737	21,535
Net income (loss)	(2,068)	(5,168)(a)	5,631	(3,882)
Per Share Data:				
Income (Loss) Per Share:				
Basic	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.25)(a)	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.19)
Diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.25)(a)	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.19)

(a) Includes the \$6.3 million termination fee related to the early cancellation of the pharma sales agency arrangements with Rhodia, Inc.

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts, share amounts or where otherwise noted)

	2006					
	Quarters ended			For the period October 1 to November 2	For the period November 3 to December 31	Quarter Ended December 31, 2006
	March 31	June 30	September 30			
Net sales	\$ 130,335	\$139,281	\$ 140,619	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 131,562
Gross profit	21,750	23,503	22,736	—	—	24,292
Net income (loss)	(1,290)	(1,838)	(4,959)	(6,182)	\$ (18,548)	(24,730)(c)
Preference distribution to Class L shareholders	464	475	487	179		
Net loss attributable to Class A shareholders	\$ (1,754)	\$ (2,313)	\$ (5,446)	\$ (6,361)		
Per Share Data:						
Income (Loss) Per Share:						
Basic						
Class A(a)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.66)		
Class L(a)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.07		
Common(b)					\$ (0.92)	
Diluted						
Class A(a)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.66)		
Class L(a)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.07		
Common(b)					\$ (0.92)	

- (a) For 2006, per share data and weighted average shares outstanding are calculated up to the initial public offering date of November 2, 2006.
- (b) Calculated after the initial public offering date of November 2, 2006.
- (c) Includes the Bain termination fee and the related call premiums related to the call of the Floating Rate Senior Notes.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Control and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements and filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the participation of management, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control framework and processes are designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As of December 31, 2007, management conducted an assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*. Based on the assessment, the management concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during or with respect to the fourth quarter of 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item relating to Directors and Corporate Governance is set forth under the captions "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Board Committees", "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Audit Committee", "Proposals—Election of Board Members", "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Other Corporate Governance Matters", "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee", "Policy on Communications from Security Holders and Interested Parties" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance" in the registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") and is incorporated herein by reference.

The information required by this item relating to Executive Officers is set forth in Item 1 under the caption "Executive Officers" and is herein incorporated by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption "Executive Compensation", "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Compensation of Directors" and "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item is set forth under the captions "Security Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers" and "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption "The Board of Directors and its Committees—Director Independence", "Executive Compensation—Certain Transactions" and "Policy With Respect to Related Person Transactions" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption "Information Regarding the Independence of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) *Exhibits*. The following exhibits are filed as part of this 10-K.

See the attached Exhibit Index.

(b) *Financial Statement Schedules*.

Schedule I—Condensed Financial Information of the Registrant.

**CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.
 INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.**

**Condensed Balance Sheets
 (Dollars in thousands)**

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60	\$ 2,142
Accounts receivable—trade	—	—
Inventories	—	—
Other current assets	—	—
Total current assets	60	2,142
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—
Goodwill	—	—
Investment in subsidiaries	113,941	60,923
Intangibles and other assets, net	1,558	—
Total assets	\$ 115,559	\$ 63,065
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable, trade and other	—	17
Other current liabilities	4,855	2,336
Total current liabilities	4,855	2,353
Long-term debt	66,000	—
Other long-term liabilities	—	—
Total liabilities	70,855	2,353
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity	44,704	60,712
Total stockholders' equity	44,704	60,712
Total Liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 115,559	\$ 63,065

SCHEDULE I (continued)
INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.
Condensed Statements of Operations
(Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cost of goods sold	—	—	—
Gross profit	—	—	—
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	284	20	—
Research & Development Expenses	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	284	20	—
Operating income	(284)	(20)	—
Interest expense, net	4,471	(314)	(9)
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	—	—	—
Other expense (income), net	—	—	—
Equity loss	732	33,111	11,702
Loss before income taxes	(5,487)	(32,817)	(11,693)
Provision for income taxes	—	—	—
Net loss	<u>\$ (5,487)</u>	<u>\$ (32,817)</u>	<u>\$ (11,693)</u>

INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (5,487)	\$(32,817)	\$ (11,693)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of deferred financing charges	257	—	—
Equity loss	732	33,111	11,702
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	(17)	17	—
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities	2,519	2,336	—
Changes in other long-term assets and liabilities	(1,320)	(2,229)	—
Net cash (used in) provided from operating activities	<u>(3,316)</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>9</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in subsidiaries	<u>(51,002)</u>	<u>(85,895)</u>	<u>115,487</u>
Net Cash provided from (used in) investing activities	<u>(51,002)</u>	<u>(85,895)</u>	<u>115,487</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Capital contribution	950	87,436	274
Distribution to stockholders	—	—	(115,587)
Proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured notes	66,000	—	—
Deferred financing costs	(1,815)	—	—
Dividends paid	(12,899)	—	—
Net cash (used for) provided from financing activities	<u>52,236</u>	<u>87,436</u>	<u>(115,313)</u>
Net change in cash	(2,082)	1,959	183
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,142	183	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ 2,142</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>

SCHEDULE I
INNOPHOS HOLDINGS, INC.

Basis of Presentation

Innophos Holdings, Inc. is a holding company that conducts substantially all of its business operations through its subsidiaries.

There are significant restrictions on the Company's ability to obtain funds from any of its subsidiaries through dividends, loans or advances. Accordingly, the condensed financial statements have been presented on a "parent-only" basis. Under a parent-only presentation, the Company's investments in its consolidated subsidiaries are presented under the equity method of accounting. These parent-only financial statements should be read in conjunction with Innophos Holdings, Inc. audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein.

Distributions

On February 10, 2005, we completed a distribution of \$115.6 million to shareholders of the Class L common stock. As required by the Company's by-laws, each distribution made to the holders of the Common Stock is required to be prioritized to Class L shareholders. The shareholders of the Class L common stock are entitled to receive the accumulated unpaid yield and the return of original cost prior to any type of distribution to the Class A common stock to shareholders. This distribution was funded by a distribution from our subsidiaries.

Recapitalization

Innophos Holdings, Inc.'s Board of Directors approved a registration statement on Form S-1, effective November 2, 2006, with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with an initial public offering of Innophos Holdings, Inc.'s common stock. The Company effectuated a recapitalization through an amendment to our certificate of incorporation declaring a reverse stock split and reclassifying all of the outstanding shares of our Class A and Class L Common Stock into a single class of common stock.

Debt

On April 16, 2007, Innophos Holdings, Inc. has issued Senior Unsecured Notes for the purpose of redeeming Innophos Investments Holdings, Inc. Floating Rate Senior Notes. Innophos Holdings, Inc. subsidiaries also have debt. For a discussion of the debt obligations of Innophos Holdings, Inc.'s subsidiaries, see Note 9 in the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Commitments and Contingencies

Innophos Holdings, Inc. has no direct commitments and contingencies, but its subsidiaries have direct commitments and contingencies. For a discussion of the commitments and contingencies of Innophos Holdings, Inc.'s subsidiaries, see Note 16 Commitments and Contingencies in the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2.1	Purchase Agreement dated June 10, 2004 among Rhodia, Inc., Rhodia Canada Inc., Rhodia de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., Rhodia Overseas Limited, Rhodia Consumer Specialties Limited, Rhodia, S.A. and Innophos, Inc. (f/k/a Phosphates Acquisition, Inc.), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 11, 2005
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Innophos Holdings, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Amendment No. 4 to Registration Statement 333-135851 on Form S-1 of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed October 30, 2006
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Innophos Holdings, Inc. as of November 30, 2007 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1/99.2B of Form 8-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed December 6, 2007
4.1	Form of Common Stock certificate incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Amendment No. 4 to Registration Statement 333-135851 on Form S-1 of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed October 30, 2006
4.2	Stockholders Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 by and between Innophos Holdings, Inc., the entities set forth on Schedule I attached thereto and the other individuals signatory thereto incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Registration Statement No. 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.3	Amendment to Stockholders Agreement dated as of November 1, 2006 by and among Innophos Holdings, and other parties signatory thereof to the Stockholders Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of Annual Report on Form 10-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2006
4.4	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 by and between Innophos Holdings, Inc., the entities set forth on Schedule I attached thereto and the other individuals signatory thereto incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Registration Statement No. 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.5	Indenture by and between Innophos Holdings, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee dated as of April 16, 2007 relating to 9 1/2% Senior Unsecured Notes Due 2012 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Form 8-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed April 17, 2007
4.6	Purchase Agreement dated April 11, 2007 between Innophos Holdings, Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Form 8-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed April 17, 2007
4.7	Indenture by and between Innophos, Inc., and Wachovia Bank, National Association, dated as of August 13, 2004 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.8	Guarantee dated as of August 13, 2004 among Innophos, Inc., Innophos Mexico Holdings, LLC and Wachovia Bank, National Association incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.9	Credit Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 among Innophos, Inc., Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., National City Bank, UBS Securities LLC and UBS Loan Finance LLC incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.10	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 made by Innophos Holdings, Inc., Innophos, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries in favor of Bear Stearns Corporate Lending, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.11	First Amendment to the Credit Agreement dated as of February 2, 2005 among Innophos, Inc., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
4.12	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of October 27, 2006 among Innophos, Inc. the lenders party to the Credit Agreement and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 of Annual Report on Form 10-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2006
4.13	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of April 16, 2007, among Innophos, Inc. the lenders party to the Credit Agreement and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending, Inc. filed herewith
10.1	The Advisory Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 by and between Innophos Holdings, Inc. and Bain Capital, LLC,

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
	incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.2	Termination Agreement of the Advisory Agreement by and between Innophos Holdings, Inc. and Bain Capital Partners, LLC dated as of November 9, 2006 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Annual Report on Form 10-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2006.
10.3	Supply Agreement (Sulphuric Acid) dated as of August 13, 2004 between Rhodia, Inc. and Innophos, Inc. filed herewith
10.4	Agreement dated as of September 10, 1992 by and between Office Cherifien Des Phosphates and Troy Industrias S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed February 14, 2006
10.5	Purchasing Agreement between Innophos, Inc. and Mississippi Lime Company dated March 11, 2008 filed herewith
10.6	Amended and Restated Purified Wet Phosphoric Acid Supply Agreement dated as of March 23, 2000 by and between Rhodia, Inc. and PCS Purified Phosphates incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed February 14, 2006
10.7	Amended and Restated Acid Purchase Agreement dated as of March 23, 2000 among Rhodia, Inc., PCS Sales (USA), Inc. and PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer L.P incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed February 14, 2006
10.8	Base Agreement dated as of September 1, 2003 by and between Pemex-Gas y Petroquimica Basica and Rhodia Fosfatados De Mexico S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed February 14, 2006
10.9	Purchase and Sale Agreement of Anhydrous Ammonia dated as of April 23, 2001 as amended, by and between Petroquimica Cosoleacaque, S.A. de C.V. and Rhodia Fosfatados De Mexico, S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed February 14, 2006
10.10	Sulfur Supply Contract dated as of November 1, 2000 by and Between Pemex Gas Y Petroquimica Basica and Rhodia Fosfatados de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.11	Supply Agreement dated as of June 18, 1998 by and among Colgate Palmolive Company, Inmobiliaria Hills, S.A. de C.V., and Rhone-Poulenc de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.12	Operations Agreement made as of the 18th day of June, 1998 by and among Mission Hills, S.A. de C.V, Inmobiliaria Hills. S.A. de C.V., and Rhone-Poulenc de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.13	Employment Agreement by and between Innophos, Inc. and Randolph Gress dated as of August 13, 2004 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.14	Side Letter by and between Innophos, Inc. and Randolph Gress dated as of July 14, 2006 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of Registration Statement 333-135851 on Form S-1 of Innophos, Inc. filed July 19, 2006
10.15	Employment Agreement by and between Innophos, Inc. and Richard Heyse incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.16	Innophos Holdings, Inc. Amended and Restated 2005 Executive Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-135851 on Form S-1 of Innophos, Inc. filed October 30, 2006
10.17	Innophos, Inc. Executive, Management and Sales Incentive Plan effective January 1, 2007 filed herewith
10.18	Deferred Compensation Agreement dated as of August 13, 2004 by and between Randolph Gress and Innophos, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of Registration Statement 333-129951 on Form S-4 of Innophos, Inc. filed November 23, 2005
10.19	Form of Retention Bonus Agreement dated as of October 18, 2006 by and among Innophos Holdings, Inc., and senior management employees incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of Registration Statement No. 333-139623 on Form S-8 of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed December 22, 2006

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.20	Form of Indemnification Agreement, by and among Innophos Holdings, Inc. and certain Directors and Executive Officers incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of Form 8-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed January 31, 2007
10.21	Form of 2006 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to Amendment No. 4 of Registration Statement 333-135851 on Form S-1 of Innophos, Inc. filed October 30, 2006
10.22	Form of Award Agreement under 2006 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of Form 8-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. filed October 25, 2007
10.23	Form of Innophos, Inc. Retirement Savings Restoration Plan effective as of January 1, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of Annual Report on Form 10-K of Innophos Holdings, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2006.
12.1	Statement re: Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges filed herewith
21.1	Subsidiaries of Registrant filed herewith
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, filed herewith
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer dated March 14, 2008 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer dated March 14, 2008 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer dated March 14, 2008 pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer dated March 14, 2008 pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith

Pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, agreements and instruments evidencing the rights of holders of debt whose total amount does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis are not being filed as exhibits to this report. The registrant has agreed to furnish a copy of such agreements and instruments to the Commission upon its request.

Certification Pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350)

I, Randolph Gress, certify that:

1. the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Innophos Holdings, Inc. at the dates and for the periods indicated.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided Innophos Holdings, Inc. and will be retained by Innophos Holdings, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The undersigned expressly disclaims any obligation to update the foregoing certification except as required by law.

Date: March 14, 2008

/s/ RANDOLPH GRESS

Randolph Gress
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to the requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as a part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Certification Pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350)

I, Richard Heyse, certify that:

1. the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Innophos Holdings, Inc. at the dates and for the periods indicated.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided Innophos Holdings, Inc. and will be retained by Innophos Holdings, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

The undersigned expressly disclaims any obligation to update the foregoing certification except as required by law.

Date: March 14, 2008

/s/ RICHARD HEYSE

Richard Heyse
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to the requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as a part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Corporate information

Transfer agent and registrar:

Wells Fargo

Legal representation:

Kirkland & Ellis

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Corporate locations:

Innophos, Inc.

P.O. Box 8000

Cranbury, NJ, 08512-8000 USA

Tel: 609-495-2495

Innophos Mexicana:

Insurgentes Sur No. 1971

Edificio III, Piso 6

Colonia Guadalupe Inn

01020, Mexico, D.F. MEXICO

Tel: 52 55 5322 48 08

Investor relations contacts:

investor.relations@innophos.com

Tel: 609-366-1299

or

Breakstone Group

Tel: 646-452-2335

innophos@breakstone-group.com





Innophos, Inc.
P.O. Box 8000
Cranbury, NJ 08512-8000 USA
www.innophos.com