

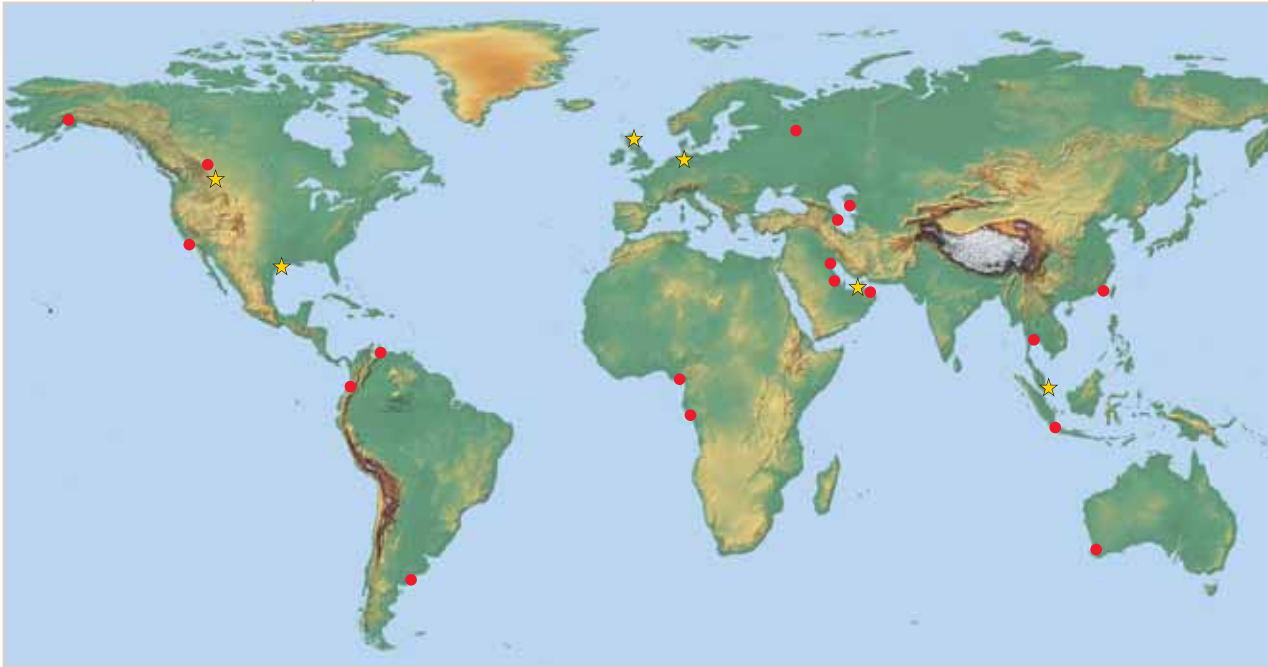
# CORE LABORATORIES 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

## GAS SHALES

RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION  
AND PRODUCTION OPTIMIZATION



# A GLOBAL PRESENCE



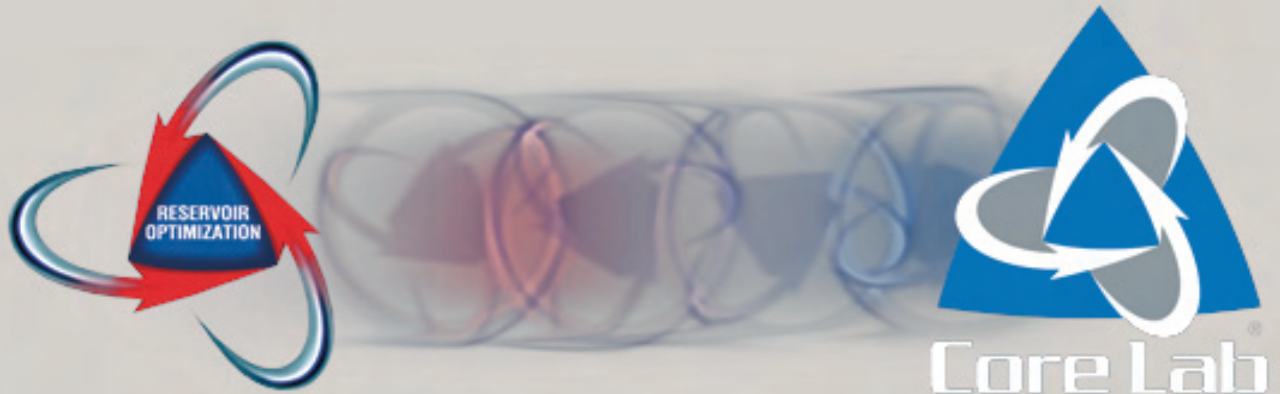
★ **Advanced Technology Centers**

- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- Aberdeen, Scotland
- Calgary, Alberta
- Houston, Texas

● **Selected Major Regional Operating Centers**

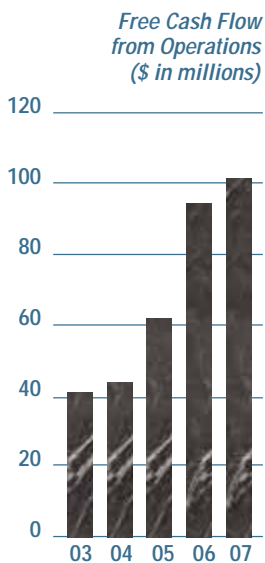
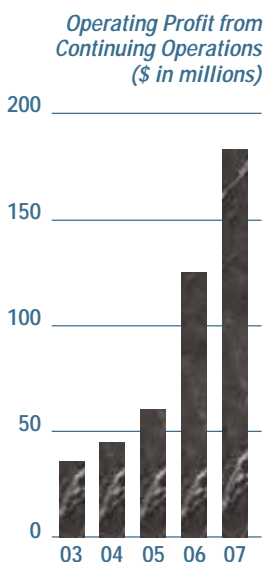
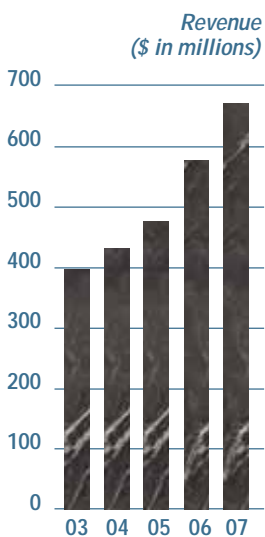
- Perth, Australia
- Jakarta, Indonesia
- Bangkok, Thailand
- Shanghai, China
- Muscat, Oman
- Doha, Qatar
- Kuwait City, Kuwait
- Baku, Azerbaijan
- Aktau, Kazakhstan
- Moscow, Russia
- Port Harcourt, Nigeria
- Luanda, Angola
- Edmonton, Alberta
- Bakersfield, California
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Maracaibo, Venezuela
- Bogota, Colombia
- Buenos Aires, Argentina

# CORE LABORATORIES IS THE RESERVOIR OPTIMIZATION COMPANY™



*Core Laboratories is a leading provider of proprietary and patented reservoir description, production enhancement, and reservoir management services. These services enable the Company's clients to optimize reservoir performance and maximize hydrocarbon recovery from their producing fields. The Company has over 70 offices in more than 50 countries and is located in every major oil-producing province in the world. Core Laboratories provides its services to the world's major, national, and independent oil companies.*

# SUCCESSFUL GROWTH STRATEGIES PRODUCE RECORD RESULTS



## *The Growth Strategies*

Continued execution of Core Laboratories' three growth strategies has produced another year of record results. These growth strategies were set in 1995, the year Core made its initial public offering, and they have served the Company and its shareholders well. During 2007, some of the key developments from these growth strategies were:

### *1. Develop new reservoir-optimizing technologies.*

Core Laboratories introduced the Super High Efficiency Reservoir Optimization (SuperHERO™) line of perforating charges and gun systems. The SuperHERO charge, evolved from the Company's very successful HERO line of perforating technologies, is the industry's most effective deep-penetrating, low-debris perforating charge. It has proved to be extremely effective optimizing natural gas flow from the Barnett Shale of north central Texas. Details of the effectiveness of the SuperHERO product line are discussed in the theme portion of this annual report.

### *2. Leverage Core's international office network.*

Core Laboratories, with more than 50 offices in over 70 countries, is strategically positioned for international growth. The Company can leverage its global presence by quickly introducing new services and products, like the SuperHERO technology, to worldwide markets where the technology can be used to optimize hydrocarbon flow and ultimate hydrocarbon recovery. Core also used its Abu Dhabi Advanced Technology Center as an operational base to continue the expansion of services into nearby Qatar and Kuwait and to build out its new facility in Saudi Arabia.

### *3. Acquire complementary technologies.*

Core Laboratories acquired two strategic technology companies in 2007: Temco, a specialized manufacturer in Tulsa, and Entrada Geosciences, LLC, a specialized field services provider in Denver.

Temco will accelerate Core's ability to manufacture high technology core and reservoir fluids analysis equipment that the Company will use to characterize rocks and fluids from ultra-high pressure and temperature deepwater reservoirs worldwide. Entrada will expand Core's ability to handle and describe gas-shale and coal-seam cores at the wellsite and to provide isothermal gas desorption services.

### *The Record Results*

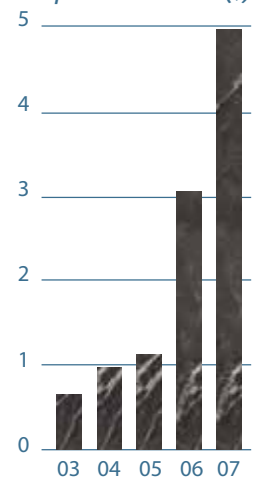
Core Laboratories continues to be a uniquely focused, technologically advanced provider of reservoir optimization services to the global petroleum industry. As the worldwide demand for energy continues to increase, optimization of producing assets is affirmed as the highest priority for the worldwide energy industry. Core could not be better positioned to meet this challenge.

In 2007, Core's continued development of new technologies, services, and products, leveraging of its worldwide office network, and acquisitions of specialized niche technology companies produced another year of record results. The demand for Core's proprietary and patented reservoir optimization services and products has never been greater. Unprecedented demand produced all-time annual records for:

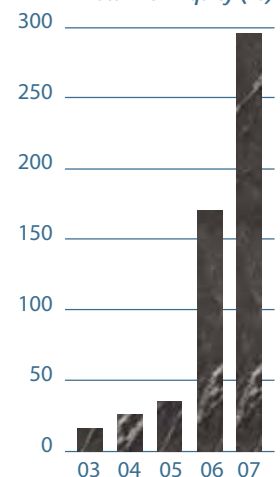
- Revenue
- Operating profit
- Operating margins
- Net income
- Earnings per diluted share
- Return on equity
- Market capitalization

Core will continue to emphasize execution of its time-proven strategies to produce additional growth internationally and in the natural resource plays of North America, which include the Canadian oil sands, as well as tight-gas sand and gas-shale reservoirs. Core views the current North American, and future international, gas-shale developments as opportunities to bundle its reservoir optimization services and products. These opportunities are detailed in the theme portion of this annual report.

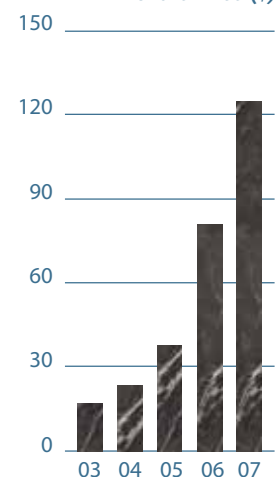
*Earnings from Continuing Operations per Diluted Share (\$)*



*Return on Equity (%)*



*Core Lab Year-End Share Price (\$)*



## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

Core Laboratories and our thousands of shareholders enjoyed another record-setting year in 2007. The execution of our growth strategies continued to be very successful, and we are positioned to help meet the petroleum industry's challenges in 2008.

Worldwide demand for energy was never greater than during the past year. Rapid growth of the economies in China, India, Russia, and Brazil, among others, challenges the worldwide petroleum industry to supply ample quantities of crude oil and natural gas; but the number of new and sizeable oil discoveries in 2007 was significantly less than just a decade earlier. When worldwide production of crude oil reached approximately 86,000,000 barrels of oil per day, so did demand; and the price for a barrel of oil briefly exceeded \$100 just a few days into 2008.

Core Laboratories continues to play a critical role in expanding the global hydrocarbon productive capacity needed for sustainable economic growth. Our technologies help petroleum companies produce more oil every day, and more importantly, produce additional barrels of oil from their existing assets. These incremental barrels are the most economical in the field. Core's patented and proprietary reservoir-optimizing technologies have never been in higher demand – a demand that should continue to increase as global economies require more oil to fuel their growth.

As it becomes more difficult to increase oil supplies, the world will rely more on natural gas developments as an energy source. Energy from natural gas has played an increasingly important role in North America ever since crude oil

production peaked in the United States in 1971. Natural gas is used to generate approximately 20% of the electricity used in the U.S., but natural gas production in the U.S. had also dropped over the past decade because poorer quality reservoir rocks were causing production decline curves to accelerate.

In 2007, this production slide may have been halted by exceptional production from tight-gas sands and, even more so, from gas-bearing organic rock shale formations. The most recognized gas-shale development is in the Barnett Shale of north central Texas, which may be the largest onshore



natural gas field in North America. As the importance of gas shale has increased, Core Laboratories has developed new technologies, and related services and products, to optimize reservoir performance and hydrocarbon recovery from these unconventional, unique, and difficult reservoirs. The theme portion of this annual report offers a detailed view of Core's successful efforts as a technology leader in gas-shale developments.

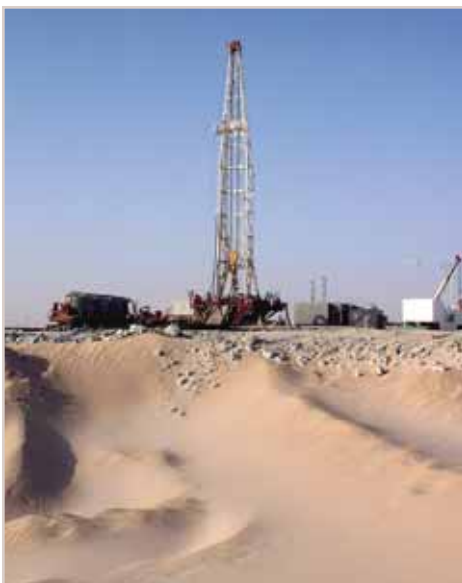


Core Laboratories' laser focus on developing technologies that enable our clients to produce more oil and natural gas on a daily basis and to maximize total hydrocarbon recovery from their fields produced record financial results in 2007. New records and the improvements they represent over 2006 – which was also a record year – include:

- Revenue of \$671,000,000 – up 16%
- Operating profit of \$184,000,00 – up 49%
- Net income of \$121,000,000 – up 47%
- Earnings per diluted share of \$4.96 – up 62%
- Cash from operations of \$126,000,000 – up 4%
- Return on equity of 296% – up 72%
- Market capitalization of \$3,040,000,000 – up 51%

All three of Core's operating segments – Reservoir Description, Production Enhancement, and Reservoir Management – established new annual records for revenue and operating profit. Operating margins expanded 600 basis points to over 27%, pushing year-over-year incremental margins to almost 64%. Those margins resulted from increased market acceptance for, and further market penetration by, our reservoir-optimizing technologies, some of which are highlighted in the theme section of this annual report.





The Company continued to generate significant amounts of cash from operations and free cash flow. Core's capital expenditure program of \$24,000,000 was only slightly larger than its \$19,000,000 of annual depreciation. Operating activities generated \$126,000,000 in cash in 2007. Free cash flow, defined as cash flow from operating activities minus capital expenditures, was \$102,000,000. Return on equity, calculated by dividing operating profit by shareholders' equity, rose to 296%.

The Company returned all of its free cash to the owners – our shareholders – through our continued Share Repurchase Program. During 2007, Core returned over \$182,000,000 to our shareholders by repurchasing approximately 1,815,000 shares at an average share price of just over \$100. Since the inception of the Share Repurchase Program in October 2002, Core has returned almost \$600,000,000 to our shareholders using funds from the Company's free cash flow, sale of a discontinued business, and the convertible note offering. Core has repurchased approximately 15,000,000 shares at an average share price of about \$39.00. During the five-plus years of the Company's Share Repurchase Program, the number of outstanding diluted shares has fallen to the current level of just over 24,400,000, the lowest level

since 1997. Essentially, Core has repurchased 45% of the Company's shares for the benefit of our shareholders over the past five years.

Core will seek authorization to repurchase up to 10% of the Company's then-outstanding shares at the upcoming Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

Share ownership among Core's executive and senior management and its Supervisory Board of Directors is 5%, one of the highest among publicly traded companies in the oilfield services universe; and it aligns the interests of Core's management and Board directly with the interests of our shareholders. Over the past five years, Core Lab shares have increased in value by 47%, 40%, 60%, 117%, and 54%, sequentially, placing our share performance near the top for all oilfield services stocks. The Board and management of Core remain committed to being the most shareholder-friendly company in the oilfield services universe and will continue to explore the best ways to boost shareholder value in 2008.





### *Segment Highlights*

Core Laboratories reports financial results under our three operating segments – Reservoir Description, Production Enhancement, and Reservoir Management. The three reporting segments are interrelated, and most large, sophisticated projects on which Core works include technology and services from all three segments.

### *Reservoir Description*

Reservoir Description operations reported record revenue, operating profit, and operating margins in 2007. Revenue increased 19% to \$374,000,000; operating profit increased 72% to \$100,000,000; and operating margins expanded over 820 basis points to 27%. Revenue growth was driven by continued expansion of internationally based crude oil-related projects, North American projects related to gas-bearing shale reservoirs, and projects related to Canadian oil-sand developments, among others. Because these projects involve higher levels of recently introduced services, operating margins expanded to record levels once again.

Reservoir Description services are used to describe the entire reservoir system, which includes the porous and permeable reservoir rock and the three reservoir fluids – crude oil, natural gas, and water – that are present in all the world's oilfields.

Tens of thousands of feet of cored reservoir samples are analyzed in the Company's worldwide network of laboratories. Measurements and calculations are made to determine porosity, permeability, grain density, mineralogy, electrical properties, dynamic flow properties, rock strength, and hundreds of other analytical parameters.

Reservoir fluid samples are analyzed for API gravity, sulfur content, hydrocarbon content, BTU value, viscosity, and fluid compatibilities. Crude oils are analyzed for crude oil quality and gasoline content, and many are distilled to quantitatively determine the precise amounts of gasoline, diesel, kerosene, fuel oil, and heavier products that will be produced when an oil is refined. Core's data sets are also used to calculate the value of the crude oil.



### *Production Enhancement*

Production Enhancement operations posted record revenue, operating profit, and operating margins in 2007. Revenue increased 10% to \$245,000,000; operating profit increased 20% to \$69,000,000; and operating margins expanded almost 240 basis points to 28%. These results reflect the growing market acceptance of cutting-edge, reservoir-optimizing technologies, services, and products introduced by Core.



Production Enhancement services and products are used to increase the daily production of hydrocarbons and to maximize ultimate hydrocarbon recovery from our clients' producing fields.

Demand for Core's patented fracture stimulation diagnostic technology is at an all-time high. SpectraScan™ and SpectraStim™ services are utilized to determine the effectiveness of multi-zoned reservoir fracture stimulation programs. These patented technologies indicate zones that have not been hydraulically fractured, or have been understimulated, and are yielding less than

optimal hydrocarbon flow. Statistically, Core has determined that only one in three multi-zoned reservoir stimulation programs performs as planned. There is growing client recognition that fracture stimulation diagnostic technology is a necessity for optimizing hydrocarbon production, especially from gas-shale reservoirs.

Core's Super High Efficiency Reservoir Optimization (SuperHERO™) perforating charges were introduced to the North American gas-shale market in early 2007. The charges have proved very effective in Barnett Shale completions. The successful introduction of SuperHERO charges to the North American marketplace is being mirrored internationally by Core's previously introduced HERO technology. Core Lab engineers have identified hundreds of hydrocarbon reservoirs outside North America in which HERO charges can mitigate formation damage during perforation, thereby helping to maximize hydrocarbon flow and ultimate recovery.

### ***Reservoir Management***

Reservoir Management operations also reported record revenue, operating profit, and operating margins in 2007. Revenue increased 36% to \$51,000,000; operating profit increased 75% to \$15,000,000; and operating margins expanded almost 630 basis points to 29%.

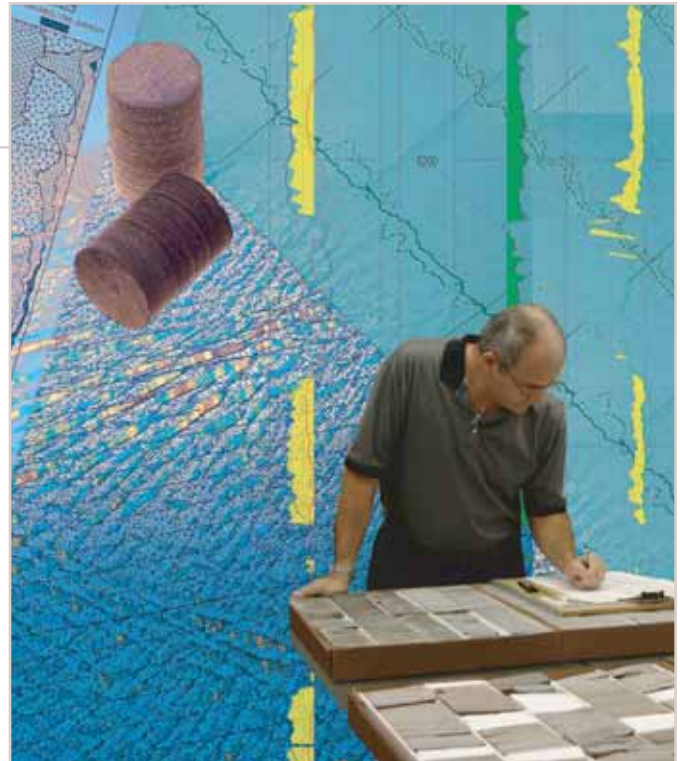
Reservoir Management is the Company's most scalable business segment. Its scalability is related to integrating large amounts of Reservoir Description and Production Enhancement data sets into industry-leading multi-client studies requested by a worldwide client base.

Core's geological, petrophysical, and engineering teams continued to develop regional reservoir studies, utilizing data from thousands of feet of cored intervals. Two studies, *Reservoir Characterization and Production Properties of Gas Shales* and *Geophysical, Petrophysical and Geomechanical Properties of Tight Gas Sand Reservoirs*, have generated more industry support and participation than any other studies in Company history. At year-end the *Gas Shales* study had 55 participating companies.

### ***Bright Future***

Core Laboratories' keen focus on providing technologies and services to help our clients produce incremental hydrocarbons from their producing fields has led to another record year for the Company and has brought our market capitalization level at year's end to over \$3,000,000,000 for the first time.

As the demand for hydrocarbons continues to grow, we could not be better positioned. Core Laboratories – the oilfield leader in providing reservoir optimization technologies and services – will be relied on to help companies produce more crude oil and natural gas from existing fields. Opportunities abound, and there is no better region in which to apply Core's technologies than the gas-shale developments, as detailed in the theme portion of this annual report.



# GAS SHALES

## RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION AND PRODUCTION OPTIMIZATION

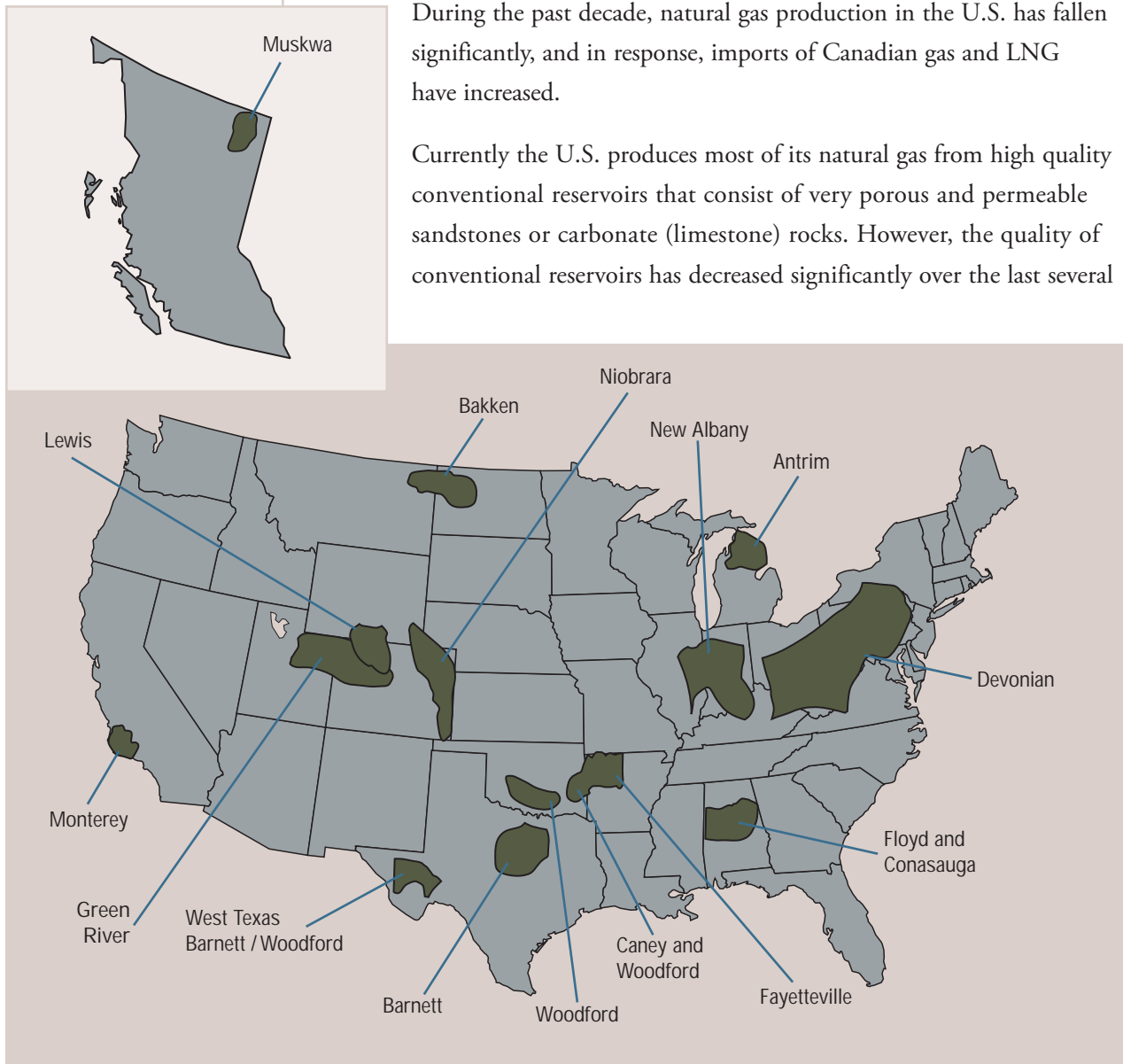
The United States is the second-largest producer and the largest consumer of natural gas in the world. The U.S. produces more than 55 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day (bcfpd), second only to Russia, which produces an estimated 63 bcfpd. U.S. gas production is used in industrial applications, to heat homes, and to produce electricity. Imports make up the U.S. production shortfall, with approximately 7 bcfpd coming from Canada and 3 bcfpd coming ashore in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

*Figure 1. Locations of the largest gas-shale reservoir developments in the U.S. and Canada.*

Over the past 35 years, natural gas has played an increasingly important role as an energy source in the U.S. When crude oil production peaked in the U.S. in 1971, demand increased for natural gas and coal as sources of inexpensive energy.

During the past decade, natural gas production in the U.S. has fallen significantly, and in response, imports of Canadian gas and LNG have increased.

Currently the U.S. produces most of its natural gas from high quality conventional reservoirs that consist of very porous and permeable sandstones or carbonate (limestone) rocks. However, the quality of conventional reservoirs has decreased significantly over the last several



decades as increasing numbers of wells have been drilled. This has caused petroleum companies to explore for gas in unconventional reservoirs – those having only limited amounts of porosity and permeability or those with coal seams that contain natural gas.

Unconventional reservoirs now account for almost 40% of natural gas production in the U.S.; and while natural gas production from conventional reservoirs continues to decline, gas production from unconventional reservoirs becomes increasingly significant. The largest production increases have been from shale reservoirs. In 2007, U.S. natural gas production finally reversed a decade-long decline, and the most significant increases were from shale reservoirs.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the largest gas-shale reservoir developments in the U.S. and Canada, which includes recent developments in the Muskwa Shale in British Columbia.

More than 50 petroleum companies are actively exploring and producing natural gas from shales, and over 40,000 gas-shale wells now produce over 10% of all natural gas in the U.S. Table 1 lists some of the companies – ranging in size from ExxonMobil, Shell, and ConocoPhillips to small independent producers – who are active in gas-shale developments. The level of industry interest, and the difficulty of producing natural gas from shale rocks, is providing opportunities for Core Laboratories to develop innovative technologies that can be applied to optimizing natural gas production from unconventional gas-shale reservoirs.

Gas-shale reservoirs consist of fine-grained, organic-rich rocks that are not porous and permeable like conventional reservoir rocks, such as sandstones and carbonates. Most gas-shale reservoir rocks were deposited in the still waters of ancient seas where nutrient-rich environments created abundant growth of organic flora. Over millions of years, the deposition of fine-grained silt and clay particles with the abundant flora produced shale layers hundreds of feet thick. These organic-rich shales generated trillions of cubic feet of natural gas as the

Abraxas Petroleum	Edge Petroleum	Petrohawk Energy
Anadarko Petroleum	El Paso	PetroQuest Energy
Brigham Exploration	EnCana	Pioneer Natural Resources
Cabot Oil & Gas	EOG Resources	Plains Exploration & Production
Carrizo Oil and Gas	Equitable Resources	Quicksilver Resources
Chesapeake Energy	ExxonMobil	Range Resources
CNX Gas	Forest Oil	Royal Dutch Shell
ConocoPhillips	Marathon Oil	Southwestern Energy
Contango Oil & Gas	Murphy Oil	St. Mary Land & Exploration
Denbury Resources	Newfield Exploration	Talisman Energy
Devon Energy	Noble Energy	Whiting Petroleum
Dominion	Parallel Petroleum	XTO Energy

*Table 1. Selected companies active in gas-shale development in the U.S.*



*Figure 2. The organic-rich Barnett Shale, which may be the largest onshore natural gas field in North America, is the most active of all gas-shale developments.*



*Figure 3. Wells are turned to horizontal in the Barnett Shale formation for maximum penetration and exposure of the wellbore to the organic-rich and gas-prone rocks within the shale layer.*

layers were buried under thousands of feet of additional sedimentary rocks. Figure 2 shows the organic-rich Barnett Shale, which may be the largest onshore natural gas field in North America and is already the most active of all gas-shale developments. Last year over 1,100 wells were drilled into the Barnett Shale, and it is producing over 7% of all U.S. natural gas.

The opportunities for Core Laboratories in development of the Barnett Shale begin with drilling and coring operations, continue through the completion and stimulation of wells, and last as long as natural gas is produced to the surface. Each of Core's three operating segments has multiple opportunities to provide services that help optimize reservoir performance in Barnett Shale wells.

#### *Reservoir Description Services*

As shown in Figure 3, vertical wells are drilled down to the Barnett Shale formation, where the wellbore is turned to horizontal. The horizontal section, which typically runs several thousand feet, is drilled for maximum penetration and exposure of the wellbore to the organic-rich and gas-prone rocks within the shale layer. Reservoir intervals are cored throughout the horizontal drilling operation, and the cores taken can be thousands of feet in length. Core Lab services begin at the wellsite, where the core is recovered and processed for transport back to the lab and routine analytical field tests are performed.

Figure 4 shows a typical cored interval from the Barnett Shale. Core Laboratories has analyzed tens of thousands of feet of gas-shale cores, and volumes are increasing as more wells are drilled into these unconventional reservoirs.

In the lab, Core Lab geologists, engineers, and technicians work with the petroleum company's geologists, engineers, and technicians to design an analytical program that completely characterizes the reservoir properties and the producing potential of cored zones. A typical analytical program would include tests and procedures such as those listed in Table 2.



*Figure 4. Slabbed core from a typical interval of the Barnett Shale.*

Porosity	Core description
Permeability	Fracture analyses
Grain density	Total organic carbon
Mineralogy	Vitrinite reflections
Total gas content	Kerogen types
Gas storage potential	Rock-eval pyrolysis
Geomechanical properties	Tmax data
Isotope analyses	

*Table 2. Partial list of core tests and procedures in a typical laboratory analytical program.*

Reservoir fluids recovered from the Barnett Shale – the natural gas, condensates, and formation waters – are also characterized for their specific properties. The compositions of the natural gas and associated condensates determine the value of the hydrocarbons in the formation, and they can differ from well to well. Also, the properties of the formation waters need to be determined to ensure that the reservoir will not be damaged during well completion.

The combined reservoir rock and fluid data sets are used by operating companies to determine the production potential of the reservoir and the perforation, stimulation, and production programs that will be most effective.

Gas-shale reservoirs differ greatly from one another in their petrophysical compositions and hydrocarbon content. For example, the Barnett Shale is very different from the Fayetteville Shale a few hundred miles away. Therefore, customized strategies based on the core analyses and reservoir fluids data are critical to optimizing daily hydrocarbon flow and maximizing the ultimate total recovery of natural gas from each distinct reservoir.

***Production Enhancement Services***

Based on petrophysical and reservoir fluids data sets from thousands of feet of core, Core Lab has developed numerous technologies, products, and services to enhance production from gas-shale reservoirs. They are proving very effective in Barnett Shale reservoirs. This is especially the case for multi-staged, multi-well simultaneous fracture programs in which up to three wells in close proximity are fractured together in multiple stages. Here SuperHERO™ perforating charges and gun systems are used along with ZeroWash,™ SpectraStim,™ SpectraScan,™ and SpectraChem™ fracture diagnostic services.

Core’s SuperHERO perforating charges are used to maximize natural gas flow from new wells being drilled in the Barnett Shale. Unlike conventional perforating charges that have a limited depth of formation penetration and leave significant debris in the perforation tunnel, SuperHERO charges continue to meet Core’s highest engineering design expectations by achieving exceptional formation penetration and producing minimal perforating debris (Figure 5). Deeper perforation tunnels with limited debris create greater communication from the natural gas-producing formation to the wellbore for maximized hydrocarbon flow. In addition, the deeper and cleaner perforation tunnels reduce the

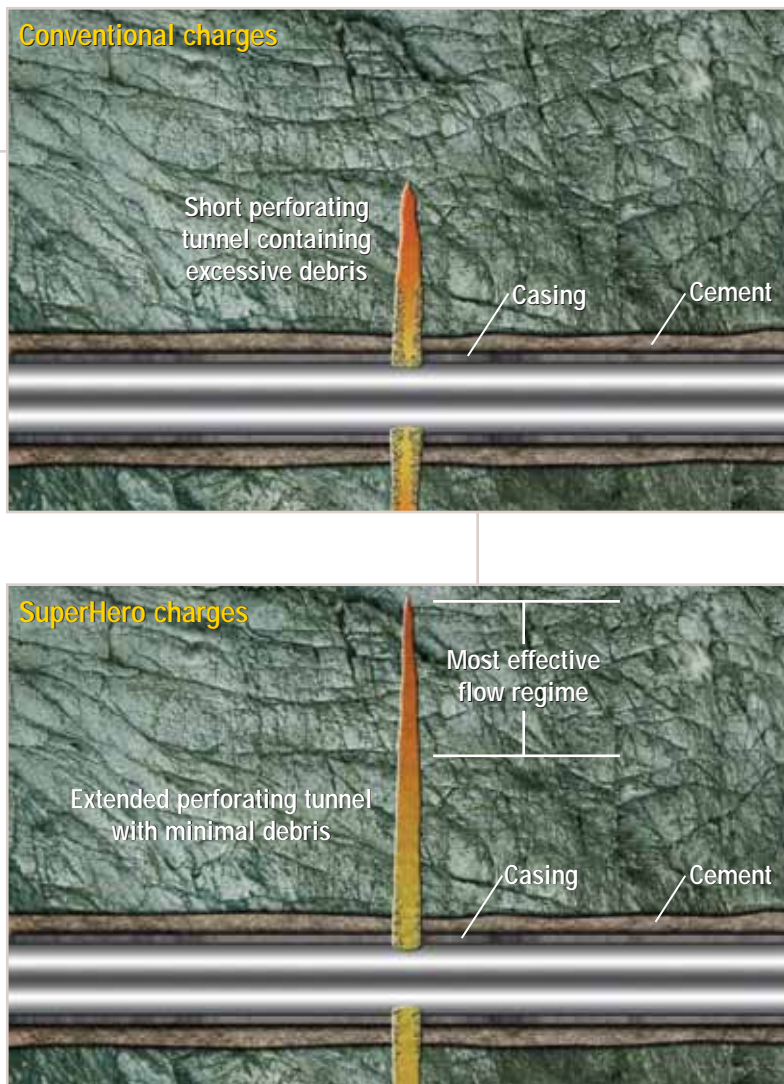


formation breakdown pressure required for fracture stimulation, thereby enabling superior multi-staged fracs.

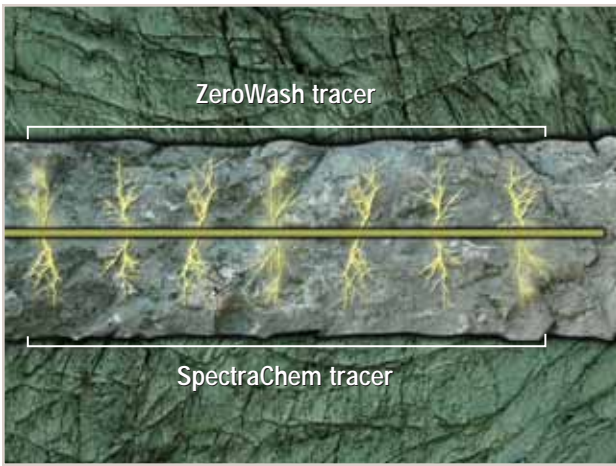
Also in Barnett Shale completions, Core's ZeroWash and SpectraChem tracers are pumped into reservoirs to help optimize the hydraulic frac and fracture system cleanup, as shown in Figure 6.

- ZeroWash tracers are pumped into fractures along with the proppants that are used to hold fractures open, thereby permitting maximum flow to the wellbore. The tracers allow proppant placement to be determined. If it is discovered that any zones do not contain proppants with their associated ZeroWash tracers, those zones can be refractured while pressure pumping equipment is still at the wellsite.
- SpectraChem data are used to minimize the amounts of fracturing fluids, such as gels and slickwater, that remain in the reservoir and can block hydrocarbon flow to the wellbore.
- Analyses of SpectraChem tracer data sets provide information about the effectiveness of multi-staged fracture jobs used to stimulate two or more adjacent Barnett wells simultaneously. These multi-staged simul-fracs, shown in Figure 7, expand the surface area of the shale that can freely flow natural gas into the fracture system.

Core believes that multi-staged simul-fracs, using SuperHERO and HERO™ perforating technology along with SpectraChem, ZeroWash, and SpectraScan tracer services, can be effectively employed in North American tight-gas sands, as well as lower-permeability hard-rock reservoirs in north and west Africa, the Middle East, and Asia-Pacific regions.



*Figure 5. While conventional perforating charges have a limited depth of formation penetration and leave significant debris in the perforation tunnel, SuperHERO charges achieve exceptional formation penetration and produce minimal perforating debris.*



*Figure 6. ZeroWash and SpectraChem tracers are pumped into reservoirs to help optimize the hydraulic frac and fracture system cleanup.*

*Figure 7. Multi-staged simul-fracs expand the surface area of the shale that can freely flow natural gas into the fracture system.*

### *Reservoir Management Services*

A total of 55 companies now participate in Core Laboratories' industry-leading gas-shale study, *Reservoir Characterization and Production Properties of Gas Shales*. Each participating company must provide several cored intervals from gas-shale reservoirs, from which Core Lab generates analytical data sets used

to optimize gas-shale developments. The Company anticipates that over eight miles of shale core will be characterized in the study. Gas-shale reservoirs being characterized include the Barnett, Woodford, Caney, Fayetteville, Bakken, Mowry, Lewis, New Albany, and Wilrich, among others. Data sets and recommendations now available from the study are being used by the participating companies to optimize drilling, completion, and stimulation programs in gas-shale reservoirs throughout North America.

The project, coordinated by Core's Reservoir Management operations, will also utilize data sets and the services and technologies provided by the Company's Reservoir Description and Production Enhancement segments. Reservoir Description field operations will provide handling, preparation, and preservation of shale cores and reservoir fluid samples at the wellsite and will transport



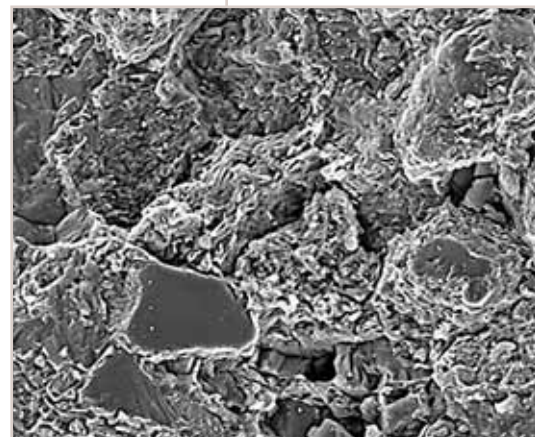
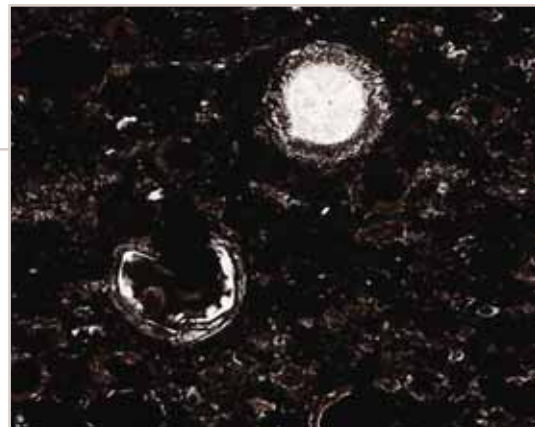
them back to the laboratory. The wellsite team also will prepare early gas-desorption data sets and conduct routine analytical tests.

Once the cores and fluid samples arrive at the lab, total natural-gas sorption and free-gas storage characteristics will be determined. Detailed geochemical analyses follow to determine the organic content of the gas shale. Determination of the amounts and types of organic material – whose responses to heat indicate their depths of burial and geologic time of deposition – are essential to determining the amounts of natural gas that can ultimately be recovered from the shale rock formations.

Geologists from the Reservoir Management segment then describe the gas-shale core to recommend the most effective programs for reservoir exploitation. Geologic data and interpretation of depositional environment, facies, rock type, mineralogy, pore structures, and clay types are determined for each cored well in the study. Petrographic analyses by thin-section microscopy (Figure 8) and rock type characterization support these geological interpretations.

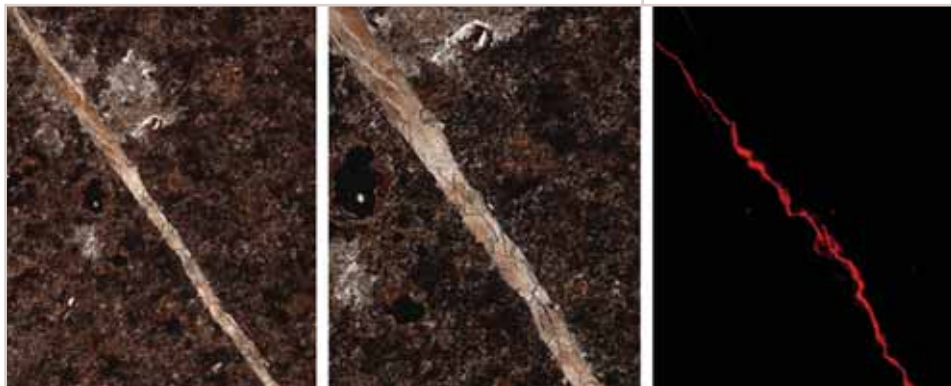
Many gas-shale reservoirs are naturally fractured, as shown in Figure 9, by stresses within the rock formation and geologic basin. Therefore, there will be a comprehensive description and evaluation of the natural fracture networks for each gas-shale core to aid in future well placement, horizontal drilling plans, and design of stimulation programs.

The petrophysical properties, fluid properties, and organic geochemistry data will be combined and used to develop a model by which wireline logs can be calibrated. The calibration data sets will be used to calculate reservoir parameters of wells for which core samples are not available. The calibrated petrophysical model (Figure 10) will also be used to correct errors inherent to stand-alone wireline log data.



*Figure 8. Thin-section microscopy is one type of petrographic analysis used to describe the gas-shale core and determine the most effective programs for reservoir exploitation.*

*Figure 9. Many gas-shale reservoirs are naturally fractured by stresses within the rock formation and geologic basin.*





# FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-14273

## CORE LABORATORIES N.V.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**The Netherlands**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**Not Applicable**

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

**Herengracht 424**

**1017 BZ Amsterdam**

**The Netherlands**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Not Applicable

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (31-20) 420-3191

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

Title of each class  
Common Shares, EUR 0.04 Par Value Per Share

Name of exchange on which registered  
New York Stock Exchange

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange 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 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 "large accelerated filer," "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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 29, 2007, the number of common shares outstanding was 23,861,629. At that date, the aggregate market value of common shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$2,243,645,450.

As of February 20, 2008, the number of common shares outstanding was 22,962,130.

## DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2008, which definitive proxy statement shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Report relates.

This document (excluding exhibits) contains 70 pages.

The table of contents is set forth on the next page. The exhibit index begins on page 30.

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## **PART I**

### **ITEM 1. BUSINESS**

#### ***General***

Core Laboratories N.V. is a Netherlands limited liability company. We were established in 1936 and are one of the world's leading providers of proprietary and patented reservoir description, production enhancement and reservoir management services to the oil and gas industry. These products and services are directed toward enabling our clients to improve reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery from their producing fields. We have over 70 offices in more than 50 countries and have approximately 4,900 employees.

References to "Core Lab", the "Company", "we", "our", and similar phrases are used throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this "Form 10-K") and relate collectively to Core Laboratories N.V. and its consolidated affiliates.

#### ***Business Strategy***

Our business strategy is to provide advanced technologies that improve reservoir performance by (i) continuing the development of proprietary technologies through client-driven research and development, (ii) expanding the services and products offered throughout our global network of offices and (iii) acquiring complementary technologies that add key technologies or market presence and enhance existing products and services.

#### ***Development of New Technologies, Services and Products***

We conduct research and development to meet the needs of our clients who are continually seeking new services and technologies to lower their costs of finding, developing and producing oil and gas. While the aggregate number of wells being drilled per year has fluctuated relative to market conditions, oil and gas producers have, on a proportional basis, increased expenditures on technology services to improve their understanding of the reservoir and increase production of oil and gas from their producing fields. We intend to continue concentrating our efforts on services and technologies that improve reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery.

#### ***International Expansion of Services and Products***

Another component of our business strategy is to broaden the spectrum of services and products offered to our clients on a global basis. We intend to continue using our worldwide network of offices to offer many of our new services and products that have been developed internally or obtained through acquisitions. This allows us to enhance our revenues through efficient utilization of our worldwide network.

#### ***Acquisitions***

We continually review potential acquisitions to add key services and technologies, enhance market presence or complement existing businesses.

More information relating to our acquisitions during 2007 is included in Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements").

#### ***Operations***

We derive our revenues from services and product sales to clients primarily in the oil and gas industry.

Our reservoir optimization services and technologies are interrelated and are organized into three complementary segments. Disclosure relating to the operations and financial information of these business segments is included in Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

- **Reservoir Description:** Encompasses the characterization of petroleum reservoir rock, fluid and gas samples. We provide analytical and field services to characterize properties of crude oil and petroleum products to the oil and gas industry.
- **Production Enhancement:** Includes products and services relating to reservoir well completions, perforations, stimulations and production. We provide integrated services to evaluate the effectiveness of well completions and to develop solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of enhanced oil recovery projects.
- **Reservoir Management:** Combines and integrates information from reservoir description and production enhancement services to increase production and improve recovery of oil and gas from our clients' reservoirs.

We offer our services worldwide through our global network of offices. Services accounted for approximately 76%, 75% and 76% of our revenues from operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

We manufacture products primarily in five facilities for distribution on a global basis. Product sales, generated principally in our Production Enhancement segment, accounted for approximately 24%, 25% and 24% of our revenues from operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Our product sales backlog at December 31, 2007 was approximately \$15.3 million compared to \$23.6 million at December 31, 2006. Sources of raw materials for our products are readily available and we expect that our sales backlog will be completed in 2008.

#### *Reservoir Description*

Commercial oil and gas fields consist of porous and permeable reservoir rocks that contain natural gas, crude oil and water. Due to the density differences of the fluids, natural gas typically caps the field and overlies an oil layer, which overlies the water. We provide services that characterize the porous reservoir rock and all three reservoir fluids. Services relating to these fluids include determining quality and measuring quantity of the fluids and their derived products. This includes determining the value of different crude oil and natural gases by analyzing the individual components of complex hydrocarbons. These data sets are used by oil companies to determine the most efficient method by which to recover, process and refine these hydrocarbons to produce the maximum value added to crude oil and natural gas.

We analyze samples of reservoir rocks for their porosity, which determines reservoir storage capacity, and for their permeability, which defines the ability of the fluids to flow through the rock. These measurements are used to determine how much oil and gas are present in a reservoir and the rates at which the oil and gas can be produced. We also use our proprietary services and technologies to correlate the reservoir description data to wireline logs and seismic data by determining the different acoustic velocities of reservoir rocks containing water, oil and natural gas. These measurements are used in conjunction with our reservoir management services to develop programs to produce more oil and gas from the reservoir.

#### *Production Enhancement*

We produce data to describe a reservoir system that is used to enhance oil and gas production so that it will exceed the average oilfield recovery factor, which is approximately 40%. Two production enhancement methods commonly used are (i) hydraulic fracturing of the reservoir rock to improve flow and (ii) flooding a reservoir with water, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or hydrocarbon gases to force more oil and gas to the wellbore. Many oilfields today are hydraulically fractured and flooded to maximize oil and gas recovery. Our services and technologies play a key role in the success of both methods.

The hydraulic fracturing of a producing formation is achieved by pumping a proppant material in a gel slurry into the reservoir zone at extremely high pressures. This forces fractures to open in the rock and “props” or holds the fractures open so that reservoir fluids can flow to the production wellbore. Our data on rock type and strength are critical for determining the proper design of the hydraulic fracturing job. In addition, our testing indicates whether the gel slurry is compatible with the reservoir fluids so that damage does not occur to the porous rock network. Our proprietary and patented ZeroWash™ tracer technology is used to determine that the proppant material was properly placed in the fracture to ensure effective flow and increased recovery.

SpectraChem<sup>SM</sup> is another proprietary and patented technology developed for optimizing hydraulic fracture performance. SpectraChem<sup>SM</sup> is used to aid operators in determining the efficiency of the fracture fluids used. SpectraChem<sup>SM</sup> tracers allow operators to evaluate the quantity of fracture fluid that returns to the wellbore during the clean-up period after a hydraulic fracturing event. This technology also allows our clients to evaluate load recovery, gas breakthrough, fluid leakoff and breaker efficiency, all of which are important factors for optimizing natural gas production after the formation is hydraulically fractured.

We conduct dynamic flow tests of the reservoir fluids through the reservoir rock, at actual reservoir pressure and temperature, to realistically simulate the actual flooding of a producing zone. We use patented technologies, such as our Saturation Monitoring by the Attenuation of X-rays (SMAX™), to help design the enhanced recovery project. After a field flood is initiated, we are often involved in monitoring the progress of the flood to ensure the maximum amount of incremental production is being achieved through the use of our SpectraFlood™ technology, which we developed to optimize sweep efficiency during field floods.



Our unique completion monitoring system, Completion Profiler,<sup>™</sup> helps to determine flow rates from reservoir zones after they have been hydraulically fractured. This provides our clients with a baseline of early production information and can be compared to subsequent production logs later in the life of the well to see if and where hydrocarbon production varies.

Our PackScan<sup>™</sup> patented technology, which is used as a tool to evaluate gravel pack effectiveness in an unconsolidated reservoir, has contributed to our revenue growth. PackScan<sup>™</sup> measures the density changes in the area around the tool and is designed to observe the changes within the wellbore to verify the completeness of the gravel pack protection of the wellbore without any additional rig time.

In addition to our many patented reservoir analysis technologies, we have established ourselves as a global leader in the manufacture and distribution of high-performance perforating products. Our unique understanding of complex reservoirs supports our ability to supply perforating systems engineered to maximize well productivity by reducing, eliminating and overcoming formation damage caused during the completion of oil and gas wells. Our “systems” approach to the perforating of an oil or gas well has resulted in numerous patented products. Our HERO<sup>™</sup> and recently introduced SuperHERO<sup>™</sup> perforating system has quickly become an industry leader in enhancing reservoir performance. The SuperHERO<sup>™</sup> perforating system is expected to run in parallel with our successful HERO<sup>™</sup> line and is designed to optimize wellbore completions and stimulation programs in gas-shale reservoirs. Evolved from our HERO<sup>™</sup> charges, SuperHERO<sup>™</sup> charges use a proprietary and patented design of powdered metal liners and explosives technology that results in a deeper and cleaner perforating tunnel into the gas-shale reservoir. This allows greater flow of hydrocarbons to the wellbore and helps to maximize hydrocarbon recovery from the reservoir. Moreover, the deeper, near debris-free perforations enable lower fracture initiation pressures, reducing the amount of pressure-pumping horsepower required and its associated cost. SuperHERO<sup>™</sup> charges can eliminate the ineffective perforations that would otherwise limit daily natural gas production and hinder the optimal fracture stimulation programs needed for prolific production from the Barnett, Fayetteville, and similar gas-shale formations. Our manufacturing operations in the United States and Canada continue to meet the global demand for our perforating systems through facility expansion in addition to gains in efficiency and productivity.

We have experienced technical services personnel to support clients through our global network of offices for the everyday use of our perforating systems and the rapid introduction of new products. Our personnel are capable of providing client training and on-site service in the completion of oil and gas wells. Our patented X-SPAN<sup>™</sup> and GTX-SPAN<sup>™</sup> casing patches are supported by our technical services personnel. These systems are capable of performing in high pressure gas environments and are used to seal non-productive reservoir zones from the producing wellbore.

### *Reservoir Management*

Reservoir description and production enhancement information, when applied across an entire oilfield, is used to maximize daily production and the ultimate total recovery from the reservoir. We are involved in numerous large-scale reservoir management projects, applying proprietary and state-of-the-art techniques from the earliest phases of a field development program until the last economic barrel of oil is recovered.

These projects are of increasing importance to oil companies as the incremental barrel is often the lowest cost and most profitable barrel in the reservoir. Producing incremental barrels increases our clients’ cash flows which we believe will result in additional capital expenditures by our clients, and ultimately further opportunities for us. We also develop and provide industry consortium studies to provide critical reservoir information to a broad spectrum of clients in a cost effective manner such as our multi-client regional reservoir optimization projects for both North America and international studies, especially studies pertaining to unconventional natural gas reservoirs such as our ongoing gas-shale study entitled *Reservoir Characterization and Production Properties of Gas Shales* and our long running deep water Gulf of Mexico studies.

### *Marketing and Sales*

We market and sell our services and products through a combination of print advertising, technical seminars, trade shows and sales representatives. Direct sales and marketing are carried out by our sales force, technical experts and operating managers, as well as by sales representatives and distributors in various markets where we do not have offices.

### *Research and Development*

The market for our products and services is characterized by changing technology and frequent product introduction. As a result, our success is dependent upon our ability to develop or acquire new products and services on a cost-effective basis and to introduce them

into the marketplace in a timely manner. Many of our acquisitions have allowed us to obtain the benefits of the acquired company's research and development projects without the significant costs that would have been incurred if we had attempted to develop the products and services ourselves. We incur costs as part of internal research and development and these costs are charged to expense as incurred. We intend to continue committing substantial financial resources and effort to the development and acquisition of new products and services. Over the years, we have made a number of technological advances, including the development of key technologies utilized in our operations. Substantially all of the new technologies have resulted from requests and guidance from our clients, particularly major oil companies.

**Patents and Trademarks**

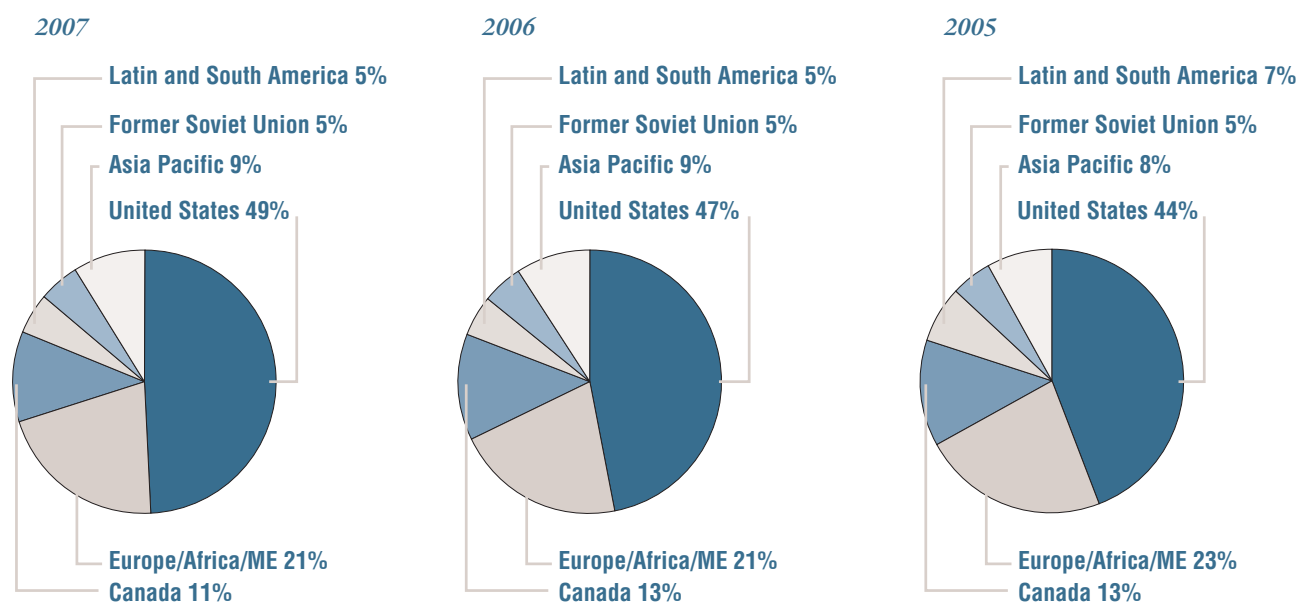
We believe our patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights are an important factor in maintaining our technological advantage, although no one patent is considered essential to our success. Typically, we will seek to protect our intellectual technology in all jurisdictions where we believe the cost of such protection is warranted. While we have patented some of our key technologies, we do not patent all of our proprietary technology even where regarded as patentable. In addition to patents, in many instances we protect our trade secrets through confidentiality agreements with our employees and our clients.

**International Operations**

We operate facilities in more than 50 countries. Our non-U.S. operations accounted for approximately 51%, 53% and 56% of our revenues from operations during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Not included in the foregoing percentages are significant levels of our U.S. reported revenues that are generated by projects on oilfields which are located outside the U.S.

While we are subject to fluctuations and changes in currency exchange rates relating to our international operations, we attempt to limit our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by limiting the amount in which our foreign contracts are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar to an amount generally equal to the expenses expected to be incurred in such foreign currency. However, the ultimate decision as to the proportion of the foreign currency component within a contract usually resides with our clients. Consequently, we are not able to always eliminate our foreign currency exposure. We have not historically engaged in and are not currently engaged in any significant hedging or currency trading transactions designed to compensate for adverse currency fluctuations. The following graphs summarize our reported revenues by geographic region (in contrast to the location of the reservoirs) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

**Geographic Breakdown of Revenues**



### ***Environmental Regulation***

We are subject to stringent governmental laws and regulations pertaining to protection of the environment and the manner in which chemicals and gases used in our analytical and manufacturing processes are handled and disposed. Consistent with our quality assurance and control principles, we have established proactive environmental policies for the management of these chemicals and gases as well as the handling and disposal of wastes resulting from our operations. Compliance with these laws and regulations may require the acquisition of permits for regulated activities, capital expenditures to limit or prevent emissions and discharges, and special precautions for disposal of certain wastes. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations, and even the issuance of injunctive relief. Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, disposal or cleanup requirements have the potential to have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial position.

Our analytical and manufacturing processes involve the handling and use of numerous chemicals and gases as well as the generation of wastes. Spills or releases of these chemicals, gases, and wastes at our facilities or at offsite locations where they are transported for disposal could subject us to environmental liability, which may be strict, joint and several, for the costs of cleaning up chemicals and wastes released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by such spills or releases. As a result of such actions, we could be required to remove previously disposed wastes, remediate environmental contamination, and undertake measures to prevent future contamination. While we believe that we are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations and that continued compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse impact on us, we cannot give any assurance that this trend will continue in the future.

### ***Competition***

The businesses in which we engage are competitive. Some of our competitors are divisions or subsidiaries of companies that are larger and have greater financial and other resources than we have. While no one company competes with us in all of our product and service lines, we face competition in these lines, primarily from independent regional companies. We compete in different product and service lines to various degrees on the basis of price, technical performance, availability, quality and technical support. Our ability to compete successfully depends on elements both within and outside of our control, including successful and timely development of new products and services, performance and quality, client service, pricing, industry trends and general economic trends.

### ***Reliance on the Oil and Gas Industry***

Our business and operations are substantially dependent upon the condition of the global oil and gas industry. Future downturns in the oil and gas industry, or in the oilfield services business, may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The oil and gas industry is highly cyclical and has been subject to significant economic downturns at various times as a result of numerous factors affecting the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, including the level of capital expenditures of the oil and gas industry; the level of drilling activity; the level of production activity; market prices of oil and gas; economic conditions existing in the world; interest rates and the cost of capital; environmental regulations; tax policies; political requirements of national governments; coordination by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”); cost of producing oil and natural gas; and technological advances.

### ***Employees***

As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately 4,900 employees. We do not have any material collective bargaining agreements and consider relations with our employees to be good.

### ***Web Site Access to Our Periodic SEC Reports***

Our primary internet address is <http://www.corelab.com>. We file or furnish Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, as Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). These reports are available free of charge through our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed or furnished electronically with the SEC. We may from time to time provide important disclosures to investors by posting them in the investor relations section of our web site, as allowed by SEC rules.

Materials we file with the SEC may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an internet website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding our company that we file electronically with the SEC.

### ***NYSE Corporate Governance Matters***

As a listed company with the New York Stock Exchange, our Chief Executive Officer, as required under Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, must certify to the NYSE each year whether or not he is aware of any violation by the company of NYSE Corporate Governance listing standards as of the date of the certification. On August 23, 2007, our Chief Executive Officer submitted such a certification to the NYSE which stated that he was not aware of any violation by Core Lab of the NYSE Corporate Governance listing standards. We will timely provide the annual certification of our Chief Executive Officer this year. Included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Form 10-K are the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Certifications required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

## **ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

*Our forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that we believe to be reasonable but that may not prove to be accurate. All of our forward-looking information is, therefore, subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expected. Although it is not possible to identify all factors, these risks and uncertainties include the risk factors discussed below.*

*Future downturns in the oil and gas industry, or in the oilfield services business, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.*

The oil and gas industry is highly cyclical and demand for the majority of our oilfield products and services is substantially dependent on the level of expenditures by the oil and gas industry for the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas reserves, which are sensitive to oil and natural gas prices and generally dependent on the industry's view of future oil and gas prices. There are numerous factors affecting the supply of and demand for our products and services, which include, but are not limited to:

- market prices of oil and gas and expectations about future prices;
- cost of producing oil and natural gas;
- the level of drilling and production activity;
- mergers, consolidations and downsizing among our clients;
- coordination by OPEC;
- the impact of commodity prices on the expenditure levels of our clients;
- financial condition of our client base and their ability to fund capital expenditures;
- adverse weather conditions;
- civil unrest in oil producing countries;
- level of consumption of oil, gas and petrochemicals by consumers; and
- availability of services and materials for our clients to grow their capital expenditures.

The oil and gas industry has historically experienced periodic downturns, which have been characterized by diminished demand for our oilfield products and services and downward pressure on the prices we charge. A significant downturn in the oil and gas industry could result in a reduction in demand for oilfield services and could adversely affect our operating results.

*We depend on the results of our international operations, which expose us to risks inherent in doing business abroad.*

We conduct our business in over 50 countries; business outside of the United States accounted for approximately 51%, 53% and 56% of our revenues during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Our operations are subject to the various laws and regulations of those respective countries as well as various risks peculiar to each country, which may include, but are not limited to:

- global economic conditions;
- political actions and requirements of national governments including trade restrictions, embargoes and expropriations of assets;
- potential adjustments to tax liabilities in multiple jurisdictions;
- civil unrest;
- acts of terrorism;
- fluctuations and changes in currency exchange rates;
- the impact of inflation; and
- current conditions in Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran and Iraq.

Historically, economic downturn and political events have resulted in lower demand for our products and services in certain markets. The ongoing conflict in Iraq and the potential for activity from terrorist groups that the U.S. government has cautioned against have further heightened our exposure to international risks. The global economy is highly influenced by public confidence in the geopolitical environment and the situation in the Middle East continues to be highly fluid; therefore, we expect to experience heightened international risks.

*If we are not able to develop or acquire new products or our products become technologically obsolete, our results of operations may be adversely affected.*

The market for our products and services is characterized by changing technology and frequent product introduction. As a result, our success is dependent upon our ability to develop or acquire new products and services on a cost-effective basis and to introduce them into the marketplace in a timely manner. While we intend to continue committing substantial financial resources and effort to the development of new products and services, we may not be able to successfully differentiate our products and services from those of our competitors. Our clients may not consider our proposed products and services to be of value to them; or if the proposed products and services are of a competitive nature, our clients may not view them as superior to our competitors' products and services. In addition, we may not be able to adapt to evolving markets and technologies, develop new products, or achieve and maintain technological advantages.

If we are unable to continue developing competitive products in a timely manner in response to changes in technology, our businesses and operating results may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, continuing development of new products inherently carries the risk of inventory obsolescence with respect to our older products.

*If we are unable to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights covering our products and services, our operating results may be adversely affected.*

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights covering our products and services. To that end, we have obtained certain patents and intend to continue to seek patents on some of our inventions and services. While we have patented some of our key technologies, we do not patent all of our proprietary technology, even when regarded as patentable. The process of seeking patent protection can be long and expensive. There can be no assurance that patents will be issued from currently pending or future applications or that, if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to us. In addition, effective copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain countries. Litigation, which could demand significant financial and management resources, may be necessary to enforce our patents or other intellectual property rights. Also, there can be no assurance that we can obtain licenses or other rights to necessary intellectual property on acceptable terms.

*There are risks relating to our acquisition strategy. If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage businesses that we have acquired and any businesses acquired in the future, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.*

One of our key business strategies is to acquire technologies, operations and assets that are complementary to our existing businesses. There are financial, operational and legal risks inherent in any acquisition strategy, including:

- increased financial leverage;
- increased interest expense; and
- difficulties involved in combining disparate company cultures and facilities.

The success of any completed acquisition will depend on our ability to integrate effectively the acquired business into our existing operations. The process of integrating acquired businesses may involve unforeseen difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of our managerial and financial resources. In addition, possible future acquisitions may be larger and for purchase prices significantly higher than those paid for earlier acquisitions. No assurance can be given that we will be able to continue to identify additional suitable acquisition opportunities, negotiate acceptable terms, obtain financing for acquisitions on acceptable terms or successfully acquire identified targets. Our failure to achieve consolidation savings, to incorporate the acquired businesses and assets into our existing operations successfully or to minimize any unforeseen operational difficulties could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

*We are subject to a variety of environmental laws and regulations, which may result in increased costs to our business.*

We are subject to a variety of governmental laws and regulations both in the United States and abroad relating to protection of the environment and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of chemicals and gases used in our analytical and manufacturing processes. These laws and regulations may impose joint and several, strict liability and failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us or the suspension or cessation of operations. New laws and regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses. If we fail to control the use, or adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances, we could be subject to future material liabilities including remedial obligations. In addition, public interest in the protection of the environment has increased dramatically in recent years. We anticipate that the trend of more expansive and stricter environmental laws and regulations will continue, the occurrence of which may require us to increase our capital expenditures or could result in increased operating expenses.

*Because we are a Netherlands company, it may be difficult for you to sue our supervisory directors or us and it may not be possible to obtain or enforce judgments against us.*

Although we are a Netherlands company, our assets are located in a variety of countries. In addition, not all members of our supervisory board of directors are residents of the same countries as other supervisory directors. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of process within certain countries upon our supervisory directors, or to enforce against our supervisory directors or us judgments of courts of certain countries predicated upon civil liabilities under a country's federal securities laws. Because there is no treaty between certain countries and The Netherlands providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, some countries' judgments are not automatically enforceable in The Netherlands or in the United States, where the principal market for our shares is located. In addition, there is doubt as to whether a court in one country would impose civil liability on us or on the members of our supervisory board of directors in an original action brought against us or our supervisory directors in a court of competent jurisdiction in another country and predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of that other country.

## ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Currently, we have over 70 offices (totaling approximately 1.8 million square feet of space) in more than 50 countries. In these locations, we lease approximately 1.4 million square feet of space and own approximately 0.4 million square feet of space. We serve our worldwide clients through six Advanced Technology Centers (“ATCs”) that are located in Houston, Texas; Calgary, Canada; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Abu Dhabi, UAE; and Aberdeen, Scotland. The ATCs provide support for our 50 regional specialty centers located throughout the global energy producing provinces. In addition, we have significant manufacturing facilities located in Godley, Texas, and Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, which are included in our Production Enhancement business segment. Our facilities are adequately utilized for current operations. However, expansion into new facilities may be required to accommodate future growth.

## ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business.

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

None.

## PART II

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

### *Price Range of Common Shares*

Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “CLB”. The range of high and low sales prices per share of the common shares as reported by the NYSE are set in the following table for the periods indicated.

	High	Low
<b>2007</b>		
First Quarter	\$ 85.29	\$ 73.47
Second Quarter	101.69	83.98
Third Quarter	127.39	100.96
Fourth Quarter	150.53	116.26
<b>2006</b>		
First Quarter	\$ 48.31	\$ 38.60
Second Quarter	68.05	48.14
Third Quarter	79.97	55.25
Fourth Quarter	91.92	58.36

On February 20, 2008, the closing price, as quoted by the NYSE, was \$124.91 per share and there were 22,962,130 common shares issued and outstanding held by approximately 710 record holders and approximately 12,700 beneficial holders. These amounts exclude shares held by us as treasury shares.

See Part III, “Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” for discussion of equity compensation plans.

### *Dividend Policy*

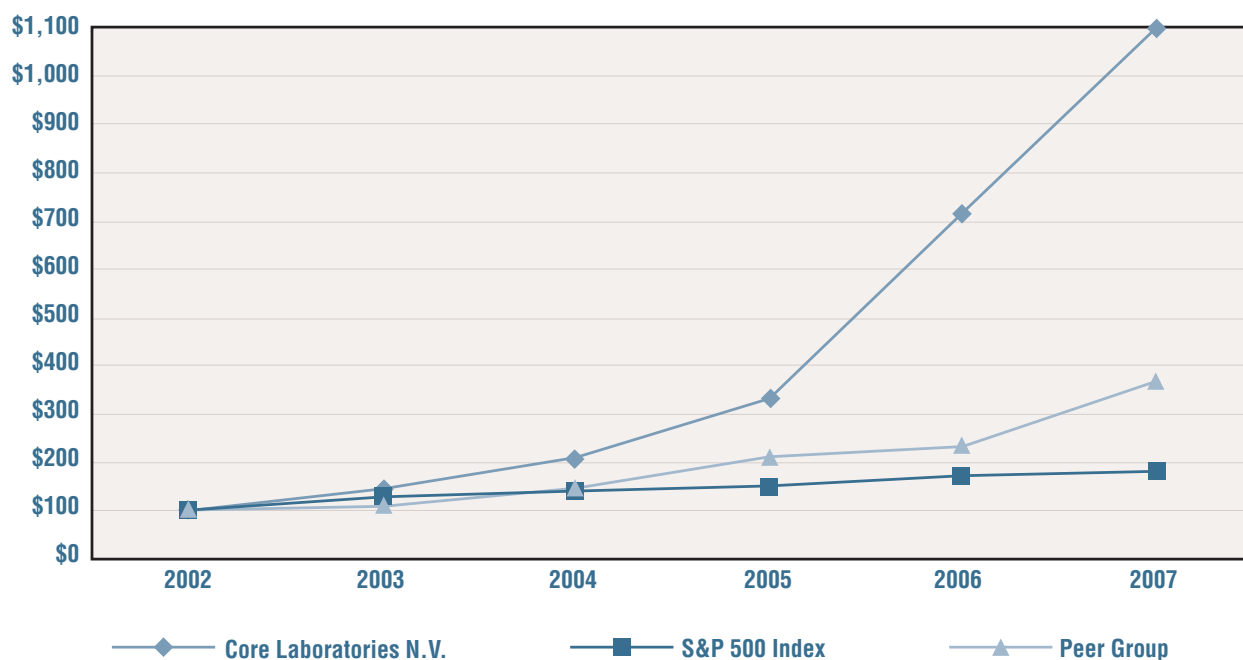
We have never paid dividends on our common shares and currently have no plans to pay dividends on the common shares. We expect that we will retain all available earnings generated by our operations for the development and growth of our business. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends will be made at the discretion of our Supervisory Board and will depend upon our operating results, financial condition, capital requirements, income tax treatment of payments, general business conditions and such other factors as they deem relevant. Because we are a holding company that conducts substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries, our

ability to pay cash dividends on the common shares is also dependent upon the ability of our subsidiaries to pay cash dividends or otherwise distribute or advance funds to us and on the terms and conditions of our existing and future credit arrangements. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” included in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

**Performance Graph**

The following performance graph compares the performance of our common shares to the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index and the Standard & Poor’s Oil & Gas Equipment and Services Index (which has been selected as our peer group) for the period beginning December 31, 2002 and ending December 31, 2007. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our common shares and each index was \$100 at December 31, 2002 and that all dividends were reinvested. The stockholder return set forth below is not necessarily indicative of future performance. The following graph and related information shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that Core Laboratories specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

*Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return Among Core Laboratories, S&P 500 Index, and Oil & Gas Equipment and Services Index, as of December 31*



**Share Repurchases in the Fourth Quarter of 2007**

The following table provides information about purchases of equity securities that are registered by us pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act during the three months ended December 31, 2007:

Period	Total Number Of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number Of Shares Purchased As Part Of A Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number Of Shares That May Be Purchased Under The Program
October 1-31, 2007	132,373	\$128.93	132,373	1,601,957
November 1-30, 2007	221,600	\$133.83	221,600	1,380,357
December 1-31, 2007 <sup>1</sup>	60,978	\$121.57	58,700	1,319,379
Total	414,951	\$130.46		

1) 2,278 shares valued at \$0.3 million, or \$117.25 per share, surrendered to us by participants in a stock-based compensation plan to settle any personal tax liabilities which may result from the award.



On October 10, 2002, we began to repurchase our shares under a share repurchase program approved by shareholders in connection with our initial public offering in September 1995. The program has continued to be extended for a period of 18 months at each of our annual shareholder meetings authorizing the purchase of up to 10% of our issued shares. We currently have authority to repurchase our shares through October 2, 2008. The cancellation of shares has also been approved by shareholders at prior shareholder meetings. The repurchase of shares in the open market is at the discretion of management pursuant to shareholder authorization. From the activation of the share repurchase program through December 31, 2007, we have repurchased 15,046,794 shares for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$592.6 million, or an average price of \$39.39 per share and have cancelled 15,031,794 shares at a cost of \$590.8 million. We are incorporated in The Netherlands and under the Dutch Commercial Code, a corporation can hold a maximum of 10% of their issued shares in treasury. At December 31, 2007, we held 15,000 shares in treasury and the authority to repurchase 1,319,379 additional shares under our stock repurchase program.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial information contained below is derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Years Ended December 31,				
<i>(in thousands, except per share and other data)</i>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Financial Statement Data: <sup>1</sup>					
Revenues	\$ 670,540	\$ 575,689	\$ 483,467	\$ 427,427	\$ 373,167
Income from continuing operations	121,105	82,662	31,717	28,022	20,792
Net income	121,105	82,662	31,211	12,290	18,700
Working capital	122,659	136,632	83,689	84,233	105,079
Total assets	504,790	501,215	394,601	388,797	426,731
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, including current maturities	303,027	302,764	88,648	113,200	128,101
Shareholders’ equity	62,143	71,836	214,257	190,296	220,412
Earnings Per Share Information:					
Income from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$ 5.15	\$ 3.29	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.69
Diluted	\$ 4.96	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.67
Net income:					
Basic	\$ 5.15	\$ 3.29	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.62
Diluted	\$ 4.96	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.60
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	23,537	25,157	26,038	26,896	30,209
Diluted	24,408	26,888	28,008	28,761	31,179
Other Data:					
Current Ratio <sup>2</sup>	2.3:1	2.5:1	2.2:1	2.3:1	2.7:1
Debt to Capitalization Ratio <sup>3</sup>	78%	71%	28%	35%	35%

1) All periods have been restated to reflect discontinued operations sold in 2004. See Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2) Current ratio is calculated as follows: current assets divided by current liabilities.

3) Debt to capitalization ratio is calculated as follows: debt divided by the sum of cash, debt and shareholders’ equity.

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

Core Laboratories N.V. is a Netherlands limited liability company. We were established in 1936 and are one of the world's leading providers of proprietary and patented reservoir description, production enhancement and reservoir management products and services to the oil and gas industry, primarily through customer relationships with many of the world's major, national and independent oil companies.

Our business units have been aggregated into three complementary segments:

- *Reservoir Description*: Encompasses the characterization of petroleum reservoir rock, fluid and gas samples. We provide analytical and field services to characterize properties of crude oil and petroleum products to the oil and gas industry.
- *Production Enhancement*: Includes products and services relating to reservoir well completions, perforations, stimulations and production. We provide integrated services to evaluate the effectiveness of well completions and to develop solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of enhanced oil recovery projects.
- *Reservoir Management*: Combines and integrates information from reservoir description and production enhancement services to increase production and improve recovery of oil and gas from our clients' reservoirs.

### General Overview

We provide services and design and produce products which enable our clients to evaluate reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery from new and existing fields. These services and products are generally in higher demand when our clients are investing capital in exploration and development efforts to explore new fields or to increase productivity in existing fields. Our clients' investment in capital expenditure programs tends to correlate to oil and natural gas commodity prices. During periods of higher prices, our clients generally invest more in capital expenditures and, during periods of lower commodity prices, they tend to invest less. Accordingly, the level of capital expenditures by our clients impacts the demand for our services and products.

Commodity prices for crude oil fluctuated throughout 2006 ending the year down from levels attained earlier in the year. However, activity levels in the oilfield service sector increased during the year. In 2007, prices for crude oil climbed throughout the year reaching record highs which continued to drive the increase in the oilfield service sector activity levels. The following table summarizes the average worldwide and U.S. rig counts for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, as well as the spot price of a barrel of West Texas Intermediate crude and an mcf of natural gas at the dates then ended:

	As of December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Worldwide Rig Count <sup>1</sup>	3,207	3,125	2,993
U.S. Rig Count <sup>1</sup>	1,811	1,718	1,470
Crude Oil Price per Barrel (WTI Spot)	\$ 95.95	\$ 60.85	\$ 59.82
Natural Gas Price Spot Average per MCF <sup>2</sup>	\$ 7.11	\$ 5.51	\$ 9.52

1) Baker Hughes Incorporated - World-wide Rig Count

2) Obtained from Lehman Brothers - U.S. Department of Energy Henry Hub spot price at 12/28/07, 12/29/06 & 12/30/05 per the New York Mercantile Exchange

The price of natural gas in 2007 increased throughout the year when compared with the price in 2006 but did not reach the price levels of 2005. The increase in price was attributable to various market factors including a general increase in natural gas consumption. General oil market conditions in the United States improved along with an increase in global demand which contributed to increasing the price for the commodity as well as its derivative crude-oil products and petrochemical products in 2007.

Industry wide, oilfield activity in North America began to soften during the year as oil companies reduced their rate of increase in spending levels. Industry activity levels outside of North America did not experience the same reduction in spending levels. Our activity levels continue to increase as oilfield activities by our customers increase. These higher activity levels resulted in increased revenues for us in 2007 across all of our business segments.

Given these higher revenues, in conjunction with efforts to contain our cost structure, we were able to generate operating income that was 49% greater than the prior year. Our Reservoir Description segment showed improvement in almost all operations, primarily as a result of the spending levels of our clients aimed at characterizing and analyzing reservoirs, crude oil and derivative products. Operating income from our Production Enhancement segment was up over the prior year due to the acceptance of recently introduced improvements to our technologies. The results for our Reservoir Management group have continued to grow over prior years due primarily to the success of our multi-client reservoir studies.

### ***Outlook***

We continue our efforts to expand our market presence by opening facilities in strategic areas and realizing synergies within our business lines. We believe our market presence provides us a unique opportunity to service customers who have global operations in addition to the national oil companies.

We have established internal earnings targets that are based on current market conditions. Based on discussions with our clients and our view of the industry, we anticipate that in 2008 spending by our international clients will increase approximately 20% while we expect North American spending to be relatively flat. Attaining our internal targets is dependent on oilfield activity sustained at current levels.

We expect to meet ongoing working capital needs, capital expenditure requirements and funding of our share repurchase program from a combination of cash on hand, cash flow from operating activities and available borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

### ***Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates***

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP") and require us to make estimates and assumptions during their preparation which requires judgment. Our accounting policies and procedures are explained in Note 2 to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following transaction types require significant judgment and, therefore, are considered critical accounting policies as of December 31, 2007:

#### ***Revenue Recognition***

Revenues are recognized as services are completed or as product title is transferred. All advance client payments are classified as unearned revenues until services are performed or product title is transferred. We recognize revenue when we determine that the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenues from long-term contracts are recorded as services are rendered in proportion to the work performed. All known or anticipated losses on contracts are provided for currently. Training and consulting service revenues are recognized as the services are performed.

#### ***Allowance for Doubtful Accounts***

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our clients and monitor collections and payments in order to maintain a provision for estimated uncollectible accounts based on our historical collection experience and our current aging of client receivables outstanding in addition to clients' representations and our understanding of the economic environment in which our clients operate. Based on our review, we establish or adjust allowances for specific customers and the accounts receivable as a whole. Our allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2007 was \$4.2 million compared to \$4.3 million at December 31, 2006.

### *Long-Lived Assets, Intangibles and Goodwill*

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the respective asset's remaining useful life. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. When long-lived assets are sold or retired, the remaining costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in income.

Property, plant and equipment held and used is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable over the remaining service life. Indicators of possible impairment include extended periods of idle use or significant declines in activity levels in regions where specific assets or groups of assets are located.

Provisions for asset impairment are charged to income when the net book value of the assets, or carrying value, is determined to be unrecoverable and the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets, calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. The calculation of fair value requires estimates of future cash flows, and such estimates can change based on market conditions, technological advances in the industry or changes in regulations governing the industry. We did not record impairment charges relating to our long-lived assets held for use during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005.

We review our goodwill, the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations, at least annually for impairment or more frequently if an event occurs which may indicate impairment during the year. We evaluated assets with indefinite lives, including goodwill and certain intangible assets, for impairment comparing the fair value of our reportable segments to their net carrying value as of the balance sheet date, after excluding inter-company transactions and allocating corporate assets to the reportable segments. Fair value is determined by projecting future cash flows on a discounted basis. If the carrying value of the reportable segment exceeds the fair value determined, impairment may be indicated. If impairment is indicated, the fair value of the reportable segment would be determined. Any remaining goodwill would be deemed impaired and charged to income during the period the impairment was identified. Any subsequent impairment loss could result in a material adverse effect upon our financial position and results of operations. We did not record impairment charges relating to our goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005.

### *Inventory Valuation Allowances*

Our valuation reserve for inventory is based on historical regional sales trends, and various other assumptions and judgments including future demand for this inventory. Should these assumptions and judgments not occur, our valuation allowance would be adjusted to reflect actual results. Our industry is subject to technological change and new product development that could result in obsolete inventory. Our valuation reserve for inventory at December 31, 2007 was \$1.9 million compared to \$2.5 million at December 31, 2006. If we overestimate demand for inventory, it could result in a material adverse effect upon our financial position and results of operations.

### *Income Taxes*

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes-An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("FIN 48") which was issued to create a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure and transition. Accordingly, we record a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax return. We also recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Upon initial adoption, we recorded a charge to our Shareholders' Equity of \$3.3 million.

Our income tax expense includes income taxes of The Netherlands, the U.S. and other foreign countries as well as local, state and provincial income taxes. We recognize deferred tax assets or liabilities for the differences between the financial statement carrying amount and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the asset is recovered or the liability is settled. Any valuation allowance recorded is based on estimates and assumptions of taxable income into the future and a determination is made of the magnitude of deferred tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized. Valuation allowances of our net deferred tax assets aggregated \$8.0 million and \$7.7 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record additional valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets and our effective tax rate may increase which could result in a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

#### *Stock Based Compensation*

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R") SFAS 123R using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation expense that we recognized for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 included: (a) compensation expense for all stock-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and (b) compensation expense for all stock-based payments granted on or after January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R. Results from prior periods have not been restated. This statement requires compensation costs relating to share-based payments, including stock options, to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations based on their fair values. The expense is recognized over the requisite service period of the award. We previously recognized expense for stock-based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations ("APB 25"). Accordingly, compensation expense was recognized for the excess, if any, of the stock price on the grant date over the option exercise price. No compensation expense was recorded under APB 25 for awards granted under our employee stock option plan as all options issued had exercise prices at least equal to the fair value of the stock on the grant date. The pro forma effects upon net income and earnings per share for stock options are disclosed in Note 2 to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements per SFAS Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation."

#### *Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and determine the adequacy of our estimates based on our historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. By nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if it is highly subjective and if changes in the estimate under different assumptions would result in a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. The following table summarizes key estimates and assumptions used to prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

<i>Account</i>	<i>Nature of Estimates Required</i>	<i>Assumptions Used</i>
Allowance for doubtful accounts	We evaluate whether client receivables are collectible.	See “Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.”
Inventory reserves	We forecast client demand, considering changes in technology which could result in obsolescence.	See “Inventory Valuation Allowances.”
Depreciation and amortization	We estimate the useful lives and salvage values of our assets.	Useful lives assigned reflect our best estimate based on historical data of the respective asset’s useful life and salvage value. These assets could become impaired if our operating plans or business environment changes.
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	We utilize an actuary to determine the value of the projected benefit obligation under a Dutch pension plan. This valuation requires various estimates and assumptions concerning mortality, future pay increases and discount rate used to value our obligations. In addition, we recognize net periodic benefit cost based upon these estimates.	The actuarial assumptions used are based upon professional judgment and historical experience, including trends in mortality rates, and credit market rates (discount rate).
Stock-based compensation	We evaluate the probability that certain of our stock-based plans will meet targets established within the respective agreements and result in the vesting of such awards. In addition, we derive an estimated forfeiture rate that is used in calculating the expense for these awards.	See “Stock-Based Compensation.” Comparisons to our stock price, a return on our stock price compared to certain stock indices or a return on equity calculation.
Income taxes	We estimate the likelihood of the recoverability of our deferred tax assets (particularly, net operating loss carry-forwards).	See “Income Taxes.” We examine our historical and projected operating results, review the eligible carry-forward period and tax planning opportunities and consider other relevant information. Changes in tax laws for the jurisdictions in which we operate could significantly impact our estimates.
Long-lived assets, intangibles and goodwill	We evaluate the recoverability of our assets periodically, but at least annually, by examining current and projected operating results to identify any triggering events, which may indicate impairment. We compare the carrying value of the assets to a projection of fair value, utilizing judgment as to the identification of units, the allocation of corporate assets amongst reporting units and the determination of the appropriate discount rate.	See “Long-Lived Assets, Intangibles and Goodwill.” Our impairment analysis is subjective and includes estimates based on assumptions regarding future growth rates and operating expenses.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than normal operating leases, we do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements such as securitization agreements, liquidity trust vehicles, synthetic leases or special purpose entities. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such financing arrangements.

### Results of Operations

Results of operations as a percentage of applicable revenues are as follows (dollars in thousands):

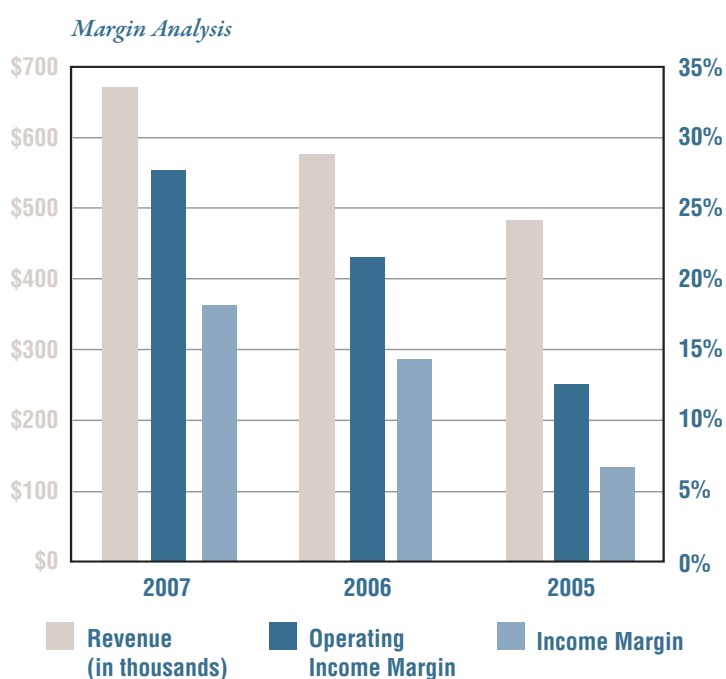
	Year Ended						% Change	
	2007		2006		2005		2007/ 2006	2006/ 2005
REVENUES:								
Services	\$ 508,046	75.8%	\$ 430,118	74.7%	\$ 367,401	76.0%	18.1%	17.1%
Product Sales	162,494	24.2%	145,571	25.3%	116,066	24.0%	11.6%	25.4%
	<b>670,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	575,689	100.0%	483,467	100.0%	16.5%	19.1%
OPERATING EXPENSES:								
Cost of services*	336,155	66.2%	300,663	69.9%	277,423	75.5%	11.8%	8.4%
Cost of sales*	113,036	69.6%	106,436	73.1%	90,700	78.1%	6.2%	17.3%
Total cost of services and sales	449,191	67.0%	407,099	70.7%	368,123	76.1%	10.3%	10.6%
General and administrative expenses	33,837	5.0%	33,082	5.7%	37,846	7.8%	2.3%	(12.6)%
Depreciation and amortization	19,476	2.9%	17,275	3.0%	16,376	3.4%	12.7%	5.5%
Other expense (income), net	(15,812)	(2.3)%	(5,324)	(0.9)%	191	–%	NM	NM
OPERATING INCOME	183,848	27.4%	123,557	21.5%	60,931	12.6%	48.8%	102.8%
Debt prepayment charge	–	–%	–	–%	6,012	1.2%	–%	(100.0)%
Interest expense	2,551	0.4%	5,805	1.0%	8,277	1.7%	(56.1)%	(29.9)%
Income before income tax expense	181,297	27.1%	117,752	20.5%	46,642	9.6%	54.0%	152.5%
Income tax expense	60,192	8.9%	35,090	6.1%	14,925	3.1%	71.5%	135.1%
Income from continuing operations	121,105	18.1%	82,662	14.4%	31,717	6.6%	46.5%	160.6%
Discontinued operations	–	–%	–	–%	(506)	(0.1)%	–%	(100.0)%
NET INCOME	\$ 121,105	18.1%	\$ 82,662	14.4%	\$ 31,211	6.5%	46.5%	164.8%

\*Percentage based on applicable revenue rather than total revenue.

"NM" means not meaningful.

### Operating Results for the Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

We evaluate our operating results by analyzing revenues, operating income margin (defined as operating income divided by total revenue) and income margin (defined as income from continuing operations divided by total revenue). Since we have a relatively fixed cost structure, increases in revenues generally translate into higher operating income margin and income margin percentages. Results for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are summarized in the following chart:



***Service Revenues***

Service revenues increased to \$508.0 million for 2007 from \$430.1 million for 2006 and \$367.4 million for 2005. These year-over-year increases in service revenues were largely attributable to an increase in worldwide oilfield activities and acceptance of recently introduced services by our customers. The worldwide operating rig count increased to 3,207 at December 31, 2007 from 3,125 and 2,993 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, as derived from published reports from Baker Hughes Incorporated. This overall increase in drilling-related activity created greater demand for our reservoir rock and fluid characterization services. Our revenues increased in 2006 primarily as a result of greater demand across all three business segments from increased oilfield activities in North America, Europe, West Africa and the Far East.

***Product Sale Revenues***

Product sale revenues increased to \$162.5 million for 2007, from \$145.6 million for 2006 and \$116.1 million for 2005. These incremental improvements in revenue were consistent with the higher revenues we experienced for our services, a 12% year-over-year increase for the period ended December 31, 2007. The continuing increases we have realized were primarily the result of increased acceptance of new well completion products and technologies we have recently introduced to the market and the continued levels of drilling activity on a global basis.

***Cost of Services***

Cost of services increased to \$336.2 million for 2007 from \$300.7 million for 2006 and \$277.4 million for 2005. When 2007 is compared to 2006 as a percentage of service revenue, cost of services decreased from 69.9% to 66.2%. The decline in the cost of services relative to service revenue was primarily a result of incremental margins earned on higher revenues over our relatively fixed cost structure. Incremental margins are calculated as the change in operating income divided by the change in revenues. For 2006 compared to 2005, as a percentage of service revenue, cost of services decreased by five percentage points. This decrease was primarily a result of incremental margins earned on higher revenues over our relatively fixed cost structure.

***Cost of Sales***

Cost of sales increased to \$113.0 million for 2007 from \$106.4 million for 2006 and \$90.7 million for 2005. As a percentage of product sale revenues, cost of sales decreased to 69.6% for 2007 compared to 73.1% for 2006 and 78.1% for 2005. The improvement in margin for 2007 compared to 2006 and 2005 was largely attributable to the growing demand for our new technologies which are our higher margin products, from an overall increase in sales, continued efforts to enhance our manufacturing efficiencies, price increases and improved inventory management.

***General and Administrative Expense***

General and administrative expenses include corporate management and centralized administrative services that benefit our operating subsidiaries. We held our general and administrative expenses relatively flat in 2007 compared to 2006. The \$4.8 million decrease in general and administrative expenses in 2006 compared to 2005 was due primarily to an additional charge relating to our stock-based compensation plans in 2005.

***Depreciation and Amortization Expense***

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.2 million in 2007 compared to 2006. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$0.9 million in 2006 compared to 2005. This increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures as we continue to grow the company.



### **Other Expense (Income), Net**

The components of other expense (income), net, were as follows (in thousands):

			Year Ended
	2007	2006	2005
Minority interest	\$ 103	\$ 120	\$ (57)
Gain on sale of assets	(10,354)	(755)	(293)
Equity in loss (income) of affiliates	656	123	(36)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,413)	(1,443)	1,619
Interest income	(1,282)	(457)	(402)
Gain on involuntary sale of asset	—	(375)	(875)
Gain on insurance recovery	—	(492)	(334)
Other	(3,522)	(2,045)	569
Total other expense (income), net	\$ (15,812)	\$ (5,324)	\$ 191

On October 2, 2007, we moved our administrative and operational offices to a building better suited for our current operating activities in Russia and sold our building in Moscow for approximately \$13.1 million which resulted in a gain of \$10.2 million.

In 2003, the British government notified us that it would exercise its right of eminent domain thereby acquiring the property of one of our operating facilities. Prior to December 31, 2003, we received an initial payment from the British government for \$0.6 million as compensation for this property. In 2005, we negotiated and received an additional settlement which resulted in a \$0.9 million gain. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we received a final settlement which resulted in a \$0.4 million gain in excess of the gain recorded in 2005.

During 2005, a building at our manufacturing plant in Godley, Texas, was damaged by fire, resulting in the loss of the building, some inventory, as well as other business equipment and supplies. We filed claims with our insurance carrier for reimbursement of these costs resulting in a net gain of \$0.3 million. In addition, we filed a claim for business interruption costs and the final settlement was reached in 2006, which resulted in a gain of \$0.5 million in excess of the gain recorded in 2005.

### **Debt Prepayment Charge**

In 2005, we repaid our Senior Notes prior to their maturity date. In connection with the early prepayment, we incurred a prepayment penalty of \$6.0 million. See "Credit Facilities and Available Future Liquidity".

### **Interest Expense**

Interest expense decreased \$3.3 million in 2007 compared to 2006, due to the refinancing of our debt positions in the fourth quarter of 2006 in which we issued senior exchangeable debt securities at fixed 0.25%. The proceeds from the senior exchangeable debt securities were used to pay off our variable rate credit facility at which time bore an average interest rate of 6.00% for the period outstanding in 2006. Interest expense decreased \$2.5 million in 2006 compared to 2005, due to the refinancing of our debt positions over the past year in which we utilized our revolving credit facility to extinguish our senior notes which bore an average interest rate of 8.16% at the end of 2005.

### **Income Tax Expense**

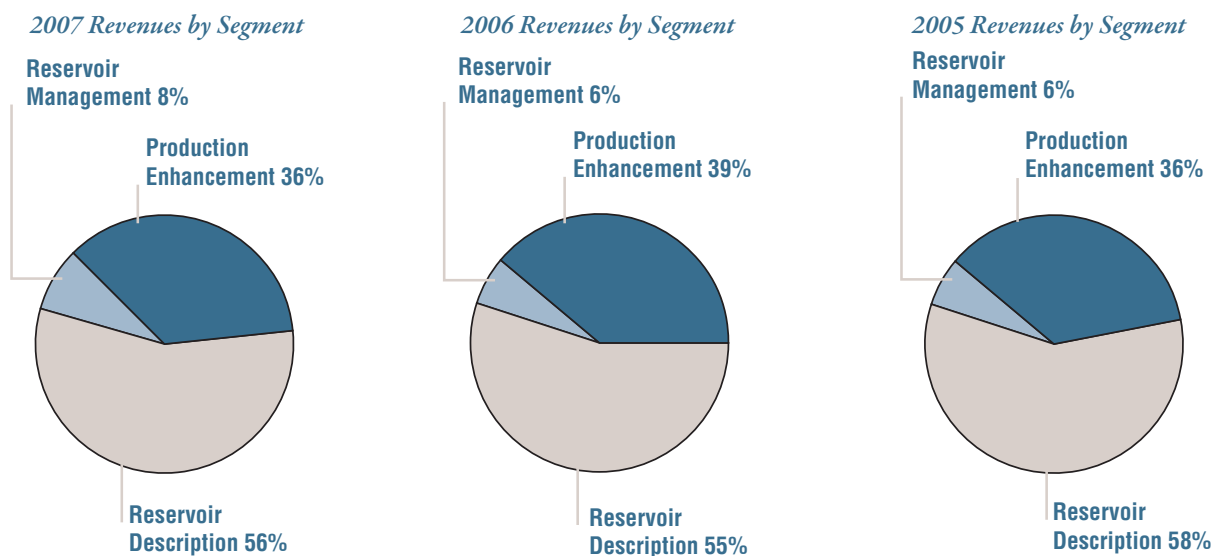
Income tax expense increased \$25.1 million in 2007 compared to 2006 due to an increase in earnings of \$63.5 million and an increased tax rate. Income tax expense increased \$20.2 million in 2006 compared to 2005. This change was due to an increase in income before income taxes of \$71.1 million off-set by a decrease in the effective tax rate for the year. The effective tax rate was 33.2% for 2007, 29.8% for 2006 and 32.0 % for 2005. The increase in the tax rate for 2007 was due to additional accrual for an ongoing tax uncertainty in one of our taxing jurisdictions. In 2006, we released approximately \$6.1 million of the valuation allowance due to an increase in tax profits which was primarily offset by an increase in our provision for tax controversies in various jurisdictions.

### **Discontinued Operations**

As a result of the sale of our seismic business in April 2004, we recorded a loss for discontinued operations totaling \$15.7 million, net of tax. This loss included charges relating to the impairment of goodwill, certain intangible assets and other long-lived assets and a charge to the provision for doubtful accounts, as well as other working capital adjustments. In 2005, we finalized the terms under the contract for sale of the business through a negotiated payment of \$0.5 million, net of taxes.

**Segment Analysis**

The following charts and tables summarize the operating results for our three complementary business segments.



**Segment Revenues**

(dollars in thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2007	% Change	2006	% Change	2005	
Reservoir Description	\$ 374,455	18.8%	\$ 315,068	12.1%	\$ 280,979	
Production Enhancement	244,830	9.8%	223,056	26.8%	175,894	
Reservoir Management	51,255	36.4%	37,565	41.3%	26,594	
Total Revenues	\$ 670,540	16.5%	\$ 575,689	19.1%	\$ 483,467	

**Segment Operating Income**

(dollars in thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2007	% Change	2006	% Change	2005	
Reservoir Description <sup>1</sup>	\$ 99,864	72.0%	\$ 58,049	55.5%	\$ 37,341	
Production Enhancement	68,900	19.8%	57,494	89.0%	30,413	
Reservoir Management	14,650	74.8%	8,381	107.7%	4,035	
Corporate and other <sup>2</sup>	434	NM <sup>3</sup>	(367)	NM <sup>3</sup>	(10,858)	
Operating Income	\$ 183,848	48.8%	\$ 123,557	102.8%	\$ 60,931	

- 1) 2007 results include a \$10.2 million gain from sale of an asset.
- 2) "Corporate and other" represents those items that are not directly relating to a particular segment.
- 3) "NM" means not meaningful.

**Segment Operating Income Margins<sup>1</sup>**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007 Margin	2006 Margin	2005 Margin
Reservoir Description	26.7%	18.4%	13.3%
Production Enhancement	28.1%	25.8%	17.3%
Reservoir Management	28.6%	22.3%	15.2%
Total Company	27.4%	21.5%	12.6%

1) Calculated by dividing "Operating Income" by "Revenue".

### ***Reservoir Description***

Revenues for our Reservoir Description segment increased by 18.8% in 2007 compared to 2006, and grew 12.1% in 2006 compared to 2005. These revenue increases resulted from unprecedented demand for our reservoir rock and especially for our reservoir fluids characterization services that include the analyses of crude oils, natural gases, reservoir formation waters, and petroleum products. As in 2005, revenues for 2006 were also positively impacted by increased demand for our fluid characterization services in Europe and the U.S.

Operating income and operating income margin for the Reservoir Description segment increased due to continued growth of higher value-added and consequently higher margin products which resulted in increases in margins throughout the majority of the regions.

### ***Production Enhancement***

Revenues for our Production Enhancement business segment grew 9.8% in 2007 compared to 2006, primarily due to the increased acceptance of patented products and services, but was offset slightly by the softer business climate in North America. Revenues for our Production Enhancement business segment grew 26.8% in 2006 compared to 2005, primarily due to the acceptance of recently introduced products and services coupled with a continued expansion in global drilling activities in 2006. With the increase in drilling activities, demand for our well perforating and completion products and diagnostic services has also increased, facilitated by the continued improvements in our technologies such as the SpectraChem™ and SuperHERO™.

Operating income for this segment increased to \$68.9 million in 2007 from \$57.5 million in 2006, an increase of 19.8%. Operating income increased 89.0% to \$57.5 million in 2006, up from \$30.4 million in 2005. These continued improvements were due primarily to increased sales of higher-margin services and products including new enhanced recovery technology, such as SpectraScan™ and SpectraChem™. Also, higher-margin GTX-SPAN™ casing patches and SuperHERO™ perforating charges and gun systems increased with global demand, while improvements in manufacturing efficiencies resulted in higher productivity per employee and lower overall costs per unit. Additionally, the demand for our technology in fracture diagnostics continued to increase as drilling activity increased in unconventional gas reservoirs.

### ***Reservoir Management***

Revenues for our Reservoir Management segment increased by 36.4% in 2007 compared to 2006 and 41.3% in 2006 compared to 2005. The continued increase was due to higher revenue for multi-client reservoir studies, especially studies pertaining to unconventional gas reservoirs, and increased international demand for our reservoir monitoring systems. Significant studies in 2007 and 2006 were Reservoir Characterization and Production Properties of Gas Shales and Geological, Petrophysical, and Geomechanical Properties of Tight Gas Sands and several other proprietary studies.

Operating income for this segment increased 74.8% in 2007 compared to 2006 and 107.7% in 2006 compared to 2005 primarily due to incremental margins earned from the continued expansion of the multi-client reservoir study sales.

### ***Liquidity and Capital Resources***

#### ***General***

We have historically financed our activities through cash on hand, cash flows from operations, bank credit facilities, equity financing and the issuance of debt. Cash flow from operating activities provides the primary source of funds to finance operating needs, capital expenditures and our share repurchase program. If necessary, we supplement this cash flow with borrowings under bank credit facilities to finance some capital expenditures and business acquisitions. As we are a Netherlands holding company, we conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. Our cash flow is largely dependent upon the ability of our subsidiaries to pay cash dividends or otherwise distribute or advance funds to us.

We utilize the non-GAAP financial measure of free cash flow to evaluate our cash flows and results of operations. Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations before the impact of the debt prepayment charge, less capital expenditures. Management believes that free cash flow provides useful information to investors as it represents the cash, in excess

of capital expenditures, available to operate the business and fund non-discretionary obligations. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

		Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2005
<b>Free Cash Flow Calculation</b>			
Net cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations	\$ 125,695	\$ 120,305	\$ 74,778
Add: debt prepayment charge	–	–	6,012
Less: capital expenditures	(23,827)	(24,415)	(19,095)
Free cash flow	\$ 101,868	\$ 95,890	\$ 61,695

The increase in free cash flow in 2007 compared to 2006 and 2005 was due to an increase in cash provided by operating activities primarily as a result of higher net income. Working capital was \$122.7 million and \$136.6 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

#### Cash Flows

The following table summarizes cash flows from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

		Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2005
<b>Continuing Operations</b>			
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 125,695	\$ 120,305	\$ 74,778
Investing activities	(19,975)	(23,595)	(16,364)
Financing activities	(134,326)	(56,230)	(60,701)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (28,606)	\$ 40,480	\$ (2,287)

The increase in cash flow from operating activities in 2007 compared to 2006 was primarily due to an increase in net income and accrued expenses, offset by an increase in accounts receivable, prepaid and other current assets and gain on the sale of assets. The increase in cash flow from operating activities in 2006 compared to 2005 was primarily due to an increase in net income, offset by a decrease in accounts receivable and accrued expenses.

Cash flow used in investing activities decreased \$3.6 million in 2007 over 2006 due to increased proceeds received from disposal of property offset by acquisitions made throughout the year. Cash flow used in investing activities increased \$7.2 million in 2006 over 2005 due to an increase in capital expenditures for 2006 and a lower level of proceeds received from disposal of property. Capital expenditures made in 2006 were for replacement of in-place equipment and for growth through additional equipment and instrumentation in growing markets.

Cash flow used in financing activities in 2007 increased \$78.1 million compared to 2006 due mainly to our convertible note offering and associated transactions in 2006. Cash flow used in financing activities in 2006 was comparable to 2005 but decreased slightly overall. In November 2006, we issued \$300 million of exchangeable notes, and in connection with this transaction we purchased a call option hedge on the notes and issued a warrant on our stock. These transactions net of the debt financing costs generated cash flow of approximately \$263.3 million. The net proceeds received from these transactions were primarily used on other financing activities, such as paying off the \$100 million outstanding balance of our existing credit facility and to repurchase 3,837,372 of our common shares at a cost of \$251.1 million which was \$69.3 million more than 2007 and \$209.6 million more than 2005. Additionally, cash received from exercised stock options and the tax benefit received from stock-based payments was \$26.3 million greater in 2007 as compared to 2006 and \$12.9 million greater in 2006 as compared to 2005.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, we repurchased 1,814,957 shares of our common stock for an aggregate amount of \$181.8 million, or an average price of \$100.17 per share. Subsequent to year end, we have repurchased the 249,603 shares at a cost of \$28.4 million. The repurchase of shares in the open market is at the discretion of management pursuant to shareholder authorization. We regard these treasury shares as a temporary investment which may be used to finance future acquisitions. However, under the Dutch Commercial Code (“DCC”), we can only hold a maximum of 10% of our issued shares in treasury. Therefore, it may be necessary to cancel some or all of these shares to remain in compliance with the DCC. During 2007, we cancelled 4,183,347 of our repurchased shares, with a cost of \$354.8 million pursuant to the shareholder authorization granted at our annual shareholder meeting held in April 2007. Additionally at the meeting, we were authorized to continue our share repurchase program of up to 10% of our issued common shares through October 2, 2008. We believe this share repurchase program has been beneficial to our shareholders. Our share price has increased from \$8.05 per share in 2002, when we began to repurchase shares, to \$124.72 per share on December 31, 2007, an increase of over 1449%.

#### *Credit Facilities and Available Future Liquidity*

In November 2006, Core Laboratories LP, a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Laboratories N.V., issued \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2011 (the “Notes”) to qualified institutional buyers. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.25% per year and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Core Laboratories N.V. The Notes are exchangeable into shares of Core Laboratories N.V. under certain circumstances at an initial conversion rate of 10.5533 per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. Upon exchange, holders will receive cash up to the principal amount, and any excess exchange value will be delivered in Core Laboratories N.V. common shares. On December 22, 2006 we filed a registration statement on Form S-3, which became effective pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; to register the resale of the Notes and shares received in exchange for the Notes. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.25% per year payable semiannually on May 6 and November 6 of each year, beginning on May 6, 2007.

We maintain a revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”). In November, 2006, we amended this facility to decrease the aggregate borrowing commitment from \$125.0 million to \$100.0 million, and added an option to increase the commitment under the credit facility to \$150.0 million, if certain conditions are met. The Credit Facility bears interest at variable rates from LIBOR plus 0.5% to a maximum of LIBOR plus 1.125%. Any outstanding balance under Credit Facility matures when it is due in December 2010 and only requires bi-annual interest payments until maturity. These interest payments are based on the interest period selected. Our available borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2007 was \$89.8 million. Our available capacity is reduced by outstanding unsecured letters of credit and performance guarantees and bonds totaling \$10.2 million at December 31, 2007 relating to certain projects in progress.

The terms of the Credit Facility require us to meet certain financial covenants, including, but not limited to, certain operational and minimum equity and cash flow ratios. We believe that we are in compliance with all such covenants contained in our credit agreement. All of our material wholly owned subsidiaries are guarantors or co-borrowers under the Credit Facility.

In July 1999, we issued \$75.0 million in senior notes (“Senior Notes”), which bore interest at an average fixed rate of 8.16%. On December 29, 2005, we repurchased all of our outstanding Senior Notes, in accordance with the Note and Guarantee Agreement, for face value plus accrued and unpaid interest and a make-whole premium as prescribed in the Senior Note agreement. Such redemption was completed on December 29, 2005 and was funded utilizing a combination of excess cash and borrowings under the Credit Facility. The total cash paid in connection with the repurchase was \$76.4 million of which \$68.0 million related to the principal amount of the Senior Notes, \$2.4 million related to the accrued interest and \$6.0 million for a make-whole premium which is included in “Debt Prepayment Charge” in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In addition to our repayment commitments under our credit facilities and the Notes, we have capital lease obligations relating to the purchase of equipment, and non-cancelable operating lease arrangements under which we lease property including land, buildings, office equipment and vehicles.

The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations under these arrangements (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
<b>Contractual Obligations:</b>					
Long-term debt <sup>1</sup>	\$ 303,024	\$ 3,024	\$ –	\$ 300,000	\$ –
Capital leases	3	3	–	–	–
Operating leases	26,858	7,208	8,289	4,964	6,397
Pension and other <sup>2</sup>	1,860	1,860	–	–	–
Total contractual obligations	\$ 331,745	\$ 12,095	\$ 8,289	\$ 304,964	\$ 6,397

1) Not included in the above balances are anticipated cash payments for interest of \$0.8 million a year for 2008-2011 for a total of \$3.2 million.

2) Our Dutch pension plan requires annual employer contributions. Amounts payable in the future will be based on future workforce factors which cannot be projected beyond one year.

We have no significant purchase commitments or similar obligations outstanding at December 31, 2007. Not included in the table above are uncertain tax positions that we have accrued for at December 31, 2007.

We had tax net operating loss carry-forwards in various tax jurisdictions of approximately \$30.5 million at December 31, 2007. If unused, those carry-forwards which are subject to expiration may expire during the years 2008 through 2025. For 2007, \$0.1 million of operating loss carry-forwards which carried a full valuation allowance expired unused. Although we cannot assure that these operating loss carry-forwards will be utilized, we anticipate that we will have sufficient taxable income in future years to allow us to fully utilize the carry-forwards that are not subject to a valuation allowance as of December 31, 2007.

We expect our investment in capital expenditures to be approximately \$25 million in 2008. In addition, we plan to continue to repurchase our common shares on the open market through our stock repurchase program. Our ability to continue this repurchase program depends on, among other things, market conditions and our ability to generate free cash flow.

Our ability to maintain and increase our operating income and cash flows is largely dependent upon continued investing activities. We believe our future cash flows from operating activities, supplemented by our borrowing capacity under existing facilities and our ability to issue additional equity should be sufficient to meet our contractual obligations, capital expenditures, working capital needs and to finance future acquisitions.

### Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“FAS”) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (“FAS 157”). FAS 157 introduces a new definition of fair value, a fair value hierarchy and new disclosures of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. FAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. On February 12, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB No. 157 (“FAS 157-2”). The FSP amends FAS 157, to delay the effective date of FAS 157 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The FSP defers the effective date of FAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of the FSP. We expect the adoption of FAS 157 will not have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (“FAS 159”). Under FAS 159, companies can elect to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. In addition, FAS 159 establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. FAS 159 is effective at the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007 and is to be applied prospectively, unless the entity elects early adoption. We expect the adoption of FAS 159 will not have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (“FAS 141R”) which replaces FAS No. 141, Business Combination. FAS 141R retains the fundamental requirements of FAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business

combination. In addition, FAS 141R's scope is broader in that it applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. FAS 141R is effective on a prospective basis for all business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period subsequent to December 15, 2008 and early adoption is not allowed. We are currently evaluating the effects that FAS 141R may have on any future business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51 (“FAS 160”). FAS 160 requires companies with noncontrolling interests to disclose such interests clearly as a portion of equity separate from the parent's equity and the amount of consolidated net income attributable to these noncontrolling interests must also be clearly presented on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. In addition, when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary will be initially measured at fair value and recorded as a gain or loss. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the effects that FAS 160 may have on our financial position and results of operations.

### ***Forward-Looking Statements***

This Form 10-K and the documents incorporated in this Form 10-K by reference contain forward-looking statements. These “forward-looking statements” are based on an analysis of currently available competitive, financial and economic data and our operating plans. They are inherently uncertain and investors should recognize that events and actual results could turn out to be significantly different from our expectations. By way of illustration, when used in this document, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate,” “project,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “predict” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. You are cautioned that actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us or our management, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us and the industry in which we and Core Lab operate, including, among other things:

- our ability to continue to develop or acquire new and useful technology;
- the realization of anticipated synergies from acquired businesses and future acquisitions;
- our dependence on one industry, oil and gas, and the impact of commodity prices on the expenditure levels of our customers;
- competition in the markets we serve;
- the risks and uncertainties attendant to adverse industry, political, economic and financial market conditions, including stock prices, government regulations, interest rates and credit availability;
- unsettled political conditions, war, civil unrest, currency controls and governmental actions in the numerous countries in which we operate;
- changes in the price of oil and natural gas;
- integration of acquired businesses; and
- the effects of industry consolidation.

Our businesses depend, to a large degree, on the level of spending by oil and gas companies for exploration, development and production activities. Therefore, a sustained increase or decrease in the price of natural gas or oil, which could have a material impact on exploration, development and production activities, could also materially affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The above description of risks and uncertainties is by no means all-inclusive, but is designed to highlight what we believe are important factors to consider. For a more detailed description of risk factors, please see “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Form 10-K, our reports and registration statements filed from time to time with the SEC.

All forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K are based on information available to us on the date of this Form 10-K. We do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements that we may make in this Form 10-K or other documents, reports, filings or press releases, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

## ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### *Market Risk*

We are exposed to market risk, which is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market prices and rates. We have not entered, or intend to enter, into derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes. We do not believe that our exposure to market risks, which are primarily related to interest rate changes, is material.

### *Interest Rate Risk*

From time to time, we are exposed to interest rate risk on our Credit Facility debt, which carries a variable interest rate. At December 31, 2007, we had no variable rate debt outstanding.

### *Foreign Currency Risk*

We operate in a number of international areas which exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate risk. We do not currently hold or issue forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes. (A foreign exchange contract is an agreement to exchange different currencies at a given date and at a specified rate.) Foreign exchange gains and losses are the result of fluctuations in the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies and are included in other expense (income) in the statements of operations. We recognize foreign exchange gains or losses in countries where the US dollar has fluctuated against the local currency based on our net monetary asset or liability position denominated in that local currency. Foreign exchange gains and losses are summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	2007	2006	2005
<b>Losses (gains) by currency</b>			
Canadian Dollar	\$ (637)	\$ (211)	\$ (147)
Euro	(374)	(389)	279
Russian Ruble	(562)	(295)	236
Other currencies	160	(548)	1,251
Total losses (gains)	\$ (1,413)	\$ (1,443)	\$ 1,619

### *Credit Risk*

Our financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. All cash and cash equivalents are on deposit at commercial banks or investment firms. Our trade receivables are with a variety of domestic, international and national oil and gas companies. Management considers this credit risk to be limited due to the creditworthiness and financial resources of these financial institutions and companies.

## ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For the financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8, see Part IV "Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules."

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

None.



## ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

### ***Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

Our management, under the supervision of and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and such information is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our system of internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. Further, the design of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

### ***Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our 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.

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.

Our management, under the supervision of and with the participation of our Chief Executive Office and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment using these criteria, our management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

The effectiveness of our 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 appears herein.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm who audited the financial statements included in this Form 10-K, has issued a report on our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

### ***Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

There was no change in our system of internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION**

None.

**PART III**

The information required by Part III (Items 10 through 14) is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed in connection with our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act. We expect to file our definitive proxy statement with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the year ended December 31, 2007.

**PART IV**

**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

**(a) Financial Statements**

1. The following reports, financial statements and schedules are filed herewith on the pages indicated:

	<b>Page</b>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP .....	35
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 .....	36
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 .....	37
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 .....	38
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 .....	39
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements .....	40
2. Financial Statement Schedule	
Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Account .....	68

**(b) Exhibits**

The following exhibits are incorporated by reference to the filing indicated or are filed herewith.

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Exhibit Title</i>	<i>Incorporated by Reference from the Following Documents</i>
3.1	— Articles of Association of the Company, as amended (including English translation)	Form F-1, September 20, 1995 (File No. 000-26710)
3.2	— Amendments to the Articles of Association of Core Laboratories N.V.	Proxy Statement dated May 17, 2006 for Annual Meeting of Shareholders
4.1	— Form of certificate representing Common Shares	Form 10-K, March 31, 1999 (File No. 000-26710)
4.2	— Purchase Agreement, dated October 31, 2006 among Core Laboratories LP, Core Laboratories N.V., Lehman Brothers Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC	Form 8-K, November 6, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.3	— Indenture, dated November 6, 2006, among Core Laboratories LP, as Issuer, Core Laboratories N.V., as guarantor, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, including the form of 0.25% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2011	Form 8-K, November 6, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.4	— Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2006, among Core Laboratories LP, Core Laboratories N.V., Lehman Brothers Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC	Form 8-K, November 6, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.5	— Note Hedge Confirmation, dated October 31, 2006, among Core Laboratories LP, and Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc.	Form 8-K, November 6, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.6	— Warrant Confirmation, dated October 31, 2006 among Core Laboratories N.V. and Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc.	Form 8-K, November 6, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.7	— Amendment to Note Hedge Confirmation, dated November 15, 2006, among Core Laboratories LP, and Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc.	Form 8-K, November 20, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
4.8	— Amendment to Warrant Confirmation, dated November 15, 2006 among Core Laboratories N.V. and Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc.	Form 8-K, November 20, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
10.1	— Core Laboratories N.V. 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective as of May 29, 1997)	Proxy Statement dated April 28, 1997 for Annual Meeting of Shareholders
10.2	— Form of Indemnification Agreement to be entered into by the Company and certain of its directors and officers	Form F-1, September 20, 1995 (File No. 33-96466)
10.3	— Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories, Inc., Core Laboratories (U.K.) Limited, Bankers Trust Company, NationsBank, N.A. and the Bank Group, dated as of July 18, 1997	Form S-3, October 31, 1997 (File No. 333-392655)

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Exhibit Title</i>	<i>Incorporated by Reference from the Following Documents</i>
10.4	— Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan effective as of January 1, 1998 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, March 31, 1998 (File No. 000-26710)
10.5	— Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for John D. Denson effective January 1, 1999 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, August 16, 1999 (File No. 001-14273)
10.6	— Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Monty L. Davis effective January 1, 1999 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, August 16, 1999 (File No. 001-14273)
10.7	— Amendment to Core Laboratories Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan filed January 1, 1998, effective July 29, 1999 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, August 16, 1999 (File No. 001-14273)
10.8	— Note and Guarantee Agreement by Core Laboratories, Inc. for Guaranteed Senior Notes, Series A, and Guaranteed Senior Notes, Series B, dated as of July 22, 1999	Form 10-Q, August 16, 1999 (File No. 001-14273)
10.9	— First Amendment to Core Laboratories N.V. 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective as of May 29, 1997)	Form 10-K, March 15, 2001 (File No. 001-14273)
10.10	— Form of Restated Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and David Michael Demshur dated as of December 31, 2001 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, March 25, 2002 (File No. 001-14273)
10.11	— Form of Restated Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Richard Lucas Bergmark dated as of December 31, 2001 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, March 25, 2002 (File No. 001-14273)
10.12	— Form of Restated Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and John David Denson dated as of December 31, 2001 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, March 25, 2002 (File No. 001-14273)
10.13	— Form of Restated Employment Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Monty Lee Davis dated as of December 31, 2001 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, March 25, 2002 (File No. 001-14273)
10.14	— Form of Executive Share Matching Restricted Share Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and David Demshur dated as of June 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, April 4, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.15	— Form of Executive Share Matching Restricted Share Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Richard Bergmark dated as of June 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, April 4, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.16	— Form of Executive Share Matching Restricted Share Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and John Denson dated as of June 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, April 4, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.17	— Form of Executive Share Matching Restricted Share Agreement between Core Laboratories N.V. and Monty Davis dated as of June 1, 2002 <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, April 4, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Exhibit Title</i>	<i>Incorporated by Reference from the Following Documents</i>
10.18	— Amendment to Core Laboratories N.V. 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as Amended and Restated Effective as of May 29, 1997)	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.19	— Amendment to Core Laboratories Supplement Executive Retirement Plan <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.20	— Amendment to Restated Employment Agreement dated December 31, 2001 between Core Laboratories N.V. and David Demshur <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.21	— Amendment to Restated Employment Agreement dated December 31, 2001 between Core Laboratories N.V. and Richard L. Bergmark <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.22	— Amendment to Restated Employment Agreement dated December 31, 2001 between Core Laboratories N.V. and Monty L. Davis <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.23	— Amendment to Restated Employment Agreement dated December 31, 2001 between Core Laboratories N.V. and John D. Denson <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-Q, May 15, 2003 (File No. 001-14273)
10.24	— Summary of Director Compensation	Filed Herewith
10.25	— Form of Restricted Share Award Program Agreement	Form 8-K, September 8, 2004 (File No. 001-14273)
10.26	— Form of Performance Share Award Restricted Share Agreement (ROE Based)	Form 8-K, September 8, 2004 (File No. 001-14273)
10.27	— Form of Performance Share Award Restricted Share Agreement (Restated)	Form 8-K, September 8, 2004 (File No. 001-14273)
10.28	— Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories LP, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., JP Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, dated as of March 24, 2005	Form 10-Q, May 4, 2005 (File No. 001-14273)
10.29	— Form of Restricted Share Award Program Agreement (File No. 001-14273)	Form 10-Q, May 4, 2005
10.30	— Form of Performance Share Award Restricted Share Agreement (ROE Based)	Form 10-Q, May 4, 2005 (File No. 001-14273)
10.31	— First Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories LP, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., JP Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, dated as of December 20, 2005	Form 8-K, December 23, 2005 (File No. 001-14273)

<i>Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Exhibit Title</i>	<i>Incorporated by Reference from the Following Documents</i>
10.32	— Core Laboratories N.V. 2006 Nonemployee Director Stock Incentive Plan	Proxy Statement dated May 17, 2006 for Annual Meeting of Shareholders
10.33	— Second Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories LP JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., JP Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, dated as of July 7, 2006	Form 8-K, November 7, 2006 (File No. 001-14273),
10.34	— Third Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories LP, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., JP Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, dated as of November 6, 2006	Form 8-K, November 7, 2006 (File No. 001-14273)
10.35	— Form of Director Performance Share Award Restricted Share Agreement (ROE Based) <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, February 20, 2007 (File No. 001-14273)
10.36	— Form of Restricted Share Award Program Agreement <sup>1</sup>	Form 10-K, February 20, 2007 (File No. 001-14273)
10.37	— Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Core Laboratories N.V., Core Laboratories LP, Bank of America, N.A., and Banc of America Securities LLC, dated as of January 22, 2008	Form 8-K, January 23, 2008 (File No. 001-14273)
21.1	— Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Filed Herewith
23.1	— Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	Filed Herewith
31.1	— Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith
31.2	— Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith
32.1	— Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished Herewith
32.2	— Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished Herewith

1) *Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.*

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**CORE LABORATORIES N.V.**  
**By its sole managing director,**  
**Core Laboratories International B.V.**

Date: February 21, 2008

By: /s/ JAN WILLEM SODDERLAND

*Jan Willem Sodderland*  
 Managing Director of  
 Core Laboratories International B.V.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated, on the 21st day of February 2008.

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Title</i>
<u>/s/ DAVID M. DEMSHUR</u> <i>David M. Demshur</i>	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ RICHARD L. BERGMARK</u> <i>Richard L. Bergmark</i>	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ C. BRIG MILLER</u> <i>C. Brig Miller</i>	Chief Accounting Officer
<u>/s/ JOSEPH R. PERNA</u> <i>Joseph R. Perna</i>	Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ JACOBUS SCHOUTEN</u> <i>Jacobus Schouten</i>	Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ RENE R. JOYCE</u> <i>Rene R. Joyce</i>	Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ MICHAEL C. KEARNEY</u> <i>Michael C. Kearney</i>	Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ D. JOHN OGREN</u> <i>D. John Ogren</i>	Supervisory Director
<u>/s/ ALEXANDER VRIESENDORP</u> <i>Alexander Vriesendorp</i>	Supervisory Director



## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

### To the Supervisory Board of Directors and Shareholders of Core Laboratories N.V.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Core Laboratories N.V. (a Netherlands corporation) and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the 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 index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) 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, the 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 Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A of Part II of this Form 10-K. 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 integrated audits. 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 Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share based payments effective January 1, 2006, in accordance with SFAS 123(R). Additionally, as discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for defined benefit pension plans effective December 31, 2006, in accordance with SFAS 158. Furthermore, as discussed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed the manner in which it accounts for uncertainty in income taxes effective January 1, 2007, in accordance with FIN 48.

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Houston, Texas  
February 21, 2008

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31,

*(In thousands, except share and per share data)*

2007                      2006

**ASSETS**

## CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,617	\$ 54,223
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,199 and \$4,340 at 2007 and 2006, respectively	137,231	112,055
Inventories, net	29,363	30,199
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	28,488	29,075
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>220,699</b>	<b>225,552</b>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	93,038	87,734
INTANGIBLES, net	7,040	6,602
GOODWILL	138,800	132,618
DEFERRED TAX ASSET	26,024	33,032
OTHER ASSETS	19,189	15,677
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 504,790</b>	<b>\$ 501,215</b>

**LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

## CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 3,027	\$ 2,762
Accounts payable	39,861	37,460
Accrued payroll and related costs	25,689	24,707
Taxes other than payroll and income	8,820	8,714
Unearned revenues	9,130	6,853
Other accrued expenses	11,513	8,424
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>98,040</b>	<b>88,920</b>
LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS	300,000	300,002
DEFERRED COMPENSATION	14,080	10,413
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	29,041	28,598
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
MINORITY INTEREST	1,486	1,446

## SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

Preference shares, EUR 0.04 par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common shares, EUR 0.04 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 23,080,949 issued and 23,065,949 outstanding at 2007 and 25,608,511 issued and 23,225,121 outstanding at 2006	1,300	1,450
Additional paid-in capital	-	23,182
Retained earnings	62,496	224,110
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	226	(2,072)
Treasury shares (at cost), 15,000 at 2007 and 2,383,390 at 2006	(1,879)	(174,834)
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>62,143</b>	<b>71,836</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 504,790</b>	<b>\$ 501,215</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
REVENUES:			
Services	\$ 508,046	\$ 430,118	\$ 367,401
Sales	162,494	145,571	116,066
	<b>670,540</b>	575,689	483,467
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Cost of services, exclusive of depreciation shown below	336,155	300,663	277,423
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation shown below	113,036	106,436	90,700
General and administrative expenses	33,837	33,082	37,846
Depreciation	18,791	16,891	15,938
Amortization	685	384	438
Other expense (income), net	(15,812)	(5,324)	191
OPERATING INCOME	<b>183,848</b>	123,557	60,931
Debt prepayment charge	—	—	6,012
Interest expense	2,551	5,805	8,277
Income before income tax expense	<b>181,297</b>	117,752	46,642
Income tax expense	60,192	35,090	14,925
Income from continuing operations	<b>121,105</b>	82,662	31,717
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax benefit of \$285 in 2005)	—	—	(506)
NET INCOME	<b>\$ 121,105</b>	\$ 82,662	\$ 31,211
EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION:			
Basic earnings per share before loss from discontinued operations	\$ 5.15	\$ 3.29	\$ 1.22
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.02)
Basic earnings per share	<b>\$ 5.15</b>	\$ 3.29	\$ 1.20
Diluted earnings per share before loss from discontinued operations	\$ 4.96	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.13
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share	<b>\$ 4.96</b>	\$ 3.07	\$ 1.11
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	<b>23,537</b>	25,157	26,038
Diluted	<b>24,408</b>	26,888	28,008

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.*

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Shares		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deferred Compensation	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock		Total Shareholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Par Value					Number of Shares	Amount	
<i>(In thousands, except share data)</i>									
BALANCE, December 31, 2004	28,038,787	\$ 484	\$ 123,332	\$ (2,486)	\$ 110,237	\$ -	1,836,941	\$ (41,271)	\$ 190,296
Stock options exercised, net									
of capital taxes	655,255	8	8,207	-	-	-	-	-	8,215
Stock-based awards issued	385,753	5	9,235	-	-	-	-	-	9,240
Stock-based compensation	-	-	11,300	(3,740)	-	-	-	-	7,560
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	5,286	-	-	-	-	5,286
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	-	-	3,895	-	-	-	-	-	3,895
Repurchases of common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,468,515	(41,446)	(41,446)
Cancellation of common shares	(2,282,441)	(23)	(52,137)	-	-	-	(2,282,441)	52,160	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	31,211	-	-	-	31,211
BALANCE, December 31, 2005	26,797,354	474	103,832	(940)	141,448	-	1,023,015	(30,557)	214,257
Stock options exercised, net									
of capital taxes	1,023,754	20	14,833	-	-	-	-	-	14,853
Stock-based awards issued	264,400	3	4,803	-	-	-	-	-	4,806
Reclassification in connection with adoption of SFAS 123R	-	-	(940)	940	-	-	-	-	-
Tax benefit of stock options Exercised	-	-	6,255	-	-	-	-	-	6,255
Repurchases of common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,837,372	(251,088)	(251,088)
Change in par value effective	-	977	(977)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of call options	-	-	(86,250)	-	-	-	-	-	(86,250)
Sale of warrants	-	-	56,500	-	-	-	-	-	56,500
Tax benefit from purchase of call options	-	-	31,913	-	-	-	-	-	31,913
Cancellation of common shares	(2,476,997)	(24)	(106,787)	-	-	-	(2,476,997)	106,811	-
Adjustment to initially adopt SFAS 158, net of \$709 tax	-	-	-	-	-	(2,072)	-	-	(2,072)
Net income	-	-	-	-	82,662	-	-	-	82,662
BALANCE, December 31, 2006	25,608,511	1,450	23,182	-	224,110	(2,072)	2,383,390	(174,834)	71,836
Stock options exercised, net									
of capital taxes	1,426,135	76	18,378	-	-	-	-	-	18,454
Stock-based awards issued	229,650	12	4,655	-	-	-	-	-	4,667
Tax benefit of stock-based awards issued	-	-	28,936	-	-	-	-	-	28,936
Initial adoption of FIN 48	-	-	-	-	(3,341)	-	-	-	(3,341)
Repurchases of common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814,957	(181,812)	(181,812)
Cancellation of common shares	(4,183,347)	(238)	(75,151)	-	(279,378)	-	(4,183,347)	354,767	-
Comprehensive income:									
Adjustment of unrecognized pension actuarial gain, net of \$768 tax	-	-	-	-	-	2,244	-	-	2,244
Amortization of prior service cost and transition asset, net of \$21 tax	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	54
Net income	-	-	-	-	121,105	-	-	-	121,105
Total comprehensive income									123,403
BALANCE, December 31, 2007	23,080,949	\$ 1,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,496	\$ 226	15,000	\$ (1,879)	\$ 62,143

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(In thousands)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income	\$ 121,105	\$ 82,662	\$ 31,211
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	–	–	506
Income from continuing operations	121,105	82,662	31,717
Adjustments to reconcile income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net provision for (recoveries of) doubtful accounts	262	623	789
Provision for inventory obsolescence	231	1,495	3,255
Equity in (earnings) loss of affiliates	656	123	(36)
Minority interest	103	120	(57)
Stock-based compensation	4,667	4,806	15,683
Depreciation and amortization	19,476	17,275	16,376
Debt issuance costs amortization and finance charges	1,721	418	685
Gain on sale of assets	(10,354)	(755)	(293)
Gain on the involuntary sale of fixed assets	–	(375)	(875)
Gain on insurance recovery	–	(492)	(334)
Realization of pension obligation	(342)	–	–
Increase in value of life insurance policies	(731)	(484)	(282)
Deferred income taxes	6,101	8,063	81
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(24,721)	(14,803)	(5,331)
Inventories	1,047	(4,138)	(2,988)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(10,178)	(2,216)	1,889
Other assets	22	(59)	2,199
Accounts payable	2,173	6,254	3,926
Accrued expenses	5,663	13,852	4,550
Other long-term liabilities	8,794	7,936	3,824
Net cash provided by operating activities	125,695	120,305	74,778
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Capital expenditures	(23,827)	(24,415)	(19,095)
Patents and other intangibles	(317)	(266)	(103)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(7,338)	–	–
Proceeds from sale of assets	13,789	2,714	3,930
Premiums on life insurance	(2,282)	(1,628)	(1,096)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,975)	(23,595)	(16,364)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Repayment of debt borrowings	(4,246)	(131,478)	(108,766)
Proceeds from debt borrowings	4,516	342,000	82,000
Capital lease obligations	(7)	(26)	(216)
Stock options exercised	18,454	14,853	8,215
Repurchase of common shares	(181,812)	(251,088)	(41,446)
Proceeds from sale of warrants	–	56,500	–
Purchase of exchangeable note hedge	–	(86,250)	–
Debt refinancing costs	(167)	(6,996)	(488)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payments	28,936	6,255	–
Net cash used in financing activities	(134,326)	(56,230)	(60,701)
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(28,606)</b>	<b>40,480</b>	<b>(2,287)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year</b>	<b>54,223</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>16,030</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 25,617</b>	<b>\$ 54,223</b>	<b>\$ 13,743</b>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:</b>			
Cash payments for interest	\$ 738	\$ 4,916	\$ 9,927
Cash payments for income taxes	\$ 29,801	\$ 25,448	\$ 15,898
<b>Non-cash investing and financing activities:</b>			
Financed capital expenditures	\$ –	\$ 2,350	\$ 18
Insurance premium financed	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,412
Common stock issued related to compensation plans	\$ 4,667	\$ 4,806	\$ 9,240

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2007

### 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Core Laboratories N.V. (“Core Laboratories”, “we”, “our” or “us”) is a Netherlands limited liability company. We were established in 1936 and are one of the world’s leading providers of proprietary and patented reservoir description, production enhancement and reservoir management services to the oil and gas industry. These services are directed toward enabling our clients to improve reservoir performance and increase oil and gas recovery from their producing fields. We have over 70 offices in more than 50 countries and have approximately 4,900 employees.

Our business units have been aggregated into three complementary segments which provide products and services for improving reservoir performance and increasing oil and gas recovery from new and existing fields: (1) Reservoir Description, (2) Production Enhancement and (3) Reservoir Management. For a description of product types and services offered by these business segments, see Note 15, Segment Reporting.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### *Principles of Consolidation*

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”), and include the accounts of Core Laboratories and its subsidiaries for which we have a controlling voting interest and/or a controlling financial interest. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The equity method of accounting is used to record our interest in investments in which we have less than a majority interest and do not exercise significant control. We use the cost method to record certain other investments in which we own less than 20% of the outstanding equity and do not exercise significant control. We record minority interest associated with consolidated subsidiaries that are less than 100% owned.

#### *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and utilize our historical experience, as well as various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable in a given circumstance, in order to make these estimates. Actual results could differ from our estimates, as assumptions and conditions change.

The following accounts, among others, require us to use critical estimates and assumptions:

- allowance for doubtful accounts;
- inventory reserves;
- depreciation and amortization;
- pensions and other postretirement benefits;
- stock-based compensation;
- income taxes; and
- long-lived assets, intangibles and goodwill.

Accounting policies relating to these accounts and the nature of these estimates are further discussed under the applicable caption. For each of these critical estimates it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates will occur in the short term which may impact our financial position or results of operations.

### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include all short-term, highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. These items are carried at cost, which approximates market value. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, cash equivalents included time deposits and money market investment accounts.

### *Concentration of Credit Risk*

Our financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk relate primarily to cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. All cash and cash equivalents are on deposit at commercial banks or investment firms with significant financial resources. Our trade receivables are with a variety of domestic, international and national oil and gas companies. We had no clients who provided more than 10% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. We consider our credit risk related to trade accounts receivable to be limited due to the creditworthiness and financial resources of our clients. We evaluate our estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts on an on-going basis throughout the year.

### *Accounts Receivable*

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at their invoiced amounts and do not bear interest. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our clients and monitor collections and payments in order to maintain a provision for estimated uncollectible accounts based on our historical collection experience and our current aging of client receivables outstanding, in addition to client's representations and our understanding of the economic environment in which our clients operate. Based on our review we establish or adjust allowances for specific customers and the accounts receivable as a whole, and recognize expense. When an account is determined to be uncollectible, we charge the receivable to our allowance for doubtful accounts. Our allowance for doubtful accounts totaled \$4.2 million and \$4.3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

### *Inventories*

Inventories consist of manufactured goods, materials and supplies used for sales or services to clients. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value, and are reflected net of valuation reserves. Inventory costs are recorded at standard cost which approximates the first-in, first-out method.

### *Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets*

Prepaid expenses and other current assets are comprised primarily of prepaid insurance, value added taxes and rents. In addition, at December 31, 2006 an asset held for sale with a carrying value of \$3.2 million was included in other current assets.

### *Property, Plant and Equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Allowances for depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Buildings and leasehold improvements	3 – 40 years
Machinery and equipment	3 – 10 years

Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred and major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Cost and accumulated depreciation applicable to assets retired or sold are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in operations.

We review our assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the net book value of property, plant and equipment may not be recovered over its remaining service life. We evaluate our property, plant and equipment for impairment if a triggering event occurs which may indicate that an impairment is probable. Under these circumstances, we compare the sum of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows relating to the asset group, an estimate of realizable value to the carrying value of the assets. If impairment is still indicated, we compare the fair value of the assets, determined using discounted cash flows over the remaining useful life of the asset, to the carrying amount, and recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the fair value exceeds the carrying value. The determination of fair value requires the estimation of future cash flows, and such estimates can change based on market conditions, technological advances in the industry or changes in regulations governing the industry. We recorded no impairment charges relating to property, plant and equipment held for use in continuing operations during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

*Intangibles and Goodwill*

Intangibles include patents, trademarks, and trade names. Intangibles with determinable lives are amortized using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the intangible. Intangibles with indeterminable lives, which consisted primarily of corporate trade names, are evaluated for impairment annually.

We record goodwill as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in acquisitions accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,” we test goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate that a potential impairment has occurred. See Note 7, Goodwill.

*Other Assets*

Other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Cash surrender value of life insurance	\$ 9,527	\$ 6,730
Investments	234	890
Debt issuance costs	5,548	7,102
Pension asset	2,784	–
Other	1,096	955
Total other assets	\$ 19,189	\$ 15,677

Cash surrender value of life insurance and the pension asset relate to postretirement benefit plans. See Note 10, Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans. Investments include our investments in unconsolidated affiliates, accounted for under the equity method, and investments held at cost. We continually evaluate our investments for indicators of a decline in value. If the cost of an investment exceeds its fair value, we evaluate, among other factors, general market conditions, the duration and extent to which the fair value is less than cost and our intent and ability to hold the investment. Once a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary, an impairment charge is recorded in that reporting period to adjust the carrying value of the investment to its current fair value establishing a new cost basis in the investment. The operations of these entities are in-line with those of our core businesses. These entities are not considered special purpose entities nor do we have special off-balance sheet arrangements through these entities. The debt issuance costs are being amortized over the life of the respective debt instruments.

*Income Taxes*

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the asset is recovered or the liability is settled. We include interest and penalties from tax judgments in income tax expense.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes-An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (“FIN 48”) which was issued to create a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure and transition. Accordingly, we record a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax return. We also recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. See Note 9, Income Taxes.

*Comprehensive Income*

Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and other charges or credits to equity that are not the result of transactions with owners. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were no items of comprehensive income except net income. Effective December 31, 2006, we adopted FASB Statement No. 158, Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other



Postretirement Plans, An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (“SFAS 158”) which resulted in us recording accumulated other comprehensive income related to prior service costs and an unrecognized net actuarial loss. See Note 10, Pension And Other Postretirement Benefit Plans.

#### *Revenue Recognition*

Revenues are recognized as services are completed or as product title is transferred. All advance client payments are classified as unearned revenues until services are provided or product title is transferred. We recognize revenue when we determine that the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenues from long-term contracts are recorded as services are rendered in proportion to the work performed. All known or anticipated losses on contracts are provided for currently. Revenues are recorded exclusive of taxes. Training and consulting service revenues are recognized as the services are performed.

#### *Foreign Currencies*

Our functional currency is the U.S. Dollar (“USD”). All inter-company financing, transactions and cash flows of our subsidiaries are transacted in USD. Additionally, certain significant operations transact contractual business denominated in the USD. Accordingly, foreign entities remeasure monetary assets and liabilities to USD at year-end exchange rates, while non-monetary items are measured at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are remeasured at the applicable month-end rate, except for depreciation and amortization and certain components of cost of sales, which are measured at historical rates. For the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we incurred a net remeasurement gain of approximately \$1.4 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, while for the year ended December 31, 2005 we incurred a net remeasurement loss of approximately \$1.6 million. These amounts were included in Other Expense (Income), net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### *Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*

We maintain a defined benefit pension plan for substantially all of our Dutch employees. We account for this plan in accordance with SFAS No. 87, “Employers’ Accounting for Pensions”, SFAS No. 132(R), “Employers’ Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits - An Amendment to FASB Statements No. 87, 88, and 106” and SFAS 158. We adopted SFAS 158 as of December 31, 2006. As required by these pronouncements, we recognize net periodic pension costs associated with this plan in income from current operations and recognize the unfunded status of the plan, if any, as a long-term liability. In addition, we recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic pension cost. The projection of benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets requires the use of assumptions and estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. See Note 10, Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans. Furthermore, we sponsor several defined contribution plans for the benefit of our employees. We expense these contributions in the period the contribution is made.

#### *Stock-Based Compensation*

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS 123R”) using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation expense that we recognized for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 included: (a) compensation expense for all stock-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation”, and (b) compensation expense for all stock-based payments granted on or after January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R. Results from prior periods have not been restated. This statement requires compensation costs relating to share-based payments, including stock options, to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations based on their fair values. The expense is recognized over the requisite service period of the award. We previously recognized expense for stock-based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees”, and related interpretations (“APB 25”). Accordingly, compensation expense was recognized for the excess, if any, of the stock price on the grant date over the option exercise price. No compensation expense was recorded under APB 25 for awards granted under our employee stock option plan as all options issued had exercise prices at least equal to the fair value of the stock on the grant date. The pro forma effects upon net income and earnings per share for stock options are disclosed below per SFAS Statement No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.”

The effect on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R to stock-based employee compensation in the year ended December 31, 2005 is as follows (in thousands, except per share data.):

	Year ended December 31, 2005
Net income:	
As reported	\$ 31,211
Add: stock-based compensation expense included in reported income, net of tax	10,665
Less: stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value method, net of tax	(12,404)
Pro forma	\$ 29,472
Basic earnings per share:	
As reported	\$ 1.20
Pro forma	\$ 1.13
Diluted earnings per share:	
As reported	\$ 1.11
Pro forma	\$ 1.05
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$ 16.96

The determination of the fair value of stock options was estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and required the use of highly subjective assumptions relating to the volatility of our common stock, the expected term that the options would be outstanding and a risk-free rate. We do not include an estimated dividend yield in our calculations, since we have not paid dividends on our common stock historically and do not foresee paying dividends in the future. The following assumptions were used to calculate compensation expense for purposes of these pro forma results:

	New Option Grants 2005
Risk free interest rate	4.6%
Expected volatility	55.2%
Expected lives (in years)	9.18

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we presented all tax benefits for deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options as operating cash flows in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123R requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits for tax deductions in excess of the compensation expense recorded for those options to be classified as financing cash flows.

#### *Earnings Per Share*

We compute basic earnings per common share by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common and potential common share include additional shares in the weighted average share calculations associated with the incremental effect of dilutive employee stock options, restricted stock awards and contingently issuable shares, as determined using the treasury stock method. The following table summarizes the calculation of weighted average common shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share (in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding	23,537	25,157	26,038
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	333	1,477	1,573
Contingent shares	95	151	353
Restricted stock and other	111	103	44
Senior exchangeable notes	332	—	—
Weighted average diluted common and potential common shares outstanding	24,408	26,888	28,008

We exclude the effect of anti-dilutive shares associated with these securities from the calculation of the diluted weighted average shares. If these shares had been included, the impact would have been a decrease in diluted weighted average shares outstanding of 320,000 shares, 0 shares, and 4,000 shares for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

In 2006, we sold warrants that give the holders the right to acquire approximately 3.2 million of our common shares at a strike price of \$127.56 per share. These warrants could have a dilutive impact on our earnings per share if the share price exceeds the strike price of the warrants.

#### *Discontinued Operations*

We account for discontinued operations in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." In 2004, we sold our specialized geophysical and seismic-related assets and business. Based on the sale price and estimates of fair value, we adjusted the related assets to their estimated fair value in 2004 and recognized impairment charges relating to the sale. Historical results for discontinued operations were adjusted to eliminate corporate allocations and inter-company transactions. See Note 17, Discontinued Operations.

#### *Reclassifications*

Certain reclassifications were made to prior year amounts in order to conform to the current year's presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on reported net income for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

### **3. ACQUISITIONS**

In September 2007, we acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Temco, Inc., a Tulsa-based core analysis and reservoir fluids instrument manufacturing business, for \$5.5 million. The acquisition resulted in goodwill of \$3.8 million and intangibles of \$0.8 million which was recorded in the Reservoir Description business segment.

In December 2007, we acquired all of the assets of Entrada Geosciences LLC, a Denver based geological and field services business for \$2.8 million. The acquisition resulted in goodwill of \$2.4 million which has been recorded in the Reservoir Description business segment.

The acquisition of these entities did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheet or Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### **4. INVENTORIES**

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Finished goods	\$ 21,795	\$ 22,930
Parts and materials	6,433	6,031
Work in progress	1,135	1,238
Total inventories	\$ 29,363	\$ 30,199

We include freight costs incurred for shipping inventory to our clients in the Cost of Sales caption in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### **5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

The components of property, plant and equipment were as follows at December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Land	\$ 6,050	\$ 5,905
Building and leasehold improvements	57,270	54,847
Machinery and equipment	144,113	138,314
Total property, plant and equipment	207,433	199,066
Less - accumulated depreciation and amortization	114,395	111,332
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 93,038	\$ 87,734

**6. INTANGIBLES**

The components of intangibles as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

	Original life in years	2007		2006	
		Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization
Acquired trade secrets	3-20	\$ 1,705	\$ 780	\$ 1,514	\$ 539
Acquired patents and trademarks	10	2,901	1,832	2,603	1,657
Agreements not to compete	3-7	1,297	579	810	372
Acquired trade names	30	539	103	392	41
Acquired trade names	Indefinite	3,892	—	3,892	—
Total intangibles		\$ 10,334	\$ 3,294	\$ 9,211	\$ 2,609

Our estimated amortization expense relating to these intangibles for the next five years is summarized in the following table (in thousands):

2008	\$ 655
2009	555
2010	458
2011	319
2012	265

Certain intangibles, primarily relating to trade names, are deemed to have an indefinite life and are not amortized. These intangibles are included in an impairment analysis performed at least annually.

**7. GOODWILL**

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for each business segment for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were as follows (in thousands):

	Reservoir Description	Production Enhancement	Reservoir Management	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 64,950	\$ 64,823	\$ 2,845	\$ 132,618
Goodwill acquired during the year	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2006	64,950	64,823	2,845	132,618
Goodwill acquired during the year	6,182	—	—	6,182
<b>Balance at December 31, 2007</b>	<b>\$ 71,132</b>	<b>\$ 64,823</b>	<b>\$ 2,845</b>	<b>\$ 138,800</b>

In September 2007, we acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Temco, Inc., a Tulsa-based core analysis and reservoir fluids instrument manufacturing business, for \$5.5 million dollars. In December 2007, we acquired all of the assets of Entrada GeoSciences, LLC, a Denver based geological and field services business for \$2.8 million. These acquisitions resulted in goodwill of \$6.2 million and intangibles of \$0.8 million which were recorded in the Reservoir Description business segment. These acquisitions were made in order to acquire non-tangible complimentary technologies and operational processes.

We test goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate a potential impairment. For purposes of this test, we compare the fair value of our reporting units, which are our reportable segments, to their net carrying value as of the balance sheet date, after excluding inter-company transactions and allocating corporate assets to the reportable segments. Fair value is determined by determining the present value of projecting future cash flows discounted at our cost of capital rate. If the carrying value of the reportable segment exceeds the fair value determined, impairment may be indicated. If impairment is indicated, the fair value of the reportable segment would be determined, much like a purchase price allocation under the purchase accounting method prescribed in SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations." Any remaining goodwill would be deemed impaired and charged to income during the period the impairment was identified. We performed this impairment testing at December 31, 2007. No impairment was indicated, and therefore, no impairment has been recorded in 2007. See Note 17, Discontinued Operations.

## 8. DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Debt at December 31, 2007 and 2006 is summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Senior Exchangeable Notes	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Capital lease obligations	3	10
Other indebtedness	3,024	2,754
Total debt and capital lease obligations	303,027	302,764
Less - short-term debt included in other indebtedness	3,024	2,654
Less - current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	3	108
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,002

In November 2006, Core Laboratories LP, a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Laboratories N.V., issued \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2011 (the "Notes") to qualified institutional buyers. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.25% per year and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Core Laboratories N.V. The Notes are exchangeable into shares of Core Laboratories N.V. under certain circumstances at an initial conversion rate of 10.5533 per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. Upon exchange, holders will receive cash up to the principal amount, and any excess exchange value will be delivered in Core Laboratories N.V. common shares. On December 22, 2006 we filed a registration statement on Form S-3, which became effective pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; to register the resale of the Notes and shares received in exchange for the Notes. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.25% per year payable semiannually on May 6 and November 6 of each year, beginning on May 6, 2007.

We maintain a revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). In November, 2006, we amended this facility to decrease the aggregate borrowing commitment from \$125.0 million to \$100.0 million, and added an option to increase the commitment under the credit facility to \$150.0 million, if certain conditions are met. The Credit Facility bears interest at variable rates from LIBOR plus 0.5% to a maximum of LIBOR plus 1.125%. Any outstanding balance under Credit Facility matures when it is due in December 2010 and only requires interest payments until maturity. These interest payments are based on the interest period selected. Our available borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2007 was \$89.8 million. Our available capacity is reduced by outstanding unsecured letters of credit and performance guarantees and bonds totaling \$10.2 million at December 31, 2007 relating to certain projects in progress.

The terms of the Credit Facility require us to meet certain financial covenants, including, but not limited to, certain operational and minimum equity and cash flow ratios. We believe that we are in compliance with all such covenants contained in our credit agreement. All of our material wholly owned subsidiaries are guarantors or co-borrowers under the Credit Facility.

In July 1999, we issued \$75.0 million in senior notes ("Senior Notes"), which bore interest at an average fixed rate of 8.16%. On December 29, 2005, we repurchased all of our outstanding Senior Notes, in accordance with the Note and Guarantee Agreement, for face value plus accrued and unpaid interest and a make-whole premium as prescribed in the Senior Note agreement. Such redemption was completed on December 29, 2005 and was funded utilizing a combination of excess cash and borrowings under the Credit Facility. The total cash paid in connection with the repurchase was \$76.4 million of which \$68.0 million related to the principal amount of the Senior Notes, \$2.4 million related to the accrued interest and \$6.0 million for a make-whole premium which is included in "Debt Prepayment Charge" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Other indebtedness includes approximately \$3.0 million of debt incurred relating to the financing of our corporate insurance.

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations are as follows (in thousands):

2008	\$	3,027
2009		–
2010		–
2011		300,000
2012		–
Thereafter		–
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations		\$ 303,027

### 9. INCOME TAXES

The components of income before income tax expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
United States	\$ 66,191	\$ 39,925	\$ 9,802
Other countries	115,106	77,827	36,840
Operating income before income tax expense	\$ 181,297	\$ 117,752	\$ 46,642

The components of income tax expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
United States	\$ 22,831	\$ 4,212	\$ (100)
Other countries	26,134	19,179	12,717
State and provincial	5,126	3,636	2,227
	54,091	27,027	14,844
Deferred:			
United States	5,599	11,684	4,486
Other countries	584	(3,695)	(4,259)
State and provincial	(82)	74	(146)
Total deferred	6,101	8,063	81
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 60,192	\$ 35,090	\$ 14,925

The differences in income tax expense computed using The Netherlands statutory income tax rate of 25.5% in 2007 and 29.6% in 2006 and 31.5% in 2005 and our income tax expense as reported in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005
Tax at The Netherlands income tax rate	\$ 46,231	\$ 34,855	\$ 14,692
Reserve for pending audit settlement	6,817	–	–
International earnings taxed at rates other than The Netherlands statutory rate	(803)	(506)	(5,598)
Extraterritorial income exclusion benefit	–	(495)	(193)
Non-deductible expenses	2,613	3,593	2,787
Change in valuation allowance	291	(6,067)	1,156
State and provincial taxes	5,043	3,710	2,081
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 60,192	\$ 35,090	\$ 14,925

Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from various temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ 5,673	\$ 9,493
Tax credit carry-forwards	10,225	8,152
Reserves	4,511	3,989
Call option on senior exchangeable notes	24,380	30,849
Other	1,187	806
Total deferred tax assets	45,976	53,289
Valuation allowance	(8,030)	(7,739)
Net deferred tax asset	37,946	45,550
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangibles	(2,019)	(1,535)
Property, plant and equipment	(1,039)	(1,199)
Other	(1,076)	(1,501)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4,134)	(4,235)
Net deferred income taxes	\$ 33,812	\$ 41,315
	2007	2006
Current deferred tax assets	\$ 7,788	\$ 8,283
Long-term deferred tax assets	26,024	33,032
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 33,812	\$ 41,315

At December 31, 2007, we had net operating loss carry-forwards for income tax purposes in various tax jurisdictions of approximately \$30.5 million. Of those carry-forwards that are subject to expiration, they will expire, if unused, over the years 2008 through 2025. During 2007, \$0.1 million of the operating loss carry-forwards which carried a full valuation allowance expired unused. We anticipate that taxable income in future years will allow us to fully utilize the carry-forwards that have not had a valuation allowance provided against them.

In 2006, we recorded a deferred tax asset of \$31.9 million associated with the exchangeable note hedge transaction which will be utilized over the life of the hedge. The offset to the deferred tax asset was recorded in Additional Paid-In Capital.

We file an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states and foreign jurisdictions. We are currently undergoing multiple examinations in various jurisdictions, and the years 1998 through 2006 remain open for examination in various tax jurisdictions in which we operate.

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes-An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("FIN 48"), on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements and requires the impact of a tax position to be recognized in the financial statements if that position is more likely than not of being sustained by the taxing authority. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we

recognized approximately a \$3.3 million increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	2007
Unrecognized tax benefits at January 1,	\$ 13,064
Tax positions, current period	298
Tax positions, prior period	4,584
Settlements with taxing authorities	(75)
Lapse of applicable statute of limitations	(7)
Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31,	\$ 17,864

Changes in our estimate of unrecognized tax benefits would affect our effective tax rate.

Our policy is to record accrued interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions, net of any tax effect, as part of total tax expense for the period. The corresponding liability is carried along with the tax exposure as a non-current payable in Other Long-term Liabilities. We had approximately \$3.5 million accrued for the payment of interest and penalties as of December 31, 2007. In addition, we reclassified \$7.8 million of our accrual for tax uncertainties to current taxes payable based on the amount we expect to pay in the next 12 months. We expect the requirements of FIN 48 will add volatility to our effective tax rate, and therefore our expected income tax expense, in future periods.

During 2007, we recognized tax benefits of \$28.9 million relating to tax deductions in excess of book expense for stock-based compensation awards. These tax benefits are recorded to Additional Paid-in Capital to the extent deductions reduce current taxable income. We expect to record \$5.3 million in Additional Paid-in Capital once we are able to realize the tax benefits related to the vesting of these stock based compensation awards.

## **10. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS**

### *Defined Benefit Plan*

We provide a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of our Dutch employees (“Dutch Plan”) based on years of service and final pay or career average pay, depending on when the employee began participating. Employees are immediately vested in the benefits earned. We funded the future obligations of the Dutch Plan by purchasing investment contracts from a large multi-national insurance company. We make annual premium payments, based upon each employee’s age and current salary, to the insurance company.

In, 2006, we adopted SFAS 158, which requires expanded balance sheet presentation and disclosure for pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans. In prior years, unrecognized net actuarial losses and prior service costs were netted together with the funded status of the Dutch Plan and recorded as a pension asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The underfunded status of the Dutch Plan that is calculated when applying U.S. generally accepted accounting principles is recorded as a liability and is included in Other Long-term Liabilities. In 2007, the funded status of the Dutch Plan became overfunded and asset was recorded in Other Long Term Assets and the liability previously recorded was reversed. The net actuarial loss (gain) and prior service cost which have not been recognized through net periodic pension costs are classified as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.



The following table summarizes the change in the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
<b>Projected Benefit Obligation:</b>		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 23,984	\$ 21,185
Service cost	1,217	1,206
Interest cost	1,115	903
Benefits paid	(387)	(484)
Administrative expenses	(196)	–
Amendments	–	1,702
Actuarial gain, net	(3,773)	(3,150)
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	2,392	2,622
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 24,352	\$ 23,984
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets:</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 23,375	\$ 19,183
Actual gain on plan assets	86	921
Employer contributions	1,730	1,307
Benefits paid	(387)	(484)
Administrative expenses	(196)	–
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	2,528	2,448
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 27,136	\$ 23,375
<b>Over (under)-funded status of the plan at end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 2,784</b>	<b>\$ (609)</b>
<b>Accumulated Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>\$ 19,994</b>	<b>\$ 19,224</b>

The following actuarial assumptions were used to determine the actuarial present value of our projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Weighted average assumed discount rate	5.50%	4.50%
Weighted average rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%

The discount rate used to determine our projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2007 was increased from 4.50% to 5.50%. The increase in the discount rate was consistent with a general increase in long-term interest rates in The Netherlands during 2007. This change in discount rates contributed to a decrease in unrecognized actuarial loss as of December 31, 2007.

Amounts recognized for the Dutch Plan in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 consist of (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Other assets	\$ 2,784	\$ –
Deferred tax asset	–	709
Other long-term liabilities	–	609
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	226	(2,072)

Amounts recognized, net of tax, in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 consist of (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Prior service cost	\$ (1,208)	\$ (1,327)
Transition asset	519	584
Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) and foreign exchange	915	(1,329)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 226	\$ (2,072)

Unrecognized amounts currently recorded to Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income are expected to be recognized as components of next year's net pension benefit cost are \$0.1 million amortization of transition asset and \$0.2 million of prior service cost.

The components of net periodic pension cost under this plan for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 included (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Service cost	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,206
Interest cost	1,115	903
Expected return on plan assets	(1,019)	(875)
Unrecognized pension obligation (asset), net	(90)	139
Prior service cost	165	-
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,373

This net periodic pension cost was calculated using the following assumptions:

	2007	2006
Weighted average assumed discount rate	5.50%	4.50%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	4.25%	4.00%
Weighted average rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%

Plan assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006 consisted of insurance contracts with returns comparable with governmental debt securities. Our expected long-term rate of return assumptions are based on the expected returns on these contracts. Dutch law dictates the minimum requirements for pension funding. Our goal is to meet these minimum funding requirements, while our insurance carrier invests to minimize risks associated with future benefit payments.

Our 2008 minimum funding requirements are expected to be approximately \$1.6 million. Our estimate of future annual contributions is based on current funding requirements, and we believe these contributions will be sufficient to fund the plan. Expected benefit payments under this plan for the next five years are as follows (in thousands):

2008	\$ 468
2009	527
2010	578
2011	679
2012	1,026
Succeeding five years	6,593

#### *Defined Contribution Plans*

We maintain four defined contribution plans (the "Defined Contribution Plans") for the benefit of eligible employees in the United States, Canada, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In accordance with the terms of each plan, we match the required portion of employee contributions up to specified limits and under certain plans, we may make discretionary contributions annually in accordance with the Defined Contribution Plans. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we expensed approximately \$4.6 million, \$3.2 million and \$2.5 million respectively, for our matching and discretionary contributions to the Defined Contribution Plans.

### *Deferred Compensation Arrangements*

We have entered into deferred compensation contracts for certain key employees and an outside director. The benefits under these contracts are fully vested and benefits are paid when the participants attain 65 years of age. The charge to expense for officer deferred compensation in 2007, 2006 and 2005 was approximately \$0.8 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. Life insurance policies with cash surrender values have been purchased for the purpose of funding the deferred compensation contracts.

We have adopted a non-qualified deferred compensation plan that allows certain highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their salary, commission and bonus, as well as the amount of any reductions in their deferrals under the 401(k) Plan, due to certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The plan also provides for employer contributions to be made on behalf of participants equal in amount to certain forfeitures of, and/or reductions in, employer contributions that participants could have received under the 401(k) Plan in the absence of certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. Employer contributions to the deferred compensation plan were \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These employer contributions vest ratably over a period of five years.

Vesting in all employer contributions is accelerated upon the death of the participant or a change in control. Employer contributions under the plans are forfeited upon a participant's termination of employment to the extent they are not vested at that time.

## **11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business.

In 1998, we entered into employment agreements with our four senior executive officers that provided for severance benefits. The present value of the long-term liability for the benefits due upon severing the employment of these employees is approximately \$2.7 million at December 31, 2007.

We do not maintain any off-balance sheet debt or other similar financing arrangements nor have we formed any special purpose entities for the purpose of maintaining off-balance sheet debt.

Scheduled minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases at December 31, 2007, consist of the following (in thousands):

2008	\$ 7,208
2009	4,987
2010	3,302
2011	2,618
2012	2,346
Thereafter	6,397
Total commitments	\$ 26,858

Operating lease commitments relate primarily to rental of equipment and office space. Rental expense for operating leases, including amounts for short-term leases with nominal future rental commitments, was approximately \$11.5 million, \$8.8 million and \$7.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

## **12. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

### *Equity Instruments*

In 2006, Core Laboratories LP entered into an exchangeable note hedge transaction designed to cover, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, the net number of our common shares that would be deliverable to exchanging note holders in the event of an exchange of our outstanding Notes. The purchased call options are expected to offset the potential dilution upon exchange of the notes in the event that the market value per share of our common shares at the time of exercise is greater than the strike price of the purchased call options, which corresponds to the initial exchange price of the Notes and is simultaneously subject to certain customary adjustments. We paid an aggregate amount of approximately \$86.3 million to acquire the call options and recorded this in Additional Paid-in Capital and we will not recognize subsequent changes in fair value. We also recognized a deferred tax asset of \$31.9 million in 2006 for the effect of the future tax benefits relating to the exchangeable note hedge.

In 2006, Core Laboratories N.V. also entered into separate warrant transactions at the time of the sale of the Notes whereby we sold warrants which give the holders the right to acquire approximately 3.2 million of our common shares at a strike price of \$127.56 per share. Upon exercise of the warrants, we have the option to deliver cash or our common shares equal to the difference between the then market price and strike price. The warrants will effectively increase the exchange price of the Notes to \$127.56 per share of our common shares, from our perspective. All of the warrants will expire on January 25, 2012. We received aggregate proceeds of \$56.5 million from the sale of the warrants which was recorded in Additional Paid-in Capital and we will not recognize subsequent changes in fair value.

#### *Treasury Shares*

On October 10, 2002, we began to repurchase our shares under a share repurchase program approved by shareholders in connection with our initial public offering in September 1995. The program has continued to be extended for a period of 18 months at each of our annual shareholder meetings authorizing the purchase of up to 10% of our issued shares. We currently have authority to repurchase our shares through October 2, 2008. The cancellation of shares has also been approved by shareholders at prior shareholder meetings. The repurchase of shares in the open market is at the discretion of management pursuant to shareholder authorization. From the activation of the share repurchase program through December 31, 2007, we have repurchased 15,046,794 shares for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$592.6 million, or an average price of \$39.39 per share and have cancelled 15,031,794 shares at a cost of \$590.8 million. We are incorporated in The Netherlands and under the Dutch Commercial Code, a corporation can hold a maximum of 10% of their issued shares in treasury. At December 31, 2007, we held 15,000 shares in treasury and the authority to repurchase 1,319,379 additional shares under our stock repurchase program. Subsequent to year end, we have repurchased 249,603 shares at a total cost of approximately \$28.4 million.

In June 2006, our shareholders approved a change to the par value per share from EUR 0.01 to EUR 0.04. As the result of the change in par value an increase in common shares occurred for \$1.0 million which was charged to our paid-in capital account.

### **13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION**

We have granted stock options and restricted stock awards under two stock incentive plans: the 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan") and the 2006 Nonemployee Director Stock Incentive Plan (the "Director Plan"). In addition to stock options, awards under the following three compensation programs have been granted pursuant to the Plan: (1) the Executive Restricted Share Matching Program ("ESMP"), (2) the Performance Share Award Program ("PSAP") and (3) the Restricted Share Award Program ("RSAP").

#### *1995 Long-term Incentive Plan*

The Plan, as amended, provides for a maximum of 5,400,000 common shares to be granted to eligible employees. Specifically, we encourage share ownership by awarding various long-term equity incentive awards under the Plan, consisting of the ESMP, PSAP and RSAP. We believe that widespread common share ownership by key employees is an important means of encouraging superior performance and employee retention. Additionally, our equity-based compensation programs encourage performance and retention by providing additional incentives for executives to further our growth, development and financial success over a longer time horizon by personally benefiting through the ownership of our common shares and/or rights.

Since the inception of the Plan in 1995 to 2001, we awarded stock options as the primary form of equity compensation. In 2001, we reassessed the form of award and elected to begin the use of restricted share grants which we believe are a stronger motivational tool for our employees. Restricted share awards provide some value to an employee during periods of stock market volatility, whereas stock options may have limited perceived value and may not be as affective in retaining and motivating employees when the current value of our stock is less than the option price. Currently, our long-term equity incentive compensation is exclusively in the form of restricted shares and performance restricted shares as no stock options were granted during 2007 under the Plan. At December 31, 2007, approximately 583,000 shares were available for the grant of new awards under the Plan.

#### *2006 Nonemployee Director Stock Incentive Plan*

The Director Plan provides common shares for grant to our eligible Supervisory Directors. The maximum number of shares available for award under this plan is 700,000 common shares. On June 28, 2006, the 1995 Nonemployee Director Stock Option Plan was amended, restated and renamed as the 2006 Nonemployee Director Stock Incentive Plan. The primary change effected by the 2006 amendment was to eliminate the automatic, formula grant of stock options under the prior plan and to replace that formula approach with the discretionary right of the Supervisory Board to grant stock options, restricted shares, or any combination thereof. Under the

Director Plan, each nonemployee Supervisory Director is generally granted 2,000 performance restricted shares (4,000 shares if such nonemployee Supervisory Director is the Chairman) that will vest at the end of a three-year measurement period subject to our performance as measured against certain predetermined metrics. Only nonemployee Supervisory Directors are eligible for these equity-based awards under the Director Plan. As of December 31, 2007, approximately 301,000 shares were available for issuance under the Director Plan. Although restricted shares have been granted in 2007 pursuant to the Director Plan, no stock options were granted during 2007.

#### *Executive Restricted Share Matching Program*

The ESMP was implemented in June 2002 to encourage personal investment in our common stock by our executive officers. Under the program, we matched on a one-for-one basis each share that an executive purchased on the open market or held in his deferred compensation, 401(k) or other retirement account as of June 1, 2002, up to a maximum of 50,000 shares per participant. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the ESMP was accounted for as a variable stock award plan under which we recorded compensation expense totaling \$(0.1) million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

On June 1, 2005, 132,853 shares previously issued to the participants became vested. We recorded common stock and additional paid-in-capital totaling \$3.4 million and in conjunction with the vesting, 48,425 shares of common stock were surrendered by the participants to settle any personal tax liabilities which may result from the award. The surrendered shares were valued at \$1.2 million, or \$25.54 per share, and have been included as treasury shares.

Pursuant to the ESMP, on June 1, 2005, we issued an additional 76,200 restricted shares (the "Restricted Gross-up Shares") in the aggregate to reimburse the participants for tax liabilities resulting from the vesting of the original grant of 132,853 restricted shares under the ESMP and their eventual vesting in the Restricted Gross-up Shares. Historically, we had accounted for the Restricted Gross-up Shares under APB 25 as a variable award and remeasured it at each balance sheet date. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, the Restricted Gross-up Shares were classified as an equity award resulting in the fair value being fixed at the original grant-date fair value. Compensation expense was recorded over the vesting period based on the estimated number of shares that management believed would ultimately vest. The Restricted Gross-up Shares vested on June 1, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we recorded \$0.4 million of compensation expense for the Restricted Gross-up Shares. The total fair value which is the intrinsic value of the shares vested was \$7.0 million and \$3.4 million in 2007 and 2005, respectively.

#### *Performance Share Award Program*

*Awards Under the Plan* – Under the PSAP, certain executives were awarded rights to receive a pre-determined number of common shares if certain performance targets are met, as defined in the applicable agreements for the respective three-year performance period. Unless there is a change in control as defined in the PSAP, none of these awards will vest if the specified performance targets are not met as of the last day of the respective performance periods. Under this arrangement we have granted rights relating to an aggregate of 120,000 shares in 2005.

The performance targets for the granted rights relating to 120,000 of the shares will be eligible to vest if our calculated return on equity ("ROE"), as defined in the PSAP, equals or exceeds a pre-determined target ROE on the measurement date, which is the last day of the applicable three year performance period. Pursuant to the agreement, ROE is calculated by dividing earnings before interest and income tax from continuing operations for the performance period by ending shareholders' equity for the performance period. The pre-determined target ROE for the remaining rights relating to the shares is 24% and was measured on December 31, 2007, the end of the three-year performance period. In February 2008, the Equity Awards Subcommittee of our Compensation Committee of our Board of Supervisory Directors determined that the performance target criteria had been met relating to rights to an aggregate of 118,000 shares. We issued these 118,000 common shares on February 12, 2008 and, simultaneously, the participants surrendered 40,736 common shares to settle any personal tax liabilities which may result from the award, as permitted by the agreement. We recorded these surrendered shares as treasury stock with an aggregate cost of \$4.5 million, at \$111.26 per share.

Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, all of the PSAP awards were classified as equity awards. Historically, we had accounted for these instruments under APB 25 as variable awards and remeasured them at each balance sheet date. Effective January 1, 2006, the fair value of the awards are fixed at the original grant-date fair value with compensation recorded over the vesting period based on the estimated number of awards that management believes will ultimately vest. As of December 31, 2007, there was no unrecognized stock-based

compensation expense relating to nonvested PSAP awards. We recognized compensation expense of \$0.9 million, \$1.8 million and \$9.6 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total fair value which is the intrinsic value of the shares vested was \$9.9 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.4 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. We have recognized a tax benefit from the vesting of the PSAP of \$1.9 million in 2006.

*Awards Under the Director Plan* – On September 15, 2006, we awarded rights relating to an aggregate of 12,000 PSAP shares under the Director Plan to our nonemployee Supervisory Directors for which the performance period began on September 15, 2006 and ends on September 15, 2009. The performance target for this award is based on a calculated ROE, as defined in the agreement, with full vesting occurring if our ROE equals or exceeds the pre-determined target ROE of 35% at the end of the three-year performance period. If our ROE for the performance period does not meet the target ROE but equals or exceeds 28%, then the number of shares to be issued would be interpolated based on the terms of the agreement. This arrangement is recorded as an equity award that requires us to recognize compensation expense totaling \$0.8 million over a three-year period that began on September 15, 2006, of which, \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million was recognized in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over an estimated amortization period of 21 months.

On August 15, 2007, we awarded rights relating to an aggregate of 12,000 PSAP shares under the Director Plan to our nonemployee Supervisory Directors for which the performance period began on August 15, 2007 and ends on August 15, 2010. The performance target for this award is based on a calculated ROE, as defined in the agreement, with full vesting occurring if our ROE equals or exceeds the pre-determined target ROE of 50% at the end of the three-year performance period. If our ROE for the performance period does not meet the target ROE but equals or exceeds 40%, then the number of shares to be issued would be interpolated based on the terms of the agreement. This arrangement is recorded as an equity award that requires us to recognize compensation expense totaling \$1.2 million over a three-year period that began on August 15, 2007, of which, \$0.2 million has been recognized in 2007. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over an estimated amortization period of 32 months.

#### *Restricted Share Award Program*

In 2004, the Equity Awards Subcommittee of our Compensation Committee of our Board of Supervisory Directors approved the RSAP to continue to attract and retain the best employees, and to better align employee interests with those of our shareholders. Under this arrangement we have granted 74,900 shares in 2007. The shares issued in 2007 have a six year ratable vesting schedule where 1/6th of the grant vests on each following anniversary date. No performance accelerators for early vesting exist for these awards. Prior to adopting SFAS 123R, compensation expense for the RSAP was originally recorded at the grant-date fair value and was being amortized over the expected life of the award. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, the RSAP was classified as an equity award. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$11.6 million of unrecognized total stock-based compensation relating to nonvested RSAP awards. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over an estimated weighted-average amortization period of 56 months. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of shares granted was \$5.9 million, \$14.2 million and \$3.8 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively and we have recognized compensation expense of \$3.0 million, \$2.0 million and \$5.3 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total fair value which is the intrinsic value of the shares vested was \$3.3 million, \$8.8 million and \$4.1 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. We have recognized a tax benefit from the vesting of the RSAP of \$0.2 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.2 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Nonvested restricted share awards as of December 31, 2007 and changes during the year were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	534,700	\$ 40.63
<b>Granted</b>	<b>86,900</b>	<b>82.28</b>
<b>Vested</b>	<b>(229,650)</b>	<b>29.79</b>
<b>Forfeited</b>	<b>(8,650)</b>	<b>67.87</b>
<b>Nonvested at December 31, 2007</b>	<b>383,300</b>	<b>\$ 55.95</b>

### Stock Options

We issue shares from authorized shares upon the exercise of options or lapsing of vesting restrictions on restricted stock. We have not issued shares out of treasury stock. We do not use cash to settle equity instruments issued under stock-based compensation awards.

The following table presents the change in outstanding stock options issued under the Plan and the Director Plan for the years ended December 31, 2007, and 2006. All options outstanding at December 31, 2007 are fully vested.

	Shares	Range of Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Average Intrinsic Value - Per Share
Balance as of December 31, 2006	1,640,659	\$ 0.01 – 25.00	\$ 12.74	5.1	\$ 68.26
<b>Options granted</b>	–	–	–		
<b>Options exercised</b>	(1,426,135)	7.09 – 25.00	12.94		
<b>Options forfeited</b>	(5,000)	18.38 – 19.38	18.58		
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2007</b>	<b>209,524</b>	<b>\$ 0.01 – 25.00</b>	<b>\$ 11.25</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>\$ 113.47</b>

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$99.2 million, \$47.8 million and \$11.1 million, respectively. We have recognized a tax benefit from the exercise of the stock options of \$28.7 million, \$2.9 million and \$3.7 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123R in the income statement is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Cost of sales and services	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,533
General and administrative	2,411	3,273
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 4,667	\$ 4,806

In 2005, the Equity Awards Subcommittee of our Compensation Committee of our Board of Supervisory Directors approved a modification of all unvested options, whereby, all unvested options then outstanding became fully vested. Prior to the modification, there were stock options covering 322,072 common shares that were unvested, which represented less than 12% of the total number of common shares subject to stock options that were outstanding. The options were vested in anticipation of the adoption of SFAS 123R as the Option Subcommittee determined that the administrative costs of applying the provisions of SFAS 123R to the few remaining unvested options far exceeded the benefit of allowing these options to vest as originally scheduled under the plans. As a result of the modification, we determined that the increase in the intrinsic value of the unvested options over the original grant price was approximately \$7.9 million. In 2005, we recorded \$0.1 million of expense, which represents management's estimate of those employees that would receive a benefit by leaving the Company with fully vested options prior to the original vesting date of the option grant. As of December 31, 2007, the actual rate of employees leaving the Company with such a benefit has not exceeded management's initial estimate at December 31, 2005, and no adjustment to expense has been recorded for the difference between the actual benefit rate and the initial benefit estimate.

**14. OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME), NET**

The components of other expense (income), net, are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	2007	2006	2005
Minority interest	\$ 103	\$ 120	\$ (57)
Gain on sale of assets	(10,354)	(755)	(293)
Equity in loss (income) of affiliates	656	123	(36)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,413)	(1,443)	1,619
Interest income	(1,282)	(457)	(402)
Gain on involuntary sale of asset	—	(375)	(875)
Gain on insurance recovery	—	(492)	(334)
Other	(3,522)	(2,045)	569
Total other expense (income), net	\$ (15,812)	\$ (5,324)	\$ 191

On October 2, 2007, we moved our administrative and operational offices to a building better suited for our current operating activities in Russia and sold our building in Moscow for approximately \$13.1 million which resulted in a gain of \$10.2 million.

In 2003, the British government notified us that it would exercise its right of eminent domain thereby involuntarily acquiring the property of one of our operating facilities. Prior to December 31, 2003, we received an initial payment from the British government for \$0.6 million as compensation for this property. In 2005, we negotiated and received an additional settlement which resulted in a \$0.9 million gain. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we received a final settlement which resulted in a \$0.4 million gain in excess of the gain recorded in 2005.

During 2005, a building at our manufacturing plant in Godley, Texas, was damaged by fire, resulting in the loss of the building, some inventory, as well as other business equipment and supplies. We filed claims with our insurance carrier for reimbursement of these costs resulting in a net gain of \$0.3 million. In addition, we filed a claim for business interruption costs and the final settlement was reached in 2006, which resulted in a gain of \$0.5 million in excess of the gain recorded in 2005.

**Foreign Currency Risk**

We operate in a number of international areas which exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate risk. We do not currently hold or issue forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes. (A foreign exchange contract is an agreement to exchange different currencies at a given date and at a specified rate.) Foreign exchange gains and losses are the result of fluctuations in the USD against foreign currencies and are included in other expense (income) in the statements of operations. We recognized foreign exchange losses in countries where the USD weakened against the local currency and we had net monetary liabilities denominated in the local currency; as well as countries where the USD strengthened against the local currency and we had net monetary assets denominated in the local currency. We recognized foreign exchange gains in countries where the USD strengthened against the local currency and we had net monetary liabilities denominated in the local currency and in countries where the USD weakened against the local currency and we had net monetary assets denominated in the local currency. Foreign exchange gains and losses are summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	2007	2006	2005
Losses (gains) by currency			
Canadian Dollar	\$ (637)	\$ (211)	\$ (147)
Euro	(374)	(389)	279
Russian Ruble	(562)	(295)	236
Other currencies	160	(548)	1,251
Total losses (gains)	\$ (1,413)	\$ (1,443)	\$ 1,619



## 15. SEGMENT REPORTING

We operate our business in three reportable segments: (1) Reservoir Description, (2) Production Enhancement and (3) Reservoir Management. These business segments provide different services and utilize different technologies.

- *Reservoir Description*: Encompasses the characterization of petroleum reservoir rock, fluid and gas samples. We provide analytical and field services to characterize properties of crude oil and petroleum products to the oil and gas industry.
- *Production Enhancement*: Includes products and services relating to reservoir well completions, perforations, stimulations and production. We provide integrated services to evaluate the effectiveness of well completions and to develop solutions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of enhanced oil recovery projects.
- *Reservoir Management*: Combines and integrates information from reservoir description and production enhancement services to increase production and improve recovery of oil and gas from our clients' reservoirs.

Results for these business segments are presented below. We use the same accounting policies to prepare our business segment results as are used to prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements. We evaluate performance based on income or loss from continuing operations before income tax, interest and other non-operating income (expense). Summarized financial information concerning our segments is shown in the following table (in thousands):

	Reservoir Description	Production Enhancement	Reservoir Management	Corporate & Other <sup>1</sup>	Consolidated
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2007</b>					
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 374,455	\$ 244,830	\$ 51,255	\$ –	\$ 670,540
Inter-segment revenues	968	1,132	1,533	(3,633)	–
Segment income	99,864	68,900	14,650	434	183,848
Total assets	241,176	162,864	21,392	79,358	504,790
Capital expenditures	15,693	6,208	908	1,018	23,827
Depreciation and amortization	10,430	5,126	501	3,419	19,476
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2006</b>					
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 315,068	\$ 223,056	\$ 37,565	\$ –	\$ 575,689
Inter-segment revenues	670	798	454	(1,922)	–
Segment income (loss)	58,049	57,494	8,381	(367)	123,557
Total assets	215,293	162,322	17,813	105,787	501,215
Capital expenditures	15,729	6,495	549	1,642	24,415
Depreciation and amortization	9,143	4,757	464	2,911	17,275
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2005</b>					
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 280,979	\$ 175,894	\$ 26,594	\$ –	\$ 483,467
Inter-segment revenues	1,946	308	95	(2,349)	–
Segment income (loss)	37,341	30,413	4,035	(10,858)	60,931
Total assets	202,447	151,015	13,145	27,994	394,601
Capital expenditures	9,649	7,559	472	1,415	19,095
Depreciation and amortization	9,606	4,195	474	2,101	16,376

1) "Corporate and other" represents those items that are not directly relating to a particular segment, eliminations and the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations.

We are a Netherlands company and we derive our revenues from services and product sales to customers primarily in the oil and gas industry. No single client accounted for 10% or more of revenues in any of the periods presented. The following is a summary of our U.S. and non-U.S. operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

#### GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

	United States	Canada	Other Countries	Consolidated
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2007</b>				
Revenues	\$ 328,073	\$ 72,647	\$ 269,820	\$ 670,540
Operating income	96,115	31,030	56,703	183,848
Total assets	241,632	43,765	219,393	504,790
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2006</b>				
Revenues	\$ 271,498	\$ 74,910	\$ 229,281	\$ 575,689
Operating income	65,393	27,774	30,390	123,557
Total assets	250,195	41,427	209,593	501,215
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2005</b>				
Revenues	\$ 214,843	\$ 64,607	\$ 204,017	\$ 483,467
Operating income	30,693	15,624	14,614	60,931
Total assets	168,470	38,921	187,210	394,601

Revenues are attributed to the country in which the revenue is earned. U.S. revenues derived from exports were approximately \$47.1 million, \$45.6 million and \$35.5 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Operating income and total assets associated with our corporate operations have been included in the results for the United States.

#### 16. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Core Laboratories N.V. has fully and unconditionally guaranteed all of the \$300 million 0.25% convertible debt securities due 2011 issued by Core Laboratories LP on November 6, 2006. Core Laboratories LP is an entity 100% indirectly owned by Core Laboratories N.V.

The following condensed consolidating financial information is included so that separate financial statements of Core Laboratories LP are not required to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The condensed consolidating financial statements present investments in both consolidated and unconsolidated affiliates using the equity method of accounting.

The following condensed consolidating financial information presents: condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, statements of income and the consolidating statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 of (a) Core Laboratories N.V., parent/guarantor, (b) Core Laboratories LP, issuer of public debt securities guaranteed by Core Laboratories N.V. and (c) the non-guarantor subsidiaries, (d) consolidating adjustments necessary to consolidate Core Laboratories N.V. and its subsidiaries and (e) Core Laboratories N.V. on a consolidated basis.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2007

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,712	\$ 7,818	\$ 11,087	\$ –	\$ 25,617
Accounts receivable, net	114	28,782	108,335	–	137,231
Inventories, net	–	2,681	26,682	–	29,363
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	887	9,901	17,700	–	28,488
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>49,182</b>	<b>163,804</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>220,699</b>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	–	21,288	71,750	–	93,038
GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES, net	46,986	8,652	90,202	–	145,840
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES	25,828	334,793	327,791	(688,412)	–
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	267,943	–	914,018	(1,181,727)	234
DEFERRED TAX ASSET	2,507	25,925	1,726	(4,134)	26,024
OTHER ASSETS	3,634	11,456	3,865	–	18,955
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 354,611</b>	<b>\$ 451,296</b>	<b>\$ 1,573,156</b>	<b>\$ (1,874,273)</b>	<b>\$ 504,790</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>					
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 3,024	\$ –	\$ 3	\$ –	\$ 3,027
Accounts payable	2,417	4,581	32,863	–	39,861
Other accrued expenses	1,325	21,057	32,770	–	55,152
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>25,638</b>	<b>65,636</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>98,040</b>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS</b>					
	–	300,000	–	–	300,000
DEFERRED COMPENSATION	5,688	7,980	412	–	14,080
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	4,134	–	–	(4,134)	–
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	264,976	66,550	356,886	(688,412)	–
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	10,904	8,716	9,421	–	29,041
MINORITY INTEREST	–	–	1,486	–	1,486
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>62,143</b>	<b>42,412</b>	<b>1,139,315</b>	<b>(1,181,727)</b>	<b>62,143</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 354,611</b>	<b>\$ 451,296</b>	<b>\$ 1,573,156</b>	<b>\$ (1,874,273)</b>	<b>\$ 504,790</b>

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

Year Ended December 31, 2007

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Operating revenues	\$ –	\$ 136,719	\$ 533,821	\$ –	\$ 670,540
Intercompany revenues	1,281	18,215	128,159	(147,655)	–
Earnings from consolidated affiliates	119,618	–	192,546	(312,164)	–
Total revenues	120,899	154,934	854,526	(459,819)	670,540
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					
Operating costs	1,146	80,638	367,407	–	449,191
General and administrative expenses	8,576	25,225	36	–	33,837
Depreciation and amortization	–	5,504	13,972	–	19,476
Other expense (income), net	(17,297)	(8,921)	113,954	(103,548)	(15,812)
Operating income	128,474	52,488	359,157	(356,271)	183,848
Interest expense	115	2,397	39	–	2,551
Income before income tax expense	128,359	50,091	359,118	(356,271)	181,297
Income tax expense (benefit)	7,254	28,664	24,274	–	60,192
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 121,105</b>	<b>\$ 21,427</b>	<b>\$ 334,844</b>	<b>\$ (356,271)</b>	<b>\$ 121,105</b>

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Year Ended December 31, 2007

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 139,192	\$ (13,245)	\$ (252)	\$ –	\$ 125,695
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Capital expenditures	–	(4,428)	(19,399)	–	(23,827)
Patents and other intangibles	–	(69)	(248)	–	(317)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	–	(7,338)	–	–	(7,338)
Proceeds from sale of assets	–	62	13,727	–	13,789
Premiums on life insurance	–	(2,282)	–	–	(2,282)
Net cash used in investing activities	–	(14,055)	(5,920)	–	(19,975)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Repayment of debt	(4,146)	(100)	–	–	(4,246)
Proceeds from debt borrowings	4,516	–	–	–	4,516
Capital lease obligations	–	–	(7)	–	(7)
Stock options exercised	18,454	–	–	–	18,454
Repurchase of common shares	(181,812)	–	–	–	(181,812)
Debt issuance costs	–	(167)	–	–	(167)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based payments	28,936	–	–	–	28,936
Net cash used in financing activities	(134,052)	(267)	(7)	–	(134,326)
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>(27,567)</b>	<b>(6,179)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(28,606)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>35,385</b>	<b>17,266</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,223</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 6,712</b>	<b>\$ 7,818</b>	<b>\$ 11,087</b>	<b>\$ –</b>	<b>\$ 25,617</b>

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2006

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
<b>ASSETS</b>					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,572	\$ 35,385	\$ 17,266	\$ –	\$ 54,223
Accounts receivable, net	125	19,717	92,213	–	112,055
Inventories, net	–	1,677	28,522	–	30,199
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	495	14,441	14,139	–	29,075
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,192	71,220	152,140	–	225,552
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	–	21,654	66,080	–	87,734
GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES, net	46,986	2,009	90,225	–	139,220
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES	38,390	198,654	351,316	(588,360)	–
INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES	150,090	–	788,555	(937,755)	890
DEFERRED TAX ASSET	5,815	26,286	13,707	(12,776)	33,032
OTHER ASSETS	3,410	10,460	917	–	14,787
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 246,883	\$ 330,283	\$ 1,462,940	\$ (1,538,891)	\$ 501,215
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 2,654	\$ 100	\$ 8	\$ –	\$ 2,762
Accounts payable	698	7,078	29,684	–	37,460
Other accrued expenses	2,785	18,915	26,998	–	48,698
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	6,137	26,093	56,690	–	88,920
LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS	–	300,000	2	–	300,002
DEFERRED COMPENSATION	5,230	4,920	263	–	10,413
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	12,776	–	–	(12,776)	–
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	140,376	2,553	445,431	(588,360)	–
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	10,528	7,645	10,425	–	28,598
MINORITY INTEREST	–	–	1,446	–	1,446
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	71,836	(10,928)	948,683	(937,755)	71,836
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 246,883	\$ 330,283	\$ 1,462,940	\$ (1,538,891)	\$ 501,215

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2006

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Operating revenues	\$ –	\$ 111,425	\$ 464,264	\$ –	\$ 575,689
Intercompany revenues	388	15,894	114,392	(130,674)	–
Earnings from consolidated affiliates	85,425	–	68,220	(153,645)	–
Total revenues	85,813	127,319	646,876	(284,319)	575,689
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					
Operating costs	827	69,977	377,225	(40,930)	407,099
General and administrative expenses	7,354	25,700	28	–	33,082
Depreciation and amortization	21	5,298	11,956	–	17,275
Other expense (income), net	(10,986)	(13,695)	107,200	(87,843)	(5,324)
Operating income	88,597	40,039	150,467	(155,546)	123,557
Interest expense	709	5,062	71	(37)	5,805
Income before income tax expense	87,888	34,977	150,396	(155,509)	117,752
Income tax expense (benefit)	5,226	13,608	16,256	–	35,090
NET INCOME	\$ 82,662	\$ 21,369	\$ 134,140	\$ (155,509)	\$ 82,662

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2006

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Other Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 194,078	\$ (95,773)	\$ 22,000	\$ –	\$ 120,305
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Capital expenditures	–	(4,892)	(19,523)	–	(24,415)
Patents and other intangibles	–	(66)	(200)	–	(266)
Proceeds from sale of assets	–	333	2,381	–	2,714
Premiums on life insurance	–	(1,628)	–	–	(1,628)
Net cash used in investing activities	–	(6,253)	(17,342)	–	(23,595)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Repayment of debt	(28,378)	(103,100)	–	–	(131,478)
Proceeds from debt borrowings	8,000	334,000	–	–	342,000
Capital lease obligations	–	–	(26)	–	(26)
Stock options exercised	14,853	–	–	–	14,853
Repurchase of common shares	(251,088)	–	–	–	(251,088)
Proceeds from sale of warrants	56,500	–	–	–	56,500
Purchase of exchangeable note hedge	–	(86,250)	–	–	(86,250)
Debt issuance costs	–	(6,996)	–	–	(6,996)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based payments	6,255	–	–	–	6,255
Net cash used in financing activities	(193,858)	137,654	(26)	–	(56,230)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	220	35,628	4,632	–	40,480
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	1,352	(243)	12,634	–	13,743
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 1,572	\$ 35,385	\$ 17,266	\$ –	\$ 54,223

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2005

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core		Other	Consolidating	Consolidated
	Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)		
<b>REVENUES</b>				Adjustments	Total
Operating revenues	\$ –	\$ 88,083	\$ 395,384	\$ –	\$ 483,467
Intercompany revenues	–	8,924	90,795	(99,719)	–
Earnings from consolidated affiliates	37,236	–	214,074	(251,310)	–
Total revenues	37,236	97,007	700,253	(351,029)	483,467
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					
Operating costs	–	60,049	337,331	(29,257)	368,123
General and administrative expenses	14,530	23,304	12	–	37,846
Depreciation and amortization	37	5,151	11,188	–	16,376
Other expense (income), net	(8,517)	(14,749)	93,872	(70,415)	191
Operating income	31,186	23,252	257,850	(251,357)	60,931
Interest expense	1,080	13,110	146	(47)	14,289
Income before income tax expense	30,106	10,142	257,704	(251,310)	46,642
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,105)	4,592	11,438	–	14,925
Income from continuing operations	31,211	5,550	246,266	(251,310)	31,717
Discontinued operations	–	–	(506)	–	(506)
NET INCOME	\$ 31,211	\$ 5,550	\$ 245,760	\$ (251,310)	\$ 31,211

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2005

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Core		Other	Consolidating	Consolidated
	Laboratories N.V. (Parent/ Guarantor)	Core Laboratories LP (Issuer)	Subsidiaries (Non- Guarantors)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 43,058	\$ 22,435	\$ 9,285	\$ –	\$ 74,778
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Capital expenditures	(218)	(4,463)	(14,414)	–	(19,095)
Patents and other intangibles	–	(4)	(99)	–	(103)
Proceeds from sale of assets	–	1,155	2,775	–	3,930
Premiums on life insurance	–	(1,096)	–	–	(1,096)
Net cash used in investing activities	(218)	(4,408)	(11,738)	–	(16,364)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Repayment of debt	(9,105)	(99,661)	–	–	(108,766)
Proceeds from debt borrowings	–	82,000	–	–	82,000
Debt issuance costs	–	(488)	–	–	(488)
Capital lease obligations	–	–	(216)	–	(216)
Stock options exercised	8,215	–	–	–	8,215
Repurchase of common shares	(41,446)	–	–	–	(41,446)
Net cash used in financing activities	(42,336)	(18,149)	(216)	–	(60,701)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	504	(122)	(2,669)	–	(2,287)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	848	(121)	15,303	–	16,030
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 1,352	\$ (243)	\$ 12,634	\$ –	\$ 13,743

**17. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**

In April 2004, we sold our specialized geophysical and seismic-related assets and business for approximately \$18.2 million in cash proceeds in addition to certain assumed liabilities which were part of our Reservoir Management business segment. As a result of the sale of our seismic business we recorded a loss for discontinued operations totaling \$15.7 million, net of tax. This loss included charges relating to the impairment of goodwill, certain intangible assets and other long-lived assets and a charge to the provision for doubtful accounts, as well as other working capital adjustments. In 2005, we finalized the terms under the contract for sale of the business through a negotiated payment of \$0.5 million, net of taxes.

**18. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“FAS”) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (“FAS 157”). FAS 157 introduces a new definition of fair value, a fair value hierarchy and new disclosures of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. FAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. On February 12, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB No. 157 (“FAS 157-2”). The FSP amends FAS 157, to delay the effective date of FAS 157 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The FSP defers the effective date of FAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of the FSP. We expect the adoption of FAS 157 will not have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (“FAS 159”). Under FAS 159, companies can elect to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. In addition, FAS 159 establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. FAS 159 is effective at the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007 and is to be applied prospectively, unless the entity elects early adoption. We expect the adoption of FAS 159 will not have a significant impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (“FAS 141R”) which replaces FAS No. 141, Business Combination. FAS 141R retains the fundamental requirements of FAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. In addition, FAS 141R’s scope is broader in that it applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. FAS 141R is effective on a prospective basis for all business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period subsequent to December 15, 2008 and early adoption is not allowed. We are currently evaluating the effects that FAS 141R may have on any future business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51 (“FAS 160”). FAS 160 requires companies with noncontrolling interests to disclose such interests clearly as a portion of equity separate from the parent’s equity and the amount of consolidated net income attributable to these noncontrolling interests must also be clearly presented on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. In addition, when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary will be initially measured at fair value and recorded as a gain or loss. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the effects that FAS 160 may have on our financial position and results of operations.



## 19. UNAUDITED SELECTED QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summarized below is our quarterly financial data for the quarters ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands, except per share data).

Quarter ended 2007	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
Services and sales revenues	\$ 176,359	\$ 170,065	\$ 168,393	\$ 155,723
Cost of services and sales	116,046	112,547	113,349	107,249
Other operating expenses	1,043	11,560	13,144	11,754
Operating income	59,270	45,958	41,900	36,720
Interest expense	670	614	635	632
Income before income tax expense	58,600	45,344	41,265	36,088
Income tax expense	23,074	13,830	12,462	10,826
Net income	\$ 35,526	\$ 31,514	\$ 28,803	\$ 25,262

Per share information:

Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.08
Diluted earnings per share <sup>1</sup>	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.04

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic	23,223	23,556	23,940	23,430
Diluted	24,530	24,377	24,413	24,322

Quarter ended 2006	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
Services and sales revenues	\$ 152,811	\$ 145,526	\$ 140,017	\$ 137,335
Cost of services and sales	106,234	100,522	100,195	100,148
Other operating expenses	9,815	11,214	11,205	12,799
Operating income	36,762	33,790	28,617	24,388
Interest expense	1,020	1,930	1,531	1,324
Income before income tax expense	35,742	31,860	27,086	23,064
Income tax expense	10,569	9,476	8,126	6,919
Net income	\$ 25,173	\$ 22,384	\$ 18,960	\$ 16,145

Per share information:

Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.63
Diluted earnings per share <sup>1</sup>	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.58

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic	23,989	25,304	25,560	25,794
Diluted	25,653	26,951	27,191	27,767

1) The sum of the individual quarterly diluted earnings per share amounts may not agree with the year-to-date diluted earnings per share amounts as each quarterly computation is based on the weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding during that period.

## SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNT

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Expense	Write-offs	Other <sup>1</sup>	Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 31, 2007					
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 4,340	\$ 262	\$ (629)	\$ 226	\$ 4,199
Year ended December 31, 2006					
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 4,526	\$ 623	\$ (982)	\$ 173	\$ 4,340
Year ended December 31, 2005					
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 6,064	\$ 789	\$ (2,546)	\$ 219	\$ 4,526

1) Comprised primarily of differences due to changes in exchange rate.

## Senior Corporate Management

*D. M. Demshur*

*Chairman of the Board, President,  
and Chief Executive Officer*

*R. L. Bergmark*

*Executive Vice President  
and Chief Financial Officer*

*M. L. Davis*

*Senior Vice President and  
Chief Operating Officer*

*M. F. Elvig*

*Vice President, Secretary,  
and General Counsel*

*C. B. Miller*

*Chief Accounting Officer*

## Senior Operations Management

*J. L. Gresham*

*Vice President, Business Development*

*J. T. Hampton III*

*Vice President, Production Enhancement*

*J. W. Heinsbroek*

*Vice President, Reservoir Description*

*S. J. Lee*

*Vice President, Reservoir Description*

*R. S. Miller*

*Vice President, Reservoir Management*

*J. M. West*

*Vice President, Production Enhancement*

## Board of Supervisory Directors

*David M. Demshur,*

*Chairman of the Board*

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

*Richard L. Bergmark,*

*Director & Officer*

*Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer*

*Rene R. Joyce, Director*

*Chief Executive Officer,*

*Targa Resources, Inc.*

*Michael C. Kearney, Director*

*Chief Financial Officer,*

*DeepFlex, Inc.*

*D. John Ogren, Director*

*Former Senior Vice President,*

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*Private Investor*

*Jacobus Schouten, Director*

*Director, International Mezzanine*

*Capital B.V.*

*Alexander Vriesendorp, Director*

*Partner, Shamrock Partners B.V.*

*Stephen D. Weinroth,*

*Chairman Emeritus*

*Managing Member,*

*Hudson Capital Advisors, LLC*

## Independent Auditors

*PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*

*1201 Louisiana, Suite 2900*

*Houston, Texas 77002*

## Transfer Agent and Registrar

*American Stock Transfer Co.*

*40 Wall Street*

*New York, New York 10005*

## Market Information

*Listed on NYSE*

*Symbol: CLB*



*David M.  
Demshur*



*Richard L.  
Bergmark*



*Rene R.  
Joyce*



*Michael C.  
Kearney*



*D. John  
Ogren*



*Joseph R.  
Perna*



*Jacobus  
Schouten*



*Alexander  
Vriesendorp*



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### **ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CENTERS**

Houston, Texas  
Calgary, Alberta  
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