

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC
 Form 10-K
 February 17, 2011

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

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, 2010

OR

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

Commission File Number	Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter, Principal Office Address and Telephone Number	State of Incorporation/Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
001-32427	Huntsman Corporation 500 Huntsman Way Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 (801) 584-5700	Delaware	42-1648585
333-85141	Huntsman International LLC 500 Huntsman Way Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 (801) 584-5700	Delaware	87-0630358

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

Registrant	Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Huntsman Corporation	Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Huntsman International LLC	None	None

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

Registrant	Title of each class
Huntsman Corporation	None
Huntsman International LLC	None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

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Huntsman Corporation YES NO
 Huntsman International LLC 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.

Huntsman Corporation YES NO
 Huntsman International LLC 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 Exchange Act 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.

Huntsman Corporation YES NO
 Huntsman International LLC YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Huntsman Corporation YES NO
 Huntsman International LLC 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 the registrants' 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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Huntsman Corporation	Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

Huntsman Corporation YES NO
 Huntsman International LLC YES NO

On June 30, 2010, the last business day of the registrants' most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was as follows:

Registrant	Common Equity	Market Value Held by Nonaffiliates
Huntsman Corporation	Common Stock	\$931,158,052(1)
Huntsman International LLC	Units of Membership Interest	\$(2)

(1) Based on the closing price of \$8.67 per share of common stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

(2) All units of membership interest are held by Huntsman Corporation, an affiliate.

On February 7, 2011, the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common equity were as follows:

Registrant	Common Equity	Outstanding
Huntsman Corporation	Common Stock	239,699,365
Huntsman International LLC	Units of Membership Interest	2,728

This Annual Report on Form 10-K presents information for two registrants: Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC. Huntsman International LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Huntsman Corporation and is the principal operating company of Huntsman Corporation. The information reflected in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is equally applicable to both Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC, except where otherwise indicated.

Huntsman International LLC meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and, to the extent applicable, is therefore filing this form with a reduced disclosure format.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part III: Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed within 120 days of
 Huntsman Corporation's fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

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**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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With respect to Huntsman Corporation, certain information set forth in this report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Huntsman International is a limited liability company and, pursuant to Section 21E(b)(2)(E) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the safe-harbor for certain forward-looking statements is not applicable to it.

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

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

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in or contemplated by this report. Any forward-looking statements should be considered in light of the risks set forth in "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report.

This report includes information with respect to market share, industry conditions and forecasts that we obtained from internal industry research, publicly available information (including industry publications and surveys), and surveys and market research provided by consultants. The publicly available information and the reports, forecasts and other research provided by consultants generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. We have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources, nor have we ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Similarly, our internal research and forecasts are based upon our management's understanding of industry conditions, and such information has not been verified by any independent sources.

For convenience in this report, the terms "Company," "our," "us," or "we" may be used to refer to Huntsman Corporation and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries and predecessors. Any references to our "Company," "we," "us" or "our" as of a date prior to October 19, 2004 (the date of our formation) are to Huntsman Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries (including their respective predecessors). In this report, "Huntsman International" refers to Huntsman International LLC (our 100% owned subsidiary) and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries; "HPS" refers to Huntsman Polyurethanes Shanghai Ltd. (a consolidated splitting joint venture with Shanghai Chlor-Alkali Chemical Company, Ltd); and "SLIC" refers to Shanghai Liengheng Isocyanate Investment BV (an unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with BASF AG and three Chinese chemical companies).

In this report, we may use, without definition, the common names of competitors or other industry participants. We may also use the common names or abbreviations for certain chemicals or products. Many of these terms are defined in the Glossary of Chemical Terms found at the conclusion of "Part I. Item 1. Business" below.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

We are a global manufacturer of differentiated organic chemical products and of inorganic chemical products. Our Company, a Delaware corporation, was formed in 2004 to hold the businesses of Huntsman Holdings, LLC, a company founded by Jon M. Huntsman. Mr. Huntsman founded the predecessor to our Company in the early 1970s as a small polystyrene plastics packaging company. Since then, we have grown through a series of significant acquisitions and now own a global portfolio of businesses.

We operate all of our businesses through Huntsman International, our 100% owned subsidiary. Huntsman International is a Delaware limited liability company and was formed in 1999.

Our principal executive offices are located at 500 Huntsman Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, and our telephone number at that location is (801) 584-5700.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Note Redemption

On January 18, 2011, Huntsman International redeemed \$100 million of its 7.375% senior subordinated notes due 2015. The total redemption payment, excluding accrued interest, was \$102 million, which included \$2 million of call premiums. We expect to record a loss on early extinguishment of debt in the first quarter of 2011 of \$3 million related to this redemption.

Announcement of Fertilizer Plant in Calais, France

In January 2011, we announced an agreement in principle to invest approximately €30 million (\$40 million) to build a new magnesium sulfate fertilizer production operation at our titanium dioxide plant in Calais, France. We have approved this investment in principle; nevertheless, it is subject to certain conditions, including obtaining permits and securing additional financing.

The new fertilizer plant will use spent acid from our Calais pigment operations and will enable the closure of part of our Calais effluent treatment plant. Upon completion, the operation of the plant will deliver environmental benefits in the form of lower energy consumption and reduced carbon dioxide emissions. These environmental benefits would be coupled with cost reductions that are expected to increase the efficiency, sustainability and cost effectiveness of the entire Calais site.

Consolidation of Maleic Anhydride Manufacturing Joint Venture in 2011

We own a 50% interest in Sasol-Huntsman GmbH and Co. KG ("Sasol-Huntsman"), which has been accounted for using the equity method. Sasol-Huntsman owns and operates a maleic anhydride facility in Moers, Germany. In late February 2011, we expect a plant expansion to come online. We will begin consolidating the results of Sasol-Huntsman in the first quarter of 2011. See "Note 6. Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates" to our consolidated financial statements.

OVERVIEW

Our products comprise a broad range of chemicals and formulations which we market globally to a diversified group of consumer and industrial customers. Our products are used in a wide range of applications, including those in the adhesives, aerospace, automotive, construction products, durable and non-durable consumer products, electronics, medical, packaging, paints and coatings, power generation, refining, synthetic fiber, textile chemicals and dye industries. We are a leading global

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producer in many of our key product lines, including MDI, amines, surfactants, epoxy-based polymer formulations, textile chemicals, dyes, maleic anhydride and titanium dioxide. Our administrative, research and development and manufacturing operations are primarily conducted at the facilities listed in "Item 2. Properties" below, which are located in 30 countries. As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 12,000 associates worldwide. Our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$9,250 million, \$7,665 million and \$10,056 million, respectively.

We operate in five segments: Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials, Textile Effects and Pigments. In a series of transactions beginning in 2006, we sold or shutdown substantially all of our Australian styrenics, Polymers and Base Chemicals operations. We report the results of our former Australian styrenics, Polymers and Base Chemicals businesses as discontinued operations in our statements of operations. See "Note 27. Discontinued Operations" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our Products

We produce differentiated organic chemical and inorganic chemical products. Our Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments produce differentiated organic chemical products and our Pigments segment produces inorganic chemical products.

Growth in our differentiated products has been driven by the substitution of our products for other materials and by the level of global economic activity. Accordingly, the profitability of our differentiated products has been somewhat less influenced by the cyclicity that typically impacts the petrochemical industry. Our Pigments business, while cyclical, is influenced by seasonal demand patterns in the coatings industry.

2010 Segment Revenues(1)

2010 Segment EBITDA from Continuing Operations(1)

(1) Percentage allocations in this chart do not give effect to Corporate and other unallocated items, eliminations and EBITDA from discontinued operations. For a detailed disclosure of our revenues, total assets and EBITDA by segment, see "Note 29. Operating Segment Information" to our consolidated financial statements. For a discussion of EBITDA by segment and a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and cash provided by operating activities, see "Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations."

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The following table identifies the key products, their principal end markets and applications and representative customers of each of our segments:

Segment	Products	End Markets and Applications	Representative Customers
Polyurethanes	MDI, PO, polyols, PG, TPU, aniline and MTBE	Refrigeration and appliance insulation, construction products, adhesives, automotive, footwear, furniture, cushioning, specialized engineering applications and fuel additives	BMW, Certainteed, Electrolux, Firestone, GE, Haier, Louisiana Pacific, Recticel, Weyerhaeuser
Performance Products	Amines, surfactants, LAB, maleic anhydride, other performance chemicals, EG, olefins and technology licenses	Detergents, personal care products, agrochemicals, lubricant and fuel additives, adhesives, paints and coatings, construction, marine and automotive products and PET fibers and resins	Chevron, Henkel, The Sun Products Corporation, Monsanto, Procter & Gamble, Unilever, Lubrizol, Reichhold, Dow, L'Oreal, Afton
Advanced Materials	Basic liquid and solid epoxy resins; specialty resin compounds; cross-linking, matting and curing agents; epoxy, acrylic and polyurethane-based formulations	Adhesives, composites for aerospace, automotive, and wind power generation; construction and civil engineering; industrial coatings; electrical power transmission; consumer electronics	ABB, Akzo, BASF, Boeing, Bosch, Cytec, Dow, Hexcel, ISOLA, Omya, PPG, ASTORIT, Sanarrow, Schneider, Sherwin Williams, Siemens, Sika, Speed Fair, Syngenta, Toray
Textile Effects	Textile chemicals and dyes	Apparel, home and technical textiles	Esquel Group, Alok Industries, Nice Dyeing, Fruit of the Loom, Hanesbrands, Zaber & Zubair, Aunde, Y.R.C., Guilford Mills, Tencate
Pigments	Titanium dioxide	Paints and coatings, plastics, paper, printing inks, fibers and ceramics	Akzo, PPG, Clariant, Jotun, PolyOne

Polyurethanes

General

We are a leading global manufacturer and marketer of a broad range of polyurethane chemicals, including MDI products, PO, polyols, PG and TPU. Polyurethane chemicals are used to produce rigid and flexible foams, as well as coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers. We focus on the higher-margin, higher-growth markets for MDI and MDI-based polyurethane systems. Growth in our Polyurethanes segment has been driven primarily by the continued substitution of MDI-based products for other materials across a broad range of applications. We operate five primary Polyurethanes manufacturing facilities in the U.S., Europe and China. We also operate 14 Polyurethanes formulation facilities, which are located in close proximity to our customers worldwide.

Our customers produce polyurethane products through the combination of an isocyanate, such as MDI or TDI, with polyols, which are derived largely from PO and EO. While the range of TDI-based products is relatively limited, we are able to produce over 2,000 distinct MDI-based polyurethane products by modifying the MDI molecule through varying the proportion and type of polyol used and by introducing other chemical additives to our MDI formulations. As a result, polyurethane products, especially those derived from MDI, are continuing to replace traditional products in a wide range of end use markets, including insulation in construction and appliances, cushioning for automotive and furniture, adhesives, wood binders, footwear and other specialized engineering applications.

We are a leading North American producer of PO. We and some of our customers process PO into derivative products, such as polyols for polyurethane products, PG and various other chemical products. End uses for these derivative products include applications in the home furnishings, construction, appliance, packaging, automotive and transportation, food, paints and coatings and

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cleaning products industries. We also produce MTBE as a co-product of our PO manufacturing process. MTBE is an oxygenate that is blended with gasoline to reduce harmful vehicle emissions and to enhance the octane rating of gasoline. See " Environmental, Health and Safety Matters MTBE Developments" below and "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors" for a discussion of legal and regulatory developments that have resulted in the curtailment and potential elimination of MTBE in gasoline in the U.S. and elsewhere. Also, see " Manufacturing and Operations" below and "Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a discussion of material changes concerning sales of MTBE.

In 1992, we were the first global supplier of polyurethane chemicals to open a technical service center in China. We have since expanded this facility to include an integrated polyurethanes formulation facility. In January 2003, we entered into two related joint ventures to build MDI production and finishing facilities near Shanghai, China. Production at our MDI finishing plant near Shanghai, China operated by HPS, a consolidated joint venture, was commissioned on June 30, 2006. Production at the MNB, aniline and crude MDI plants operated by SLIC, an unconsolidated joint venture, commenced on September 30, 2006. These world-scale facilities strengthen our ability to service our customers in the critical Chinese market and will support the significant demand growth that we believe this region will continue to experience.

Products and Markets

MDI is used primarily in rigid foam applications and in a wide variety of customized, higher-value flexible foam and coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers. Polyols, including polyether and polyester polyols, are used in conjunction with MDI and TDI in rigid foam, flexible foam and other non-foam applications. PO is one of the principal raw materials for producing polyether polyols. The following chart illustrates the range of product types and end uses for polyurethane chemicals.

Polyurethane chemicals are sold to customers who combine the chemicals to produce polyurethane products. Depending on their needs, customers will use either commodity polyurethane chemicals produced for mass sales or polyurethane systems tailored for their specific requirements. By varying the blend, additives and specifications of the polyurethane chemicals, manufacturers are able to develop and produce a breadth and variety of polyurethane products.

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MDI. MDI has a substantially larger market size and a higher growth rate than TDI. This is primarily because MDI can be used to make polyurethanes with a broader range of properties and can therefore be used in a wider range of applications than TDI. We believe that future growth of MDI is expected to be driven by the continued substitution of MDI-based polyurethane for fiberglass and other materials currently used in rigid insulation foam for construction. We expect that other markets, such as binders for reconstituted wood board products, specialty cushioning applications and coatings will further contribute to the continued growth of MDI.

With the recent rapid growth of the developing Asian economies, the Asian markets have now become the largest market for MDI.

In addition to the Company, there are three other major global producers of MDI: Bayer, BASF and Dow. While there are also some regional producers in Asia and Europe, we believe it is unlikely that any new global producers of MDI will emerge in the foreseeable future due to the substantial requirements for entry, such as the limited availability of licenses for MDI technology and the significant capital commitment and integration that is required to develop both the necessary technology and the infrastructure to manufacture and market MDI.

TPU. TPU is a high-quality, fully formulated thermal plastic derived from the reaction of MDI or an aliphatic isocyanate with polyols to produce unique qualities such as durability, flexibility, strength, abrasion-resistance, shock absorbency and chemical resistance. We can tailor the performance characteristics of TPU to meet the specific requirements of our customers. TPU is used in injection molding and small components for the automotive and footwear industries. It is also extruded into films, wires and cables for use in a wide variety of applications in the coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers markets.

Polyols. Polyols are combined with MDI, TDI and other isocyanates to create a broad spectrum of polyurethane products. Demand for specialty polyols has been growing at approximately the same rate at which MDI consumption has grown.

Aniline. Aniline is an intermediate chemical used primarily to manufacture MDI. Generally, aniline is either consumed internally by the producers of the aniline or is sold to third parties under long-term supply contracts. We believe that the lack of a significant spot market for aniline means that in order to remain competitive, MDI manufacturers must either be integrated with an aniline manufacturing facility or have a long-term, cost-competitive aniline supply contract.

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PO. PO is an intermediate chemical used mainly to produce a wide range of polyols and PG. Demand for PO depends largely on overall economic demand, especially that of consumer durables. The following chart illustrates the primary end markets and applications for PO.

MTBE. MTBE is an oxygenate that is blended with gasoline to reduce harmful vehicle emissions and to enhance the octane rating of gasoline. The use of MTBE can be controversial, and it has been effectively eliminated in the U.S. market. See " Environmental, Health and Safety Matters MTBE Developments" below and "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors." We continue to sell MTBE for use as a gasoline additive, substantially all of which is sold for use outside the U.S. See " Manufacturing and Operations" below and "Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Sales and Marketing

We manage a global work force which sells our polyurethane chemicals to over 3,500 customers in more than 90 countries. Our sales and technical resources are organized to support major regional markets, as well as key end use markets which require a more global approach. These key end use markets include the appliance, automotive, footwear, furniture and coatings, construction products, adhesives, sealants and elastomers industries.

We provide a wide variety of polyurethane solutions as components (i.e., the isocyanate or the polyol) or in the form of "systems" in which we provide the total isocyanate and polyol formulation to our customers in ready-to-use form. Our ability to deliver a range of polyurethane solutions and technical support tailored to meet our customer's needs is critical to our long term success. We have strategically located our polyurethane formulation facilities, commonly referred to in the chemicals industry as "systems houses," close to our customers, enabling us to focus on customer support and technical service. We believe this customer support and technical service system contributes to customer retention and also provides opportunities for identifying further product and service needs of customers. We manufacture polyols primarily to support our MDI customers' requirements.

We believe that the extensive market knowledge and industry experience of our sales teams and technical experts, in combination with our strong emphasis on customer relationships, have facilitated

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our ability to establish and maintain long-term customer supply positions. Due to the specialized nature of our markets, our sales force must possess technical knowledge of our products and their applications. Our strategy is to continue to increase sales to existing customers and to attract new customers by providing innovative solutions, quality products, reliable supply, competitive prices and superior customer service.

Manufacturing and Operations

Our MDI production facilities are located in Geismar, Louisiana; Rozenburg, Netherlands; and through our joint ventures in Caojing, China. These facilities receive aniline, which is a primary material used in the production of MDI, from our facilities located in Geismar, Louisiana; Wilton, U.K.; and Caojing, China. We believe that this relative scale and product integration of our large facilities provide a significant competitive advantage over other producers. In addition to reducing transportation costs for our raw materials, integration helps reduce our exposure to cyclical prices.

The following table sets forth the annual production capacity of polyurethane chemicals at each of our polyurethanes facilities:

	MDI	Polyols	TPU	Aniline	Nitrobenzene	PO	PG	MTBE (millions of gallons)
	(millions of pounds)							
Geismar, Louisiana	970	160		715(2)	953(2)			
Osnabrück, Germany		26	57					
Port Neches, Texas						525	145	260
Ringwood, Illinois			18					
Caojing, China	265(1)							
Rozenburg, Netherlands	880	130						
Wilton, U.K.				715	953			
Total	2,115	316	75	1,430	1,906	525	145	260

(1) Represents our 50% share of capacity from SLIC, an unconsolidated Chinese joint venture.

(2) Represents our approximately 78% share of capacity under our consolidated Rubicon LLC manufacturing joint venture with Chemtura Corporation.

At both our Geismar and Rozenburg facilities we utilize sophisticated proprietary technology to produce our MDI. This technology, which is also used in our Chinese joint venture, contributes to our position as a low cost MDI producer. In addition to MDI, we use a proprietary manufacturing process to manufacture PO. We own or license all technology and know-how developed and utilized at our PO facility. Our process combines isobutane and oxygen in proprietary oxidation (peroxidation) reactors, thereby forming TBHP and TBA, which are further processed into PO and MTBE, respectively. Because our PO production process is less expensive relative to other technologies and allows all of our PO co-products to be processed into saleable or useable materials, we believe that our PO production technology possesses several distinct advantages over its alternatives.

We operate polyurethane systems houses in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Deerpark, Australia; Shanghai, China; Cartagena, Colombia; Deggendorf, Germany; Thane (Maharashtra), India; Ternate, Italy; Tlalnepantla, Mexico; Mississauga, Ontario; Kuan Yin, Taiwan; Samuprakam, Thailand; Osnabrück, Germany; Dammam, Saudi Arabia and Obninsk, Russia.

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Joint Ventures

Rubicon Joint Venture. Chemtura Corporation is our joint venture partner in Rubicon LLC, which owns aniline, nitrobenzene and DPA manufacturing facilities in Geismar, Louisiana. We are entitled to approximately 78% of the nitrobenzene and aniline production capacity of Rubicon LLC, and Chemtura Corporation is entitled to 100% of the DPA production. In addition to operating the joint venture's aniline, nitrobenzene and DPA facilities, Rubicon LLC also operates our wholly owned MDI and polyol facilities at Geismar and is responsible for providing other auxiliary services to the entire Geismar complex. As a result of this joint venture, we are able to achieve greater scale and lower costs for our products than we would otherwise have been able to obtain. Rubicon LLC is consolidated in our financial statements.

Chinese MDI Joint Ventures. In January 2003, we entered into two related joint venture agreements to build MDI production facilities near Shanghai, China. SLIC, our manufacturing joint venture with BASF AG and three Chinese chemical companies, built three plants that manufacture MNB, aniline and crude MDI. We effectively own 35% of SLIC and account for our investment under the equity method. HPS, our splitting joint venture with Shanghai Chlor-Alkali Chemical Company, Ltd, has constructed a plant to manufacture pure MDI, polymeric MDI and MDI variants. We own 70% of HPS and it is a consolidated affiliate. These projects have been funded by a combination of equity invested by the joint venture partners and borrowed funds. SLIC and HPS commenced operations during 2006. The total production capacity of the SLIC facilities is 530 million pounds per year of MDI and the production capacity of the HPS facility is 300 million pounds per year of MDI finished products.

Russian MDI, Coatings and Systems Joint Venture. In 2006, we purchased a 45% interest in International Polyurethane Investments B.V. This company's wholly-owned subsidiary, NMG is a leading polyurethanes producer headquartered in Obninsk, Russia. We account for this investment under the equity method. This joint venture, now Huntsman NMG ZAO, manufactures and markets a range of polyurethane systems in adhesives, coatings, elastomers and insulation using our MDI products.

Raw Materials

The primary raw materials for MDI-based polyurethane chemicals are benzene and PO. Benzene is a widely available commodity that is the primary feedstock for the production of MDI and aniline. Historically, benzene has been the largest component of our raw material costs. We purchase benzene from third parties to manufacture nitrobenzene and aniline, almost all of which we then use to produce MDI.

A major cost in the production of polyols is attributable to the costs of PO. The integration of our PO business with our polyurethane chemicals business gives us access to a competitively priced, strategic source of PO and the opportunity to develop polyols that enhance our range of MDI products. The primary raw materials used in our PO production process are butane/isobutane, propylene, methanol and oxygen, which accounted for 53%, 35%, 11% and 1%, respectively, of total raw material costs in 2010. We purchase our raw materials primarily under long-term contracts. While most of these feedstocks are commodity materials generally available to us from a wide variety of suppliers at competitive prices in the spot market, all the propylene used in the production of our PO is produced internally and delivered through a pipeline connected to our PO facility.

Competition

Our major competitors in the polyurethane chemicals market include BASF, Bayer, Dow, Yantai Wanhua and LyondellBasell. While these competitors and others produce various types and quantities of polyurethane chemicals, we focus on MDI and MDI-based polyurethane systems. Our polyurethane

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chemicals business competes in two basic ways: (1) where price is the dominant element of competition, our polyurethane chemicals business differentiates itself by its high level of customer support, including cooperation on technical and safety matters; and (2) elsewhere, we compete on the basis of product performance and our ability to react quickly to changing customer needs and by providing customers with innovative solutions to their needs.

Some of our competitors in the Polyurethanes segment are among the world's largest chemical companies and major integrated petroleum companies. These competitors may have their own raw material resources. Some of these companies may be able to produce products more economically than we can. In addition, some of our competitors in this market have greater financial resources, which may enable them to invest significant capital into their businesses, including expenditures for research and development. If any of our current or future competitors in this market develop proprietary technology that enables them to produce products at a significantly lower cost, our technology could be rendered uneconomical or obsolete.

Performance Products

General

Our Performance Products segment is organized around three market areas: performance specialties, performance intermediates and maleic anhydride and licensing, and serves a wide variety of consumer and industrial end markets. In performance specialties, we are a leading global producer of amines, carbonates and certain specialty surfactants. Growth in demand in our performance specialties market tends to be driven by the end-performance characteristics that our products deliver to our customers. These products are manufactured for use in a growing number of niche industrial end uses and have been characterized by growing demand, technology substitution and stable profitability. For example, we are one of two significant global producers of polyetheramines, for which our sales volumes have grown at a compound annual rate of over 9% in the last 10 years due to strong demand in a number of industrial applications, such as epoxy curing agents, oil drilling, agrochemicals, fuel additives and civil construction materials. In performance intermediates, we consume internally produced and third-party-sourced base petrochemicals in the manufacture of our surfactants, LAB and ethanolamines products, which are primarily used in detergency, consumer products and industrial applications. We also produce EG, which is primarily used in the production of polyester fibers and PET packaging. We believe we are North America's largest and lowest-cost producer of maleic anhydride. Maleic anhydride is the building block for UPRs, which are mainly used in the production of fiberglass reinforced resins for marine, automotive and construction products. We are the leading global licensor of maleic anhydride manufacturing technology and are also the largest supplier of butane fixed bed catalyst used in the manufacture of maleic anhydride. Our licensing group also licenses technology on behalf of our other Huntsman businesses. We operate 16 Performance Products manufacturing facilities in North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia and Australia.

We have the annual capacity to produce approximately 1.4 billion pounds of more than 250 amines and other performance chemicals. We believe we are the largest global producer of polyetheramines, propylene carbonates, ethylene carbonates, DGA® agent and morpholine, the second-largest global producer of ethyleneamines and the third-largest North American producer of ethanolamines. We also produce substituted propylamines. We use internally produced ethylene, EO, EG and PO in the manufacture of many of our amines. Our products are manufactured at our Port Neches, Conroe and Freeport, Texas facilities and at our facilities in Llanelli, U.K. Petfurdo, Hungary and Jurong Island, Singapore. Since mid-2010 we have been manufacturing ethyleneamines through our 50/50 joint venture with Zamil Group (the "Arabian Amines Company") located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia. The joint venture has the capacity to produce 60 million pounds of ethyleneamines per annum. Our amines are used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial applications, including personal care products, polyurethane

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foam, fuel and lubricant additives, paints and coatings, composites, solvents and catalysts. Our key amines customers include Akzo, Chevron, BASF, Hercules, Afton, Unilever, Monsanto and PPG.

We have the capacity to produce approximately 2.5 billion pounds of surfactant products annually at our eight facilities located in North America, Europe and Australia. We are a leading global manufacturer of nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric surfactants products and are characterized by our breadth of product offering and market coverage. Our surfactant products are primarily used in consumer detergent and industrial cleaning applications. In addition, we manufacture and market a diversified range of mild surfactants and specialty formulations for use in personal care applications. We are also a leading European producer of components for powder and liquid laundry detergents and other cleaners. We continue to strengthen and diversify our surfactant product offering into formulated specialty surfactant products, for use in various industrial applications such as leather and textile treatment, foundry and construction, agrochemicals, fuels and lubricants, polymers and coatings. We are growing our global agrochemical surfactant technology and product offerings. Our key surfactants customers include Sun Products, L'Oreal, Monsanto, Nufarm, Clorox, Henkel, Colgate, Procter & Gamble and Unilever.

We are North America's second-largest producer of LAB, with alkylation capacity of 375 million pounds per year at our plant in Chocolate Bayou, Texas. LAB is a surfactant intermediate which is converted into LAS, a major anionic surfactant used worldwide for the production of consumer, industrial and institutional laundry detergents. We also manufacture a higher-molecular-weight alkylate which is used as an additive to lubricants. Our key customers for LAB and specialty alkylates include Colgate, Lubrizol, Henkel, Procter & Gamble, Unilever and Sun Products.

We believe we are North America's largest producer of maleic anhydride, a highly versatile chemical intermediate that is used to produce UPRs, which are mainly used in the production of fiberglass reinforced resins for marine, automotive and construction products. Maleic anhydride is also used in the production of lubricants, food additives and artificial sweeteners. We have the capacity to produce approximately 340 million pounds annually at our facilities located in Pensacola, Florida and Geismar, Louisiana. We also own a 50% interest in Sasol-Huntsman, which has been accounted for using the equity method. This joint venture owns and operates a facility in Moers, Germany with an annual capacity of 137 million pounds. In late February 2011, a plant expansion will come online raising the capacity of the joint venture to 232 million pounds. We will begin consolidating the results of Sasol-Huntsman in the first quarter of 2011. We also license our maleic anhydride technology and supply our catalysts to licensees and to worldwide merchant customers. As a result of our long-standing research and development efforts aided by our pilot and catalyst preparation plants, we have successfully introduced six generations of our maleic anhydride catalysts. Patent applications have been filed for our seventh generation catalyst which should be commercially available in 2011. Revenue from licensing and catalyst comes from new plant commissioning, as well as current plant retrofits and catalyst change schedules. Our key maleic anhydride customers include AOC, Chevron, Oronite, Cook Composites, Dixie, Lubrizol, Infineum, Reichhold and Bartek.

We also have the capacity to produce approximately 945 million pounds of EG annually at our facilities in Botany, Australia and Port Neches, Texas.

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Performance Specialties. The following table shows the end-market applications for our performance specialties products:

Product Group	Applications
Specialty Amines	liquid soaps, personal care, lubricant and fuel additives, polyurethane foams, fabric softeners, paints and coatings, refinery processing, water treating
Polyetheramines	polyurethane foams and insulation, construction and flooring, paints and coatings, lubricant and fuel additives, adhesives, epoxy composites, agrochemicals, oilfield chemicals, printing inks, pigment dispersion
Ethyleneamines	lubricant and fuel additives, epoxy hardeners, wet strength resins, chelating agents, fungicides
Morpholine/DGA® agent and Gas Treating	hydrocarbon processing, construction chemicals, synthetic rubber, water treating, electronics applications, gas treatment and agriculture
Carbonates	lubricant and fuel additives, agriculture, electronics applications, textile treatment, solar panels
Specialty Surfactants	agricultural herbicides, construction, paper de-inking, lubricants

Our performance specialties products are organized around the following end markets: coatings, polymers and resins; process additives; resources, fuels and lubricants; and agrochemicals.

Amines. Amines broadly refers to the family of intermediate chemicals that are produced by reacting ammonia with various ethylene and propylene derivatives. Generally, amines are valued for their properties as a reactive, emulsifying, dispersant, detergent, solvent or corrosion inhibiting agent. Growth in demand for amines is highly correlated with GDP growth due to its strong links to general industrial and consumer products markets. However, certain segments of the amines market, such as polyetheramines, have grown at rates well in excess of GDP growth due to new product development, technical innovation, and substitution and replacement of competing products. For example, polyetheramines are used by customers who demand increasingly sophisticated performance characteristics as an additive in the manufacture of highly customized epoxy formulations, enabling customers to penetrate new markets and substitute for traditional curing materials. As amines are generally sold based upon the performance characteristics that they provide to customer-specific end use application, pricing does not generally fluctuate directly with movements in underlying raw materials.

Morpholine/DGA® Agent. Morpholine and DGA® agent are produced as co-products by reacting ammonia with DEG. Morpholine is used in a number of niche industrial applications including rubber curing (as an accelerator) and flocculants for water treatment. DGA® agent is primarily used in gas treating, electronics, herbicides and metalworking end use applications.

Carbonates. Ethylene and propylene carbonates are manufactured by reacting EO and PO with carbon dioxide. Carbonates are used as solvents and as reactive diluents in polymer and coating applications. They are also increasingly being used as a photo-resist solvent in the manufacture of printed circuit boards, solar panels, LCD screens and the production of lithium batteries. Also, propylene carbonates have recently received approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") for use as a solvent in certain agricultural applications. We expect these solvents to replace traditional aromatic solvents that are increasingly subject to legislative restrictions and prohibitions.

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Performance Intermediates. The following table sets forth the end markets for our performance intermediates products:

Product Group	End Markets
<i>Surfactants</i>	
Alkoxylates	household detergents, industrial cleaners, anti-fog chemicals for glass, asphalt emulsions, shampoos, polymerization additives, de-emulsifiers for petroleum production
Sulfonates/Sulfates	powdered detergents, liquid detergents, shampoos, body washes, dishwashing liquids, industrial cleaners, emulsion polymerization, concrete superplasticizers, gypsum wallboard
Esters and Derivatives	shampoo, body wash, textile and leather treatment
Nitrogen Derivatives	bleach thickeners, baby shampoo, fabric conditioners, other personal care products
Formulated Blends	household detergents, textile and leather treatment, personal care products, pharmaceutical intermediates
EO/PO Block Co-Polymers	automatic dishwasher detergents
<i>Ethanolamines</i>	wood preservatives, herbicides, construction, gas treatment, metalworking
<i>LAB</i>	consumer detergents, industrial and institutional detergents, synthetic lubricants
<i>EG</i>	polyester fibers and PET bottle resins, antifreeze

Surfactants. Surfactants or "surface active agents" are substances that combine a water soluble component with a water insoluble component in the same molecule. While surfactants are most commonly used for their detergency in cleaning applications, they are also valued for their emulsification, foaming, dispersing, penetrating and wetting properties in a variety of industries.

Demand growth for surfactants is relatively stable and exhibits little cyclicalilty. The main consumer product applications for surfactants can demand new formulations with improved performance characteristics, which affords considerable opportunity for innovative surfactants manufacturers like us to provide surfactants and blends with differentiated specifications and properties. For basic surfactants, pricing tends to have a strong relationship to underlying raw material prices and usually lags raw material price movements.

Ethanolamines. Ethanolamines are a range of chemicals produced by the reaction of EO with ammonia. They are used as intermediates in the production of a variety of industrial, agricultural and consumer products. There are a limited number of competitors due to the technical and cost barriers to entry. Growth in this sector has typically been higher than GDP but saw a decline in late 2009 followed by a recovery in demand in 2010. We believe the ethanolamines market in North America is currently balanced.

LAB. LAB is a surfactant intermediate which is produced through the reaction of benzene with either normal paraffins or linear alpha olefins. Nearly all the LAB produced globally is converted into LAS, a major anionic surfactant used worldwide for the production of consumer, industrial and institutional laundry detergents.

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Three major manufacturers lead the traditional detergency market for LAB in North America: Procter & Gamble, Henkel and The Sun Products Corp. We believe that two-thirds of the LAB global capacity lies in the hands of ten producers, with three or four major players in each of the three regional markets. Although the North American market for LAB is mature, we expect Latin American and other developing countries to grow as detergent demand grows at a faster rate than GDP. However, growth in demand for specialty alkylates for use in lubricants is expected to be higher than GDP. We have developed a unique manufacturing capability for a high molecular weight alkylate for this market. With a significant technical barrier to entry, our specialty alkylate capability has allowed us greater diversity in our portfolio and strengthened our competitive position versus LAB-only producers.

EG. We consume our internally produced EO to produce three types of EG: MEG, DEG and TEG. MEG is consumed primarily in the polyester (fiber and bottle resin) and antifreeze end markets and is also used in a wide variety of industrial applications including synthetic lubricants, plasticizers, solvents and emulsifiers. DEG is consumed internally for the production of Morpholine/DGA® agent and polyols. TEG is used internally for the production of polyols and is sold into the market for dehydration of natural gas. We continue to optimize our EO and EG operations depending on the fundamental market demand for EG.

Maleic Anhydride and Licensing. The following table sets forth the end markets for our maleic anhydride products:

Product Group	End Markets
Maleic anhydride	boat hulls, automotive, construction, lubricant and fuel additives, countertops, agrochemicals, paper, and food additives
Maleic anhydride catalyst and technology licensing	maleic anhydride, BDO and its derivatives, and PBT manufacturers

Maleic anhydride is a chemical intermediate that is produced by oxidizing either benzene or normal butane through the use of a catalyst. The largest use of maleic anhydride in the U.S. is in the production of UPRs, which we believe account for approximately 22% of North American maleic anhydride demand. UPR is the main ingredient in fiberglass reinforced resins, which are used for marine and automotive applications and commercial and residential construction products.

Our maleic anhydride technology is a proprietary fixed bed process with solvent recovery and is characterized by low butane consumption and an energy- efficient, high-percentage-recovery solvent recovery system. This process competes against two other processes, the fluid bed process and the fixed bed process with water recovery. We believe that our process is superior in the areas of feedstock and energy efficiency and solvent recovery. The maleic anhydride-based route to BDO manufacture is currently the preferred process technology and is favored over the other routes, which include PO, butadiene and acetylene as feedstocks. As a result, the growth in demand for BDO has resulted in increased demand for our maleic anhydride technology and catalyst.

Total North American demand for maleic anhydride in 2010 was approximately 547 million pounds. Over time, demand for maleic anhydride has generally grown at rates that slightly exceed GDP growth. However, given its dependence on the UPR market, which is heavily influenced by construction end markets, demand for this application can be cyclical. Generally, changes in price have resulted from changes in industry capacity utilization as opposed to changes in underlying raw material costs.

On April 1, 2008, we announced that Sasol-Huntsman, our 50/50 maleic anhydride joint venture located in Moers, Germany, would be expanding its manufacturing capacity by approximately 100 million pounds per year. The new capacity will come online in the first quarter of 2011. The joint

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venture received secured nonrecourse financing that together with its cash flows from operations was used to fund the expansion.

Sales and Marketing

We sell over 2,000 products to over 4,000 customers globally through our Performance Products marketing groups, which have extensive market knowledge, considerable chemical industry experience and well established customer relationships.

Our performance specialties markets are organized around end use market applications, such as coatings, polymers and resins and agrochemical. In these end uses, our marketing efforts are focused on how our product offerings perform in certain customer applications. We believe that this approach enhances the value of our product offerings and creates opportunities for ongoing differentiation in our development activities with our customers. Our performance intermediates and maleic anhydride groups organize their marketing efforts around their products and geographic regions served. We also provide extensive pre- and post-sales technical service support to our customers where our technical service professionals work closely with our research and development functions to tailor our product offerings to meet our customers unique and changing requirements. Finally, these technical service professionals interact closely with our market managers and business leadership teams to help guide future offerings and market approach strategies.

In addition to our focused direct sales efforts, we maintain an extensive global network of distributors and agents that also sell our products. These distributors and agents typically promote our products to smaller end use customers who cannot be served cost effectively by our direct sales forces.

Manufacturing and Operations

Our Performance Products segment has the capacity to produce more than seven billion pounds annually of a wide variety of specialty, intermediate and commodity products and formulations at 16 manufacturing locations in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia.

These production capacities are as follows:

Product Area	North America	Current capacity		Total
		EAME	APAC	
		(millions of pounds)		
<i>Performance Specialties</i>				
Amines	706	186(1)	40	932
Carbonates	77			77
Specialty surfactants	100	175	70	345
<i>Performance Intermediates</i>				
EG	890		55	945
EO	1,000		100	1,100
Ethanolamines	400			400
Ethylene	400			400
LAB	375			375
Propylene	300			300
Surfactants	470	1,675	30	2,175
<i>Maleic anhydride</i>	340	137(2)		477

(1)

Includes up to 30 million pounds of ethyleneamines that are made available from Dow's Terneuzen, Netherlands facility by way of a long-term supply arrangement and 60 million pounds

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from our consolidated 50/50 joint venture Arabian Amines Company located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

(2)

Represents total capacity of a facility owned by Sasol-Huntsman, of which we own a 50% equity interest and Sasol owns the remaining 50% interest. On April 1, 2008, we announced that Sasol-Huntsman would be expanding its manufacturing capacity by approximately 100 million pounds per year. The new capacity will come online in the first quarter of 2011 and is not included in the production capacity table noted above.

Our surfactants and amines facilities are located globally, with broad capabilities in amination, sulfonation and ethoxylation. These facilities have a competitive cost base and use modern manufacturing units that allow for flexibility in production capabilities and technical innovation. Through the major restructuring of our surfactant operations, we have significantly improved the competitiveness of our surfactants business.

Our primary ethylene, propylene, EO, EG and ethanolamines facilities are located in Port Neches, Texas alongside our Polyurethanes' PO/MTBE facility. The Port Neches, Texas facility benefits from extensive logistics infrastructure, which allows for efficient sourcing of other raw materials and distribution of finished products.

Our LAB facility in Chocolate Bayou, Texas and our maleic anhydride facility in Pensacola, Florida are both located within large, integrated petrochemical manufacturing complexes operated by Ascend. We believe this results in greater scale and lower costs for our products than we would be able to obtain if these facilities were stand-alone operations.

In 2008, we formed Arabian Amines Company, a joint venture with the Zamil Group, which has constructed an ethyleneamines manufacturing plant in Jubail, Saudi Arabia. Trial production commenced in the second quarter of 2010, and, beginning July 2010, Arabian Amines Company generated significant revenues from the sale of product. The plant has an approximate annual capacity of 60 million pounds. We will purchase and sell all of the production from this joint venture. Arabian Amines Company was accounted for under the equity method during its development stage. We began consolidating this joint venture beginning July 1, 2010.

Raw Materials

We have the capacity to use approximately 850 million pounds of ethylene each year produced in part at our Port Neches, Texas facility in the production of EO and ethyleneamines. We consume all of our EO in the manufacture of our EG, surfactants and amines products. We also use internally produced PO and DEG in the manufacture of these products. We have the capacity to produce 400 million pounds of ethylene and 300 million pounds of propylene, depending on feedstocks, at our Port Neches, Texas facility. All of the ethylene is used in the production of EO and substantially all of the propylene is consumed by the PO unit at Port Neches operated by our Polyurethanes business. We purchase or toll the remainder of our ethylene and propylene requirements from third parties.

In addition to internally produced raw materials, our performance specialties market purchases over 250 compounds in varying quantities, the largest of which includes ethylene dichloride, caustic soda, synthetic alcohols, paraffin, nonyl phenol, ammonia, hydrogen, methylamines and acrylonitrile. The majority of these raw materials are available from multiple sources in the merchant market at competitive prices.

In our performance intermediates market, our primary raw materials, in addition to internally produced and third-party sourced EO and ethylene, are synthetic and natural alcohols, paraffin, alpha olefins, benzene and nonyl phenol. All of these raw materials are widely available in the merchant market at competitive prices.

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Maleic anhydride is produced by the reaction of n-butane with oxygen using our proprietary catalyst. The principal raw material is n-butane which is purchased pursuant to long-term contracts and delivered to our Pensacola, Florida site by barge and to our facility in Geismar, Louisiana via pipeline. Our maleic anhydride catalyst is toll-manufactured by BASF under a long-term contract according to our proprietary methods. These raw materials are available from multiple sources at competitive prices.

Competition

In our performance specialties market, there are few competitors for many of our products due to the considerable customization of product formulations, the proprietary nature of many of our product applications and manufacturing processes and the relatively high research and development and technical costs involved. Some of our global competitors include BASF, Air Products, Dow, Tosoh, and Akzo. We compete primarily on the basis of product performance, new product innovation and, to a lesser extent, on the basis of price.

There are numerous global producers of many of our performance intermediates products. Our main competitors include global companies such as Dow, Sasol, BASF, Petresa, Clariant, Shell, Stepan and Kao, as well as various smaller or more local competitors. We compete on the basis of price with respect to the majority of our product offerings and, to a lesser degree, on the basis of product availability, performance and service with respect to certain of our more value-added products.

In our maleic anhydride market, we compete primarily on the basis of price, customer service and plant location. Our competitors include Lanxess, Flint Hills Resources and Ashland. We are the leading global producer of maleic anhydride catalyst. Competitors in our maleic anhydride catalyst market include Scientific Design and Polynt. In our maleic anhydride technology licensing market, our primary competitor is Scientific Design. We compete primarily on the basis of technological performance and service.

The market in which our Performance Products segment operates is highly competitive. Among our competitors in this market are some of the world's largest chemical companies and major integrated petroleum companies that have their own raw material resources. Some of these companies may be able to produce products more economically than we can. In addition, some of our competitors in this market have greater financial resources, which may enable them to invest significant capital into their businesses, including expenditures for research and development. If any of our current or future competitors in this market develop proprietary technology that enables them to produce products at a significantly lower cost, our technology could be rendered uneconomical or obsolete.

Advanced Materials

General

Our Advanced Materials segment is a leading global manufacturer and marketer of technologically advanced epoxy, acrylic and polyurethane-based polymer products. We focus on formulations and systems that are used to address customer-specific needs in a wide variety of industrial and consumer applications. Our products are used either as replacements for traditional materials or in applications where traditional materials do not meet demanding engineering specifications. For example, structural adhesives are used to replace metal rivets and advanced composites are used to replace traditional aluminum panels in the manufacture of aerospace components. Our Advanced Materials segment is characterized by the breadth of our product offering, our expertise in complex chemistry, our long-standing relationships with our customers, our ability to develop and adapt our technology and our applications expertise for new markets and new applications.

We operate synthesis, formulating and production facilities in North America, Europe, Asia, South America and Africa. We market over 3,000 products to more than 3,000 customers in the following

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end-markets: civil engineering, shipbuilding and marine maintenance, consumer appliances, food and beverage packaging, industrial appliances, consumer/do it yourself ("DIY"), aerospace, DVD, LNG transport, electrical power transmission and distribution, printed circuit boards, consumer and industrial electronics, wind power generation, automotive, recreational sports equipment, medical appliances, design studios and prototype manufacturers.

Products and Markets

Our product range spans from basic liquid and solid resins, to specialty components like curing agents, matting agents, accelerators, cross-linkers, reactive diluents, thermoplastic polyamides and additives. In addition to these components, which we typically sell to formulators in various industries, we also produce and sell ready to use formulated polymer systems.

Base Resins and Specialty Component Markets. Our products are used for the protection of steel and concrete substrates, such as flooring, metal furniture and appliances, buildings, linings for storage tanks and food and beverage cans, and the primer coat of automobile bodies and ships. Epoxy-based surface coatings are among the most widely used industrial coatings due to their structural stability and broad application functionality combined with overall economic efficiency.

Base resins and specialty components are also used for composite applications. A structural composite is made by combining two or more different materials, such as fibers, resins and other specialty additives, to create a product with enhanced structural properties. Specifically, structural composites are lightweight, high-strength, rigid materials with high resistance to chemicals, moisture and high temperatures. Our product range comprises basic and advanced epoxy resins, curing agents and other advanced chemicals, additives and formulated polymer systems. The four key target markets for our structural composites are aerospace, windmill blades for wind power generation, general industrial and automotive applications, and recreational products (mainly sports equipment such as skis). Structural composites continue to substitute for traditional materials, such as metals and wood, in a wide variety of applications due to their light weight, strength and durability.

Formulated Systems. The structural adhesives market requires high-strength "engineering" adhesives for use in the manufacture and repair of items to bond various engineering substrates. Our business focus is on engineering adhesives based on epoxy, polyurethane, acrylic and other technologies which are used to bond materials, such as steel, aluminum, engineering plastics and composites in substitution of traditional joining techniques. Our Araldite® brand name has considerable value in the industrial and consumer adhesives markets. In many countries, Araldite® branded products are known for their high-performance adhesive capabilities, and we generally believe that this is the value-added segment of the market where recognition of our long-standing Araldite® brand is a key competitive advantage. Packaging is a key characteristic of our adhesives products. Our range of adhesives is sold in a variety of packs and sizes, targeted to three specific end-markets and sold through targeted routes to market:

General Industrial Bonding. We sell a broad range of advanced formulated adhesives to a broad base of small-to medium-sized customers, including specialist distributors.

Industry Specific. We sell our adhesive products on a global basis into diverse, industry-specific markets, which include the aerospace, wind turbine, DVD, LNG transport, filterbonding, solar cell and other industrial applications markets. Our target markets are chosen because we believe it is worthwhile to utilize our direct sales force and applications experts to tailor products and services to suit the needs and performance specifications of the specific market segments.

Consumer/DIY. We package and sell consumer adhesives through strategic distribution arrangements with a number of the major marketers of consumer/DIY adhesives, such as Bostik

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and Selleys. These products are sold globally through a number of major retail outlets, often under the Araldite® brand name.

Our electrical materials are formulated polymer systems, which make up the insulation materials used in equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power, such as transformers, switch gears, ignition coils, sensors, motors and magnets, and for the protection of electrical and electronic devices and components. The purpose of these products is to insulate, protect or shield either the environment from electrical current or electrical devices from the environment, such as temperature or humidity. Our electrical insulating materials target two key market segments: the heavy electrical equipment market and the light electrical equipment market.

Products for the heavy electrical equipment market segment are used in power plant components, devices for power grids and insulating parts and components. In addition, there are numerous devices, such as motors and magnetic coils used in trains and medical equipment, which are manufactured using epoxy and related technologies. Products for the light electrical equipment market segment are used in applications such as industrial automation and control, consumer electronics, car electronics and electrical components. The end customers in the electrical insulating materials market encompass the relevant original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") as well as numerous manufacturers of components used in the final products. We also develop, manufacture and market materials used in the production of printed circuit boards. Our products are ultimately used in industries ranging from telecommunications and personal computer mother board manufacture to automotive electronic systems manufacture. Soldermasks are our most important product line in printed circuit board technologies, particularly in Europe. Sales are made mainly under the Probimer®, Probimage®, and Probelec® trademarks. Our Probimer® trademark is a widely recognized brand name for soldermasks.

We produce polyurethane-based and epoxy formulated polymer systems used in the production of models, prototypes, patterns, molds and a variety of related products for design, prototyping and short-run manufacture. Our products are used extensively in the automotive, aerospace and industrial markets as productivity tools to quickly and efficiently create accurate prototypes and develop experimental models, and to lower the cost of manufacturing items in limited quantities primarily using computer-aided-design techniques. We separate the overall tooling and modeling materials market into two distinct groups standard tooling and modeling materials and stereolithography technology.

Our standard tooling and modeling materials are polymer-based materials used by craftsmen to make the traditional patterns, molds, models, jigs and fixtures required by the foundry, automotive, ceramics and other such industries. Stereolithography is a technology that is used to accurately produce physical three-dimensional models directly from computer-aided-design data without cutting, machining or tooling. The models are produced by selectively curing a light-sensitive liquid resin with a laser beam. We sell our stereolithography products to customers in the aerospace, appliance, automotive, consumer, electronics and medical markets.

Sales and Marketing

We maintain multiple routes to market to service our diverse customer base. These routes to market range from using our own direct sales force for targeted, technically-oriented distribution to mass general distribution. Our direct sales force focuses on engineering solutions for decision-makers at major customers who purchase significant amounts of product from us. We use technically-oriented specialist distributors to augment our sales effort in niche markets and applications where we do not believe it is appropriate to develop direct sales resources. We use mass general distribution channels to sell our products into a wide range of general applications where technical expertise is less important to the user of the products to reduce our overall selling expenses. We believe our use of multiple routes to market enables us to reach a broader customer base at an efficient cost.

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We conduct sales activities through dedicated regional sales teams in the Americas; Europe, Africa, the Middle East and India ("EAMEI"); and Asia. Our global customers are covered by key account managers who are familiar with the specific requirements of these clients. The management of long-standing customer relationships, some of which are 20 to 30 years old, is at the heart of the sales and marketing process. We are also supported by a strong network of distributors. We serve a highly fragmented customer base.

For our consumer DIY "Do It Yourself" range, we have entered into exclusive branding and distribution arrangements with, for example, Selleys in Australia. Under these arrangements, our distribution partners fund advertising and sales promotions, negotiate and sell to major retail chains, own inventories and provide store deliveries (and sometimes shelf merchandising) in exchange for a reliable, high-quality supply of Araldite® branded, ready-to-sell packaged products.

Manufacturing and Operations

We are a global business serving customers in three principal geographic regions: EAMEI, the Americas, and Asia. To service our customers efficiently, we maintain manufacturing plants around the world with a strategy of global, regional and local manufacturing employed to optimize the level of service and minimize the cost to our customers. The following table summarizes the plants that we operate:

Location	Description of Facility
Bad Saeckingen, Germany	Formulating Facility
Bergkamen, Germany	Synthesis Facility
Chennai, India(1)	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Duxford, U.K.	Formulating Facility
East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.	Formulating Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(2)	Formulating Facility
Los Angeles, California, U.S.	Formulating Facility
McIntosh, Alabama, U.S.	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Monthey, Switzerland	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Pamplona, Spain	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Panyu, China(2)(3)	Formulation and Synthesis Facility
Sadat City, Egypt	Formulating Facility
Taboão da Serra, Brazil	Formulating Facility

(1) 76%-owned and consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Tamilnadu Petroproducts Limited.

(2) Leased land and/or building.

(3) 95%-owned and consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangdong Panyu Shilou Town Economic Development Co. Ltd.

Our facilities in Asia and India are well-positioned to take advantage of the market growth that is expected in these regions. Furthermore, we believe that we are the largest producer of epoxy resin compounds in India.

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Raw Materials

The principal raw materials we purchase for the manufacture of basic and advanced epoxy resins are epichlorohydrin, bisphenol A and BLR. We also purchase amines, polyols, isocyanates, acrylic materials, hardeners and fillers for the production of our formulated polymer systems and complex chemicals and additives. Raw material costs constitute a sizeable percentage of sales for certain applications. We have supply contracts with a number of suppliers. The terms of our supply contracts vary, but, in general, these contracts contain provisions that set forth the quantities of product to be supplied and purchased and formula-based pricing.

Additionally, we produce some of our most important raw materials, such as BLR and its basic derivatives, which are the basic building blocks of many of our products. We are the fourth largest producer of BLR in the world. Approximately 50% of the BLR we produce is consumed in the production of our formulated polymer systems. The balance of our BLR is sold as liquid or solid resin in the merchant market, allowing us to increase the utilization of our production plants and lower our overall BLR production cost. We believe that manufacturing a substantial proportion of our principal raw material gives us a competitive advantage over other epoxy-based polymer systems formulators, most of whom must buy BLR from third-party suppliers. This position helps protect us from pricing pressure from BLR suppliers and aids in providing us a stable supply of BLR in difficult market conditions.

We consume certain amines produced by our Performance Products segment and isocyanates produced by our Polyurethanes segment, which we use to formulate Advanced Materials products.

Competition

The market in which our Advanced Materials segment operates is highly competitive, and is dependent on significant capital investment, the development of proprietary technology, and maintenance of product research and development. Among our competitors in this market are some of the world's largest chemical companies and major integrated companies that have their own raw material resources.

Competition in our basic liquid and solid epoxy resins group is primarily driven by price, and is increasingly more global with industry consolidation in the North American and European markets and the emergence of new competitors in Asia. Our major competitors include Dow, Momentive, BASF, Kukdo, Leuna and NanYa.

Competition in our specialty components and structural composites product group is primarily driven by product performance, applications expertise and customer certification. Our competitive strengths include our strong technology base, broad range of value-added products, leading market positions, diverse customer base and reputation for customer service. Major competitors include Air Products, Arizona, Momentive, BASF, Cray Valley, Evonics, DIC, Dow, Mitsui, Sumitomo and NanYa.

Competition in our formulation product group is primarily based on technology, know-how, applications and formulations expertise, product reliability and performance, process expertise and technical support. This product group covers a wide range of industries and the key competition factors vary by industry. Our competitive strengths result from our focus on defined market needs, our long-standing customer relationships, product reliability and technical performance, provision of high level service and recognition as a quality supplier in our chosen sectors. We operate dedicated

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technology centers in Basel, Switzerland; The Woodlands, Texas; and Panyu, China in support of our product and technology development. Our major competitors can be summarized as follows:

Formulation Product Group	Competition
Adhesives applications	Henkel/Loctite, ITW, National Starch, Sika, 3M
Electrical insulating materials	Altana, Hexion, Schenectady, Wuxi, Dexter-Hysol, Hitachi Chemical, Nagase Chemtex, Toshiba Chemical
Printed circuit board materials	Coates, Goo, Peters, Taiyo Ink, Tamura
Tooling and modeling solution.	Axson, DSM, Sika
Textile Effects	

General

Our Textile Effects segment is the leading global market share provider for textile chemicals and dyes. Our textile solutions enhance the color of finished textiles and improve such performance characteristics as wrinkle resistance and the ability to repel water and stains. Our Textile Effects segment is characterized by the breadth of our product offering, our long-standing relationships with our customers, our ability to develop and adapt our technology and our applications expertise for new markets and new applications.

We operate synthesis, formulating and production facilities in North America, Europe, Asia and South America. We market multiple products to customers in multiple end-markets, including the following: consumer fashion apparel, sportswear, career and uniform apparel, military, automotive, home textiles and furnishings, carpet and other functional textiles.

In June 2010, we announced a restructuring program for our Basel, Switzerland site of our Textile Effects segment. It would involve the consolidation of manufacturing activities and processes at the site, as well as the introduction of changes in work organization, with the aim of increasing flexibility while preserving existing capacities and ensuring competitiveness in Basel. We expect to spend approximately \$16 million over approximately the next year to complete this project. We have targeted approximately \$17 million in annual savings when the restructuring is fully completed.

Products and Markets

Textiles generally involve a complex matrix of fibers, effects and functionality, and the resulting products range from fashion apparel to bulletproof vests, home linens to air and water filters, and upholstery to automotive interiors. Our broad range of dyestuffs and chemicals enhance both the aesthetic appearance of these products and the functionality needed to ensure that they perform in their end-use markets. Since the requirements for these markets vary dramatically, our business strategy focuses on the two major markets – apparel and technical textiles. We work to provide the right balance of products and service to meet the technical challenges in each of these markets.

The apparel market, which also includes our home interiors products, focuses on products that provide an aesthetic effect and/or improve the processing efficiency within the textile mill. We offer a complete range of colors for cotton, polyester and nylon that cover the range of shades needed for sportswear, intimate apparel, towels, sheeting and casual wear. Our dyes have been developed to ensure that they offer the highest levels of wash fastness currently available in the market. Optical brighteners and other pretreatment products provide "bright white" effects for apparel, towels and sheeting. Pretreatment and dyeing auxiliaries ensure that these fabrics are processed efficiently and effectively

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cleaning the fabrics with fewer chemicals, less energy and less water and thereby minimizing the environmental footprint and reducing the processing costs. Silicone softeners may be used to enhance the feel of products.

Technical textiles include automotive textiles, carpet, military fabrics, mattress ticking and nonwoven and other technical fabrics. Though the product groups may differ in their end-uses, the articles must provide a high-level of functionality and performance in their respective markets. High-lightfast dyes and UV absorbers are used in automotive interiors and outdoor furnishings to provide colors that don't fade when exposed to sunlight and heat. Powerful stain repellent and release technology imparts durable protection for upholstery, military and medical fabrics, without affecting the color, breathability or feel of the fabric. Specialized dyes and prints create unique camouflage patterns for military uniforms, backpacks and tarps that won't fade through wash and wear or during exposure to the elements.

Sales and Marketing

For our textile effects products, we focus on providing effect competence and process competence to our customers. Effect competence delivering value-added effects to our customer's products enables us to capitalize on new and innovative technologies and to assist our customers in their efforts to differentiate themselves from competitors. Process competence applying know-how and expertise to improve customers' processes allows us to utilize our technical service to reduce cost and enhance efficiency.

Manufacturing and Operations

We are a global business serving customers in three principal geographic regions: Europe, Africa and the Middle East ("EAME"), the Americas, and Asia. To service our customers efficiently, we maintain manufacturing plants around the world with a strategy of global, regional and local

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manufacturing employed to optimize the level of service and minimize the cost to our customers. The following table summarizes the plants that we operate:

Location	Description of Facility
Atotonilquillo, Mexico	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Baroda, India	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Synthesis Facility
Basel, Switzerland(1)	Textile Dyes Facility and Technology Center
Bogota, Colombia(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Fraijanes, Guatemala(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Gandaria, Jakarta, Indonesia	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Hangzhou, China(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Karachi, Pakistan(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Langweid am Leich, Germany(1)	Chemicals Synthesis Facility
Panyu, China(1)(2)	Chemicals Synthesis Facility and Technology Center
Qingdao, China	Textile Dyes Facility
Samutsakorn (Mahachai), Thailand(1)	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility

(1) Leased land and/or building.

(2) 95%-owned and consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangdong Panyu Shilou Town Economic Development Co. Ltd.

Raw Materials

The manufacture of textile effects products requires a wide selection of raw materials (approximately 1,200 different chemicals), including amines, fluorochemicals and sulfones. No one raw material represents greater than 3% of our textile effects raw material expenditures. Raw material costs constitute a sizeable percentage of sales for certain applications. We have supply contracts with a number of suppliers. The terms of our supply contracts vary, but, in general, these contracts contain provisions that set forth the quantities of product to be supplied and purchased and formula-based pricing.

Competition

We are the leading global market share provider for textile chemicals and dyes. Competition within the textile chemicals and dyes markets is generally fragmented with few competitors who offer complete solutions for both markets. Our major competitors are Clariant, BASF, Kiri-Dystar and Longsheng. We believe that our competitive strengths include our product offering, which is characterized by its broad

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range; high quality; significant integration between products and service; reliable technical expertise; long-standing relationships with customers; and strong business infrastructure in Asia. We believe that we have more customer service capability and account management capability than any of our competitors worldwide.

Pigments

General

We are a leading global manufacturer and marketer of titanium dioxide, which is a white pigment used to impart whiteness, brightness and opacity to products such as paints, plastics, paper, printing inks, fibers and ceramics. We operate seven titanium dioxide manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. The global titanium dioxide market is characterized by a small number of large, global producers and a growing compliment of smaller regional producers.

We offer an extensive range of products, under the Tioxide® and Deltio® brand names, to approximately 1,500 customers in all major titanium dioxide end markets and geographic regions. The geographic diversity of our manufacturing facilities allows our Pigments segment to service local customers, as well as global customers that require delivery to more than one location. Our diverse customer base includes Ampacet, A. Schulman, Akzo Nobel, BASF, Cabot, Clariant, Jotun, PolyOne and PPG. Our pigments business has an aggregate annual nameplate capacity of approximately 560,000 tonnes at our seven production facilities. Four of our titanium dioxide manufacturing plants are located in Europe, one is in North America, one is in Asia, and one is in South Africa. Our North American operation consists of a 50% interest in a manufacturing joint venture with Kronos Worldwide, Inc.

Our Pigments segment is focused on improving our competitive position and providing customers with innovative products and solutions. In 2008, to further our competitive position we expanded the capacity of our Greatham, U.K. chloride-based facility by 50% to 150,000 tonnes per year. During the first quarter of 2009, we closed our Grimsby, U.K. sulphate-based facility. We recently announced an agreement in principle to an investment of approximately €30 million (approximately \$40 million) to build a new magnesium sulfate fertilizer manufacturing operation at our plant in Calais, France. The new facility will enable the closure of part of our Calais effluent treatment plant, which is expected to increase the efficiency, sustainability and cost effectiveness of the entire Calais site. We continue to pursue other projects to improve manufacturing costs at each of our facilities. We are also introducing a number of innovative new products to the market, including our Deltio® range of free-flowing pigments.

Products and Markets

Historically, global titanium dioxide demand growth rates tend to closely track global GDP growth rates. However, the demand growth rate and its relationship with the GDP growth rate varies by region. Developed markets such as the U.S. and Western Europe exhibit higher absolute consumption but lower demand growth rates, while emerging markets such as Asia exhibit much higher demand growth rates. The titanium dioxide industry experiences some seasonality in its sales reflecting the high exposure to seasonal coatings end use markets. Coating sales generally peak during the spring and summer months in the northern hemisphere, resulting in greater sales volumes during the second and third quarters of the year.

There are two manufacturing processes for the production of titanium dioxide, the sulfate process and the chloride process. Most recent capacity additions by the five major producers have employed the chloride process technology while those by smaller producers have generally used the sulphate process technology. We currently believe that the chloride process accounts for approximately 55% of global production capacity. However, the global distribution of sulfate- and chloride-based titanium dioxide capacity varies by region, with the sulfate process being predominant in Europe, our primary market.

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The chloride process is the predominant process used in North America, and both processes are used in Asia. While most end use applications can use pigments produced by either process, regional market preferences typically favor products that are locally available. We believe the chloride and sulfate manufacturing processes compete effectively in the marketplace.

Aside from the five major producers, the titanium dioxide industry currently has a large number of small regional or local producers, especially in China. Titanium dioxide supply has historically kept pace with increases in demand as producers increased capacity through low cost incremental debottlenecks, efficiency improvements and, more recently, new capacity additions in China. During periods of low titanium dioxide demand, the industry experiences high stock levels and consequently reduces production to manage working capital. Pricing in the industry is driven primarily by supply/demand balance. Based upon current price levels and the long lead times for planning, governmental approvals and construction, we expect supply to continue for the near term in line with historical demand growth.

Sales and Marketing

Approximately 85% of our titanium dioxide sales are made through our direct sales and technical services network, enabling us to cooperate more closely with our customers and to respond to our increasingly global customer base. Our concentrated sales effort and local manufacturing presence have allowed us to achieve our leading market shares in a number of the countries where we manufacture titanium dioxide.

In addition, we have focused on marketing products to higher growth industries. For example, we believe that our pigments business is well-positioned to benefit from the projected growth in the plastics sector which we expect to grow faster than the overall titanium dioxide market over the next several years.

Manufacturing and Operations

Our pigments business has eight manufacturing sites in seven countries with a total capacity of approximately 560,000 tonnes per year. Approximately 72% of our titanium dioxide capacity is located in Western Europe. The following table presents information regarding our titanium dioxide facilities:

Region	Site	Annual Capacity (tonnes)	Process
Western Europe	Greatham, U.K.	150,000	Chloride
	Calais, France	95,000	Sulfate
	Huelva, Spain	80,000	Sulfate
	Scarlino, Italy	80,000	Sulfate
North America	Lake Charles, Louisiana(1)	70,000	Chloride
Asia	Teluk Kalung, Malaysia	60,000	Sulfate
Southern Africa	Umbogintwini, South Africa	25,000	Sulfate
Total		560,000	

(1)

This facility is owned and operated by Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P., a manufacturing joint venture that is owned 50% by us and 50% by Kronos Worldwide. The capacity shown reflects our 50% interest in Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P.

In 2008, we completed the expansion of our Greatham, U.K. facility by 50,000 tonnes. We are also well positioned to selectively invest in new plant capacity based upon our ICON chloride technology. ICON technology allows for the construction of new capacity with world-scale economics at a minimum

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nameplate size of 65,000 tonnes. We believe competing chloride technologies typically require a minimum capacity of 100,000 tonnes to achieve comparable economics. Our chloride additions can be more easily absorbed into the market, which provides higher investment returns than larger capacity additions.

Joint Venture

Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. is our 50/50 joint venture with Kronos Worldwide. We share production offtake and operating costs of the plant equally with Kronos Worldwide, though we market our share of the production independently. The operations of the joint venture are under the direction of a supervisory committee on which each partner has equal representation. Our investment in Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. is accounted for using the equity method.

Raw Materials

The primary raw materials used to produce titanium dioxide are titanium-bearing ores. We purchase the majority of our ore under long-term supply contracts with a number of ore suppliers. The majority of titanium-bearing ores are sourced from Australia, South Africa and Canada. Ore accounts for approximately 45% of pigment variable manufacturing costs, while utilities (electricity, gas and steam), sulfuric acid and chlorine collectively account for approximately 30% of our variable manufacturing costs.

The world market for titanium bearing ores is characterized by a small number of large suppliers (Rio Tinto, Iluka and Exxaro) which account for approximately 60% of global supply and from which we purchase approximately 60% of our needs. However, the choice of producers has increased in recent years with a number of emerging suppliers based in India and Africa and we have broadened our supply base by purchasing increasing amounts of our ores from these suppliers. The majority of our ore purchases are made under agreements with terms of three or more years.

Titanium dioxide producers extract titanium from ores and process it into pigmentary titanium dioxide using either the chloride or sulfate process. Once an intermediate titanium dioxide pigment has been produced, it is "finished" into a product with specific performance characteristics for particular end use applications. The finishing process is common to both the sulfate and chloride processes and is a major determinant of the final product's performance characteristics.

The sulfate process generally uses less-refined ores that are cheaper to purchase but produce more co-product than the chloride process. Co-products from both processes require treatment prior to disposal in order to comply with environmental regulations. In order to reduce our disposal costs and to increase our cost competitiveness, we have developed and marketed the co-products of our pigments business. We sell over 50% of the co-products generated by our business.

Competition

The global markets in which our pigments business operates are highly competitive. Competition is based primarily on price. In addition, we also compete on the basis of product quality and service. The major global producers against whom we compete are DuPont, Tronox, Kronos and Cristal, each of which has a global presence and the ability to service all global markets. Some of our competitors may be able to produce products more economically than we can. In addition, some of our competitors in this market have greater financial resources, which may enable them to invest significant capital into their businesses, including expenditures for research and development. If any of our current or future competitors in this market develops proprietary technology that enables them to produce products at a significantly lower cost, our technology could be rendered uneconomical or obsolete. Moreover, the sulphate-based titanium dioxide technology used by our Pigments business is widely available. Accordingly, barriers to entry, apart from capital availability, may be low and the entrance of new

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competitors into the industry may reduce our ability to capture improving profit margins in circumstances where capacity utilization in the industry is increasing.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we spent \$151 million, \$145 million and \$154 million, respectively, on research and development.

We support our business with a major commitment to research and development, technical services and process engineering improvement. Our research and development centers are located in The Woodlands, Texas, Everberg, Belgium, and Shanghai, China. Other regional development/technical service centers are located in Billingham, England (pigments); Auburn Hills, Michigan (polyurethanes for the automotive industry); Derry, New Hampshire, Shanghai, China, Deggendorf, Germany and Ternate, Italy (polyurethanes); Melbourne, Australia (surfactants); Port Neches, Texas (process engineering support); Basel, Switzerland and Panyu, China (advanced materials and textile effects); and Mumbai, India (textile effects).

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Proprietary protection of our processes, apparatuses, and other technology and inventions is important to our businesses. We own approximately 560 unexpired U.S. patents, approximately 155 patent applications (including provisionals) currently pending at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and approximately 3,650 foreign counterparts, including both issued patents and pending patent applications. While a presumption of validity exists with respect to issued U.S. patents, we cannot assure that any of our patents will not be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. Furthermore, we cannot assure the issuance of any pending patent application, or that if patents do issue, that these patents will provide meaningful protection against competitors or against competitive technologies. Additionally, our competitors or other third parties may obtain patents that restrict or preclude our ability to lawfully produce or sell our products in a competitive manner.

We also rely upon unpatented proprietary know-how and continuing technological innovation and other trade secrets to develop and maintain our competitive position. There can be no assurance, however, that confidentiality agreements into which we enter and have entered will not be breached, that they will provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or proprietary know-how, or that adequate remedies will be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of such trade secrets and know-how. In addition, there can be no assurance that others will not obtain knowledge of these trade secrets through independent development or other access by legal means.

In addition to our own patents and patent applications and proprietary trade secrets and know-how, we are a party to certain licensing arrangements and other agreements authorizing us to use trade secrets, know-how and related technology and/or operate within the scope of certain patents owned by other entities. We also have licensed or sub-licensed intellectual property rights to third parties.

We have associated brand names with a number of our products, and we have approximately 140 U.S. trademark registrations (including applications for registration currently pending at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office), and approximately 4,890 foreign counterparts, including both registrations and applications for registration. Some of these registrations and applications include filings under the Madrid system for the international registration of marks and may confer rights in multiple countries. However, there can be no assurance that the trademark registrations will provide meaningful protection against the use of similar trademarks by competitors, or that the value of our trademarks will not be diluted.

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Because of the breadth and nature of our intellectual property rights and our business, we do not believe that any single intellectual property right (other than certain trademarks for which we intend to maintain the applicable registrations) is material to our business. Moreover, we do not believe that the termination of intellectual property rights expected to occur over the next several years, either individually or in the aggregate, will materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 12,000 people in our operations around the world. Approximately 2,000 of these employees are located in the U.S., while approximately 10,000 are located in other countries. We believe our relations with our employees are good.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MATTERS

General

We are subject to extensive federal, state, local and international laws, regulations, rules and ordinances relating to safety, pollution, protection of the environment and the generation, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances and waste materials. In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to frequent environmental inspections and monitoring and occasional investigations by governmental enforcement authorities. In addition, our production facilities require operating permits that are subject to renewal, modification and, in certain circumstances, revocation. Actual or alleged violations of safety laws, environmental laws or permit requirements could result in restrictions or prohibitions on plant operations, substantial civil or criminal sanctions, as well as, under some environmental laws, the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability. Moreover, changes in environmental regulations could inhibit or interrupt our operations, or require us to modify our facilities or operations. Accordingly, environmental or regulatory matters may cause us to incur significant unanticipated losses, costs or liabilities.

Environmental, Health and Safety Systems

We are committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with all applicable EHS legal requirements, and we have developed policies and management systems that are intended to identify the multitude of EHS legal requirements applicable to our operations, enhance compliance with applicable legal requirements, ensure the safety of our employees, contractors, community neighbors and customers and minimize the production and emission of wastes and other pollutants. Although EHS legal requirements are constantly changing and are frequently difficult to comply with, these EHS management systems are designed to assist us in our compliance goals while also fostering efficiency and improvement and minimizing overall risk to us.

EHS Capital Expenditures

We may incur future costs for capital improvements and general compliance under EHS laws, including costs to acquire, maintain and repair pollution control equipment. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, our capital expenditures for EHS matters totaled \$85 million, \$54 million and \$58 million, respectively. Because capital expenditures for these matters are subject to evolving regulatory requirements and depend, in part, on the timing, promulgation and enforcement of specific requirements, our capital expenditures for EHS matters have varied significantly from year to year and we cannot provide assurance that our recent expenditures will be indicative of future amounts required under EHS laws.

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Remediation Liabilities

We have incurred, and we may in the future incur, liability to investigate and clean up waste or contamination at our current or former facilities or facilities operated by third parties at which we may have disposed of waste or other materials. Similarly, we may incur costs for the cleanup of waste that was disposed of prior to the purchase of our businesses. Under some circumstances, the scope of our liability may extend to damages to natural resources.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") and similar state laws, a current or former owner or operator of real property may be liable for remediation costs regardless of whether the release or disposal of hazardous substances was in compliance with law at the time it occurred, and a current owner or operator may be liable regardless of whether it owned or operated the facility at the time of the release. Outside the U.S., analogous contaminated property laws, such as those in effect in France and Australia, can hold past owners and/or operators liable for remediation at former facilities. We have been notified by third parties of claims against us for cleanup liabilities at approximately 10 former facilities or third party sites, including, but not limited to, sites listed under CERCLA. Based on current information and past experiences at other CERCLA sites, we do not expect any of these third party claims to result in material liability to us.

One of these sites, the North Maybe Canyon Mine CERCLA site, includes an abandoned phosphorous mine near Soda Springs, Idaho believed to have been operated by one of our predecessor companies (El Paso Products Company). In 2004, the U.S. Forest Service notified us that we are a CERCLA Potentially Responsible Party (a "PRP") for the mine site involving selenium-contaminated surface water. Under a 2004 administrative order, the current mine lessee, Nu-West Industries, Inc., began undertaking the investigation required for a CERCLA removal process. In 2008, the site was transitioned to the CERCLA remedial action process, which requires a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (an "RI/FS"). In 2009, the Forest Service notified the three PRPs (our Company, Nu-West and Wells Cargo) that it would undertake the RI/FS itself. On February 19, 2010, in conjunction with Wells Cargo, we agreed to jointly comply with a unilateral administrative order (a "UAO") to conduct an RI/FS of the entire West Ridge of the site, although we are alleged to have had only a limited historical presence in the investigation area. In March 2010, following the initiation of litigation by Nu-West, the Forest Service assumed Nu-West's original investigation obligations. On June 15, 2010, we received the UAO which had been executed by the Forest Service and we are presently carrying out the requirements of the order. We continue to coordinate with our insurers regarding policy coverage in this matter. At this time, we are unable to estimate the cost of the RI/FS or our ultimate liability in this matter, but we do not believe it will be material to our financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

In addition, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") and similar state laws, we may be required to remediate contamination originating from our properties as a condition to our hazardous waste permit. Some of our manufacturing sites have an extended history of industrial chemical manufacturing and use, including on-site waste disposal. We are aware of soil, groundwater or surface contamination from past operations at some of our sites, and we may find contamination at other sites in the future. For example, our Port Neches, Texas, and Geismar, Louisiana, facilities are the subject of ongoing remediation requirements under RCRA authority. Similar laws exist in a number of locations in which we currently operate, or previously operated, manufacturing facilities, such as Australia, Switzerland and Italy.

In June of 2006, an agreement was reached between the local regulatory authorities and our Advanced Materials site in Pamplona, Spain to relocate our manufacturing operations in order to facilitate new urban development desired by the city. Subsequently, as required by the authorities, soil and groundwater sampling was performed and followed by a quantitative risk assessment. In October

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2010, the local authorities approved our proposed two-phase remedial approach. The first phase, to be initiated in 2011, will involve groundwater extraction and treatment in one limited area of the site. The second phase, not yet defined, would proceed during site redevelopment. However, because of the current economic conditions in Spain, we believe that the urban development plans have been postponed for the immediate future. Therefore, we are unable to further assess the timing, likelihood or amount of any potential liability.

By letter dated March 7, 2006, our Base Chemicals and Polymers facility in West Footscray, Australia, was issued a clean-up notice by the Environment Protection Authority, Victoria, Australia (the "EPA Victoria") due to concerns about soil and groundwater contamination emanating from the site. The agency revoked the original clean-up notice on September 4, 2007 and issued a revised clean-up notice due to "the complexity of contamination issues" at the site. In the third quarter of 2009, we recorded a \$30 million liability related to estimated environmental remediation costs at this site. On August 23, 2010, EPA Victoria revoked the second clean-up notice and issued a revised notice that included a requirement for financial assurance for the remediation. We have now reached agreement with the agency that a mortgage on the land will be held by the agency as financial surety during the period of current clean-up notice, which ends on July 30, 2014. We can provide no assurance that the agency will not seek to institute additional requirements for the site or that additional costs will not be associated with the clean up. This facility has been closed and demolition, which commenced in May 2010, is expected to be completed by mid-2011.

By letter of March 15, 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice (the "DOJ") notified us that the EPA has requested that the DOJ bring an action in federal court against us and other PRPs for recovery of costs incurred by the U.S. in connection with releases of hazardous substances from the State Marine Superfund Site in Port Arthur, Texas. As of August 31, 2007, the EPA had incurred and paid approximately \$2.8 million in unreimbursed response costs related to the site. Prior to filing the complaint, the DOJ requested that PRPs sign and return a standard tolling agreement (from March 31, 2010 through September 30, 2010) and participate in settlement discussions. We originally responded to an information request regarding this site on March 7, 2005 and identified historical transactions associated with a predecessor of a company we acquired. The prior owners have contractually agreed to indemnify us in this matter. While the DOJ is aware of the indemnity, we may be required to participate in future settlement discussions; therefore, on March 29, 2010, we submitted the signed tolling agreement and offer to negotiate to the DOJ. The tolling agreement has since been extended until March 31, 2011.

In many cases, our potential liability arising from historical contamination is based on operations and other events occurring prior to our ownership of a business or specific facility. In these situations, we frequently obtained an indemnity agreement from the prior owner addressing remediation liabilities arising from pre-closing conditions. We have successfully exercised our rights under these contractual covenants for a number of sites and, where applicable, mitigated our ultimate remediation liability. We cannot assure you, however, that the liabilities for all such matters subject to indemnity, will be honored by the prior owner or that our existing indemnities will be sufficient to cover our liabilities for such matters.

Based on available information and the indemnification rights we believe are likely to be available, we believe that the costs to investigate and remediate known contamination will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, if such indemnities are not honored or do not fully cover the costs of investigation and remediation or we are required to contribute to such costs, then such expenditures may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. At the current time, we are unable to estimate the total cost, exclusive of indemnification benefits, to remediate any of the known contamination sites.

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Environmental Reserves

We have accrued liabilities relating to anticipated environmental cleanup obligations, site reclamation and closure costs and known penalties. Liabilities are recorded when potential liabilities are either known or considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. Our liability estimates are calculated using present value techniques and are based upon requirements placed upon us by regulators, available facts, existing technology and past experience. The environmental liabilities do not include amounts recorded as asset retirement obligations. We had accrued \$48 million and \$41 million for environmental liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Of these amounts, \$13 million and \$5 million were classified as accrued liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$35 million and \$36 million were classified as other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In certain cases, our remediation liabilities may be payable over periods of up to 30 years. We may incur losses for environmental remediation in excess of the amounts accrued; however, we are not able to estimate the amount or range of such potential excess.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

In December 2006, the EU parliament and EU council approved a new EU regulatory framework for chemicals called "REACH" (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals). REACH took effect on June 1, 2007, and the program it establishes will be phased in over 11 years. Under the regulation, companies that manufacture in or import into the European Economic Area ("EEA") more than one metric tonne of a chemical substance per year will be required to register such chemical substances and isolated intermediates in a central database. Use authorizations will be granted for a specific chemical if the applicants can show that the risks in using the chemical are adequately controlled; and for chemicals where there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies available and the applicant can demonstrate that the social and economic benefits of using the chemical outweigh the risks. In addition, specified uses of some hazardous substances may be restricted. Furthermore, all applicants will have to study the availability of alternative chemicals. If an alternative is available, an applicant will have to submit a "substitution" plan to the regulatory agency. The regulatory agency will only authorize persistent bio-accumulative and toxic substances if an alternative chemical is not available. The registration, evaluation and authorization phases of the program will require expenditures and resource commitments in order to, for example, participate in mandatory data-sharing forums; acquire, generate and evaluate data; prepare and submit dossiers for substance registration; obtain legal advice and reformulate products, if necessary. We have established a cross-business European REACH team that is working closely with our businesses to identify and list all substances we purchase or manufacture in, or import into, the EEA. We met pre-registration REACH compliance requirements by the November 30, 2008 regulatory deadline, with the exception of pre-registrations for two substances, for a total of 1,850 pre-registrations for substances that we intended to register. These two substances, along with the other high-volume and high-priority chemicals, were successfully registered under the program by the November 30, 2010 regulatory deadline. Although the total long-term cost for REACH compliance is not estimable at this time, we spent approximately \$9 million, \$3 million and \$2 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, on REACH compliance. However, we cannot provide assurance that these recent expenditures will be indicative of future amounts required for REACH compliance.

GREENHOUSE GAS REGULATION

Although the existence of binding emissions limitations under international treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol is in doubt after 2012, we expect some or all of our operations to be subject to regulatory requirements to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases ("GHG"). Even in the absence of a new global agreement to limit GHGs, we may be subject to additional regulation under the European

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Union Emissions Trading System as well as new national and regional GHG trading programs. For example, our operations in Australia and selected U.S. states may be subject to future GHG regulations under emissions trading systems in those jurisdictions.

Because the United States has not adopted federal climate change legislation, domestic GHG efforts are likely to be guided by EPA regulations in the near future. While EPA's GHG programs are currently subject to judicial challenge, our domestic operations may become subject to EPA's regulatory requirements when implemented. In particular, expansions of our existing facilities or construction of new facilities may be subject to the Clean Air Act's Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements under EPA's GHG "Tailoring Rule." In addition, certain aspects of our operations may be subject to GHG emissions monitoring and reporting requirements. If we are subject to EPA GHG regulations, we may face increased monitoring, reporting, and compliance costs.

We are already managing and reporting GHG emissions, to varying degrees, as required by law for our sites in locations subject to Kyoto Protocol obligations and/or EU emissions trading scheme requirements. Although these sites are subject to existing GHG legislation, few have experienced or anticipate significant cost increases as a result of these programs, although it is possible that GHG emission restrictions may increase over time. Potential consequences of such restrictions include capital requirements to modify assets to meet GHG emission restrictions and/or increases in energy costs above the level of general inflation, as well as direct compliance costs. Currently, however, it is not possible to estimate the likely financial impact of potential future regulation on any of our sites.

Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, and floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations.

CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM RULEMAKING

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") issued the final rule of their "Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard" in 2007. The initial phase of the rule required all chemical facilities in the U.S. to evaluate their facilities against the DHS Appendix A list of "Chemicals of Interest." Facilities which have specified chemicals in threshold quantities on the Appendix A list were required to submit a "Top Screen" questionnaire to DHS in 2008. In early 2008, we submitted Top Screens for all of our covered facilities. After reviewing the Top Screens, DHS determined that four of our sites were "High Risk" facilities. As a result, we were required to perform security vulnerability assessments at the High Risk sites. The security vulnerability assessments were completed and sent to DHS during the fourth quarter of 2008. Based on their assessment of the security vulnerability assessments, we received notice from DHS that one of our sites was elevated to a high security risk tier. The DHS determined the other three sites to be lower security risk tiers. The three lower-tiered sites have submitted Site Security Plans ("SSPs") to the DHS. The SSPs are based on a list of 18 risk-based performance standards, but security improvements recommended from the SSPs are not anticipated to be material. The high tiered site also submitted an SSP to the DHS, and security upgrades as a result of DHS requirements are estimated to cost \$8 million to \$10 million to be spent during 2011 and 2012.

MTBE DEVELOPMENTS

We produce MTBE, an oxygenate that is blended with gasoline to reduce vehicle air emissions and to enhance the octane rating of gasoline. Litigation or legislative initiatives restricting the use of MTBE in gasoline may subject us or our products to environmental liability or materially adversely affect our sales and costs. Because MTBE has contaminated some water supplies, its use has become controversial in the U.S. and elsewhere, and its use has been effectively eliminated in the U.S. market. We currently market MTBE, either directly or through third parties, to gasoline additive customers

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located outside the U.S., although there are additional costs associated with such outside-U.S. sales which may result in decreased profitability compared to historical sales in the U.S. We may also elect to use all or a portion of our precursor TBA to produce saleable products other than MTBE. If we opt to produce products other than MTBE, necessary modifications to our facilities will require significant capital expenditures and the sale of such other products may produce a lower level of cash flow than that historically produced from the sale of MTBE.

Numerous companies, including refiners, manufacturers and sellers of gasoline, as well as manufacturers of MTBE, have been named as defendants in numerous cases in U.S. courts that allege MTBE contamination in groundwater. The plaintiffs in the MTBE groundwater contamination cases generally seek compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, such as monitoring and abatement, and attorney fees. Between 2007 and 2009, we were named as a defendant in 18 of these lawsuits in New York state and federal courts, which we settled in an amount immaterial to us.

It is possible that we could be named as a defendant in existing or future MTBE contamination cases. We cannot provide assurances that adverse results against us in existing or future MTBE contamination cases will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

INDIA INVESTIGATION

During the third quarter of 2010, we completed an internal investigation of the operations of Petro Araldite Pvt. Ltd. ("PAPL"), our majority owned joint venture in India. PAPL manufactures base liquid resins, base solid resins and formulated products in India. The investigation initially focused on allegations of illegal disposal of hazardous waste and waste water discharge and related reporting irregularities. Based upon preliminary findings, the investigation was expanded to include a review of the production and off-book sales of certain products and waste products. The investigation included the legality under Indian law and U.S. law, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, of certain payments made by employees of the joint venture to government officials in India. Records at the facility covering nine months in 2009 and early 2010 show that less than \$11,000 in payments were made to officials for that period; in addition, payments in unknown amounts may have been made by individuals from the facility in previous years.

In May and July 2010, PAPL fully disclosed the environmental noncompliance issues to the local Indian environmental agency, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board ("TNPCB"). All environmental compliance and reporting issues have been addressed to the agency's satisfaction other than the use of freshwater for the dilution of wastewater effluent discharges and the remediation of several off-site solid waste disposal areas. Also in May 2010, we voluntarily contacted the SEC and the DOJ to advise them of our investigation and that we intend to cooperate fully with each of them. We met with the SEC and the DOJ in early October to discuss this matter and continue to cooperate with these agencies. Steps have been taken to halt all known illegal or improper activity. These steps included the termination of employment of management employees as appropriate. In November 2010, directions were received from TNPCB to submit a plan for the remediation of the off-site waste disposal areas.

No conclusions can be drawn at this time as to whether any government agencies will open formal investigations of these matters or what remedies such agencies may seek. Governmental agencies could assess material civil and criminal penalties and fines against PAPL and potentially against us and could issue orders that adversely affect the operations of PAPL. We cannot, however, determine at this time the magnitude of the penalties and fines that could be assessed, the total costs to remediate the prior noncompliance or the effects of implementing any necessary corrective measures on the PAPL's operations.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We maintain an internet website at <http://www.huntsman.com>. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file this material with the SEC. We also provide electronic or paper copies of our SEC filings free of charge upon request.

GLOSSARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS

DEG di-ethylene glycol
BDO butane diol
DGA® Agent DIGLYCOLAMINE® agent
EG ethylene glycol
EO ethylene oxide
LAB linear alkyl benzene
LAS linear alkylbenzene sulfonate
LER liquid epoxy resins
LNG liquefied natural gas
MEG mono-ethylene glycol
MDI methyl diphenyl diisocyanate
MTBE methyl tertiary-butyl ether
PG propylene glycol
PO propylene oxide

Polyols a substance containing several hydroxyl groups. A diol, triol and tetrol contain two, three and four hydroxyl groups respectively

TBA tertiary butyl alcohol
TBHP tert-butyl hydroperoxide
TDI toluene diisocyanate
TEG tri-ethylene glycol
TiO₂ titanium dioxide pigment
TPU thermoplastic polyurethane
UPR unsaturated polyester resin

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our industry is affected by global economic factors including risks associated with volatile economic conditions.

Our financial results are substantially dependent upon overall economic conditions in the United States, the European Union and Asia. Declining economic conditions in all or any of these locations or negative perceptions about economic conditions could result in a substantial decrease in demand for our products and could adversely affect our business. Uncertain economic conditions and market instability make it difficult for us, our customers and our suppliers to forecast demand trends. Renewed declines in demand would place additional pressure on our results of operations. The timing and extent of any changes to currently prevailing market conditions is uncertain and supply and demand may be unbalanced at any time. As a consequence, we are unable to accurately predict future economic conditions or the effect of such conditions on our financial condition or results of operations, and we can give no assurances as to the timing, extent or duration of the current or future economic cycles impacting the chemical industry.

Future acquisitions, partnerships and joint ventures may require significant resources and/or result in unanticipated adverse consequences that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

In the future we may seek to grow by making acquisitions or entering into partnerships and joint ventures. Any future acquisition, partnership or joint venture may require that we make a significant cash investment, issue stock or incur substantial debt. In addition, acquisitions, partnerships or investments may require significant managerial attention, which may be diverted from our other operations. These capital, equity and managerial commitments may impair the operation of our businesses. Any future acquisitions of businesses or facilities could entail a number of additional risks, including:

the inability to maintain key pre-acquisition business relationships;

increased operating costs;

exposure to unanticipated liabilities;

usage of limited investment and other baskets under our debt covenants;

pre-existing or ongoing illegal activities conducted by the target company or joint venture partner; and

difficulties in realizing projected efficiencies, synergies and cost savings.

We have incurred indebtedness to finance past acquisitions. We may finance future acquisitions with additional indebtedness. We could face financial risks associated with incurring additional indebtedness, such as reducing our liquidity and access to financial markets and increasing the amount of cash flow required to service indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Significant price volatility or interruptions in supply of our raw materials may result in increased costs that we may be unable to pass on to our customers, which could reduce our profitability.

The prices of the raw materials that we purchase from third parties are cyclical and volatile. We purchase a substantial portion of these raw materials from third party suppliers. The cost of these raw materials represents a substantial portion of our operating expenses. The prices for a number of these raw materials generally follow price trends of, and vary with market conditions for, crude oil and natural gas feedstocks, which are highly volatile and cyclical.

The feedstocks and other raw materials we consume are generally commodity products that are readily available at market prices. We frequently enter into supply agreements with particular suppliers, but disruptions of existing supply arrangements could substantially impact our profitability. If certain of our suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under present supply agreements, we may be forced to pay higher prices to obtain the necessary raw materials from other sources and we may not be able to increase prices for our finished products to recoup the higher raw materials costs. In addition, if any of the raw materials that we use become unavailable within the geographic area from which they are now sourced, then we may not be able to obtain suitable or cost effective substitutes. Any interruption in the supply of raw materials could increase our costs or decrease our revenues, which could reduce our cash flow.

Our supply agreements typically provide for market-based pricing and provide us only limited protection against price volatility. While we attempt to match cost increases with corresponding product price increases, we are not always able to raise product prices immediately or at all. Timing differences between raw material prices, which may change daily, and contract product prices, which in many cases are negotiated only monthly or less often, have had and may continue to have a negative effect on our cash flow. Any cost increase that we are not able to pass on to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Financial difficulties and related problems at our customers, vendors, suppliers and other business partners could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The recent economic downturn has caused financial problems at some customers, vendors, suppliers and business partners. We rely on numerous vendors and suppliers and collaborations with other industry participants to provide us with chemicals, feedstocks and other raw materials, along with energy sources and, in certain cases, facilities, that we need to operate our business. If the economic downturn were to continue or worsen, some of these companies may be forced to reduce their output, shut down their operations or file for bankruptcy protection. If this were to occur, it could materially adversely affect their ability to provide us with the raw materials, energy sources or facilities that we need, which could disrupt our operations, including the production of certain of our products. In addition, it could be difficult to find replacements for certain of our business partners without incurring significant delays or cost increases.

In addition, if the economic downturn were to continue or worsen, more of our customers may experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcies, restructurings and liquidations, which could affect our business by reducing sales, increasing our risk in extending trade credit to customers and reducing our profitability. A significant adverse change in a customer relationship or in a customer's financial position could cause us to limit or discontinue business with that customer, require us to assume more credit risk relating to that customer's receivables or limit our ability to collect accounts receivable from that customer, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

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Our available cash and access to additional capital may be limited by our significant leverage and the terms of our existing indebtedness, which could restrict our ability to grow our businesses.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness outstanding. As of December 31, 2010, we had total consolidated outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$4,146 million (including the current portion of long-term debt) and a debt to total capitalization ratio of approximately 69%. Our outstanding debt could have important consequences for our businesses, including the following:

a high degree of debt makes us more vulnerable to a downturn in our businesses, our industry and the economy in general, as a significant percentage of our cash flow from operations will be required to make payments on our indebtedness, making it more difficult to react to changes in our business and in market or industry conditions;

a substantial portion of our future cash flow from operations may be required to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on indebtedness, thereby reducing the funds available for other purposes, including the growth of our businesses;

our ability to obtain additional financing may be constrained due to our existing level of debt, particularly in the current credit environment; and

part of our indebtedness is, and any future debt may be, subject to variable interest rates, which makes us vulnerable to increases in interest rates.

We require substantial capital to finance our operations and continued growth, and we may incur substantial additional debt from time to time for a variety of purposes, including acquiring additional businesses. However, our existing debt instruments contain restrictive covenants. Among other things, these covenants limit or prohibit our ability to incur more debt; make prepayments of other debt; pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions; issue capital stock; make investments; create liens; enter into transactions with affiliates; enter into sale and leaseback transactions; merge or consolidate; and transfer or sell assets.

Our debt instruments also require us to comply with certain financial covenants under certain circumstances. For example, the leverage covenant (the "Leverage Covenant") applicable to our \$300 million revolving facility (the "Revolving Facility") under our senior secured credit facilities (the "Senior Credit Facilities") requires us to maintain a maximum senior secured debt to EBITDA ratio of 3.75 to 1 when uncollateralized loans or letters of credit are outstanding under the Revolving Facility. As of December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with the covenant. However, if we violate this covenant, it could lead to an event of default under the Senior Credit Facilities, which could require us to pay off the balance of the Senior Credit Facilities in full and result in a loss of such facilities. It may not be possible for us to replace the Senior Credit Facilities with a substitute facility on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

We also must comply with certain receivable performance metrics under our \$250 million U.S. accounts receivable securitization program ("U.S. A/R Program") and our €225 million (approximately \$297 million) European accounts receivable program ("EU A/R Program," and, collectively with the U.S. A/R Program, our "A/R Program" or "A/R Programs"). Failure to meet such metrics could lead to an early termination event and could require us to cease use of such facilities, prohibiting us from additional borrowings against our receivables, or, at the discretion of the lenders, requiring us to repay the A/R Programs in full. An early termination event under our A/R Programs would also constitute an event of default under our Senior Credit Facilities, which could require us to pay off the balance of the Senior Credit Facilities in full and result in a loss of such facilities. In summary, if debt under one or more of our facilities is accelerated, cross-default provisions in our debt instruments would likely be triggered, which would likely have a material adverse impact on our financial condition.

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As of December 31, 2010, the current portion of our long term debt to affiliates totaled approximately \$519 million. As of December 31, 2010, we had combined outstanding variable rate borrowings of approximately \$2.3 billion. Assuming a 1% increase in interest rates, without giving effect to any interest rate hedges or our cash balances, our annual interest rate expense would increase by approximately \$23 million. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or are otherwise unable to obtain the funds required to meet payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of those instruments. In the event of a default, a holder of the indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed under those instruments to be due and payable together with accrued and unpaid interest, the creditors under our Senior Credit Facilities could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, and we or one or more of our subsidiaries could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. Any of the foregoing consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The industries in which we compete are highly competitive, and we may not be able to compete effectively with our competitors that have greater financial resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The industries in which we operate are highly competitive. Among our competitors are some of the world's largest chemical companies and major integrated petroleum companies that have their own raw material resources. Changes in the competitive landscape could make it difficult for us to retain our leadership position in various products and markets throughout the world. In addition, some of the companies with whom we compete may be able to produce products more economically than we can. Furthermore, some of our competitors have greater financial resources, which may enable them to invest significant capital into their businesses, including expenditures for research and development. While we are engaged in a range of research and development programs to develop new products and processes, to improve and refine existing products and processes, and to develop new applications for existing products, the failure to develop new products, processes or applications could make us less competitive. Moreover, if any of our current or future competitors develops proprietary technology that enables them to produce products at a significantly lower cost, our technology could be rendered uneconomical or obsolete.

In addition, certain of our businesses use technology that is widely available. Accordingly, barriers to entry, apart from capital availability, may be low in certain product segments of our business, and the entrance of new competitors into the industry may reduce our ability to capture improving profit margins in circumstances where capacity utilization in the industry is increasing. Further, petroleum-rich countries have become more significant participants in the petrochemical industry and may expand this role significantly in the future. Increased competition in any of our businesses could compel us to reduce the prices of our products, which could result in reduced profit margins and loss of market share and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected by international business risks, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates, legal restrictions and taxes.

We conduct a majority of our business operations outside the U.S., and these operations are subject to risks normally associated with international operations. These risks include the need to convert currencies that may be received for our products into currencies in which we purchase raw materials or pay for services, which could result in a gain or loss depending on fluctuations in exchange rates. In addition, we translate our local currency financial results into U.S. dollars based on average exchange rates prevailing during the reporting period or the exchange rate at the end of that period. During times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported international sales and earnings may be

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reduced because the local currency may translate into fewer U.S. dollars. Because we currently have significant operations located outside the U.S., we are exposed to fluctuations in global currency rates which may result in gains or losses on our financial statements.

Other risks of international operations include trade barriers, tariffs, exchange controls, national and regional labor strikes, social and political risks, general economic risks and required compliance with a variety of U.S. and foreign laws, including tax laws and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. In addition, although we maintain an anti-corruption compliance program throughout the Company, violations of our compliance program may result in criminal or civil sanctions, including material monetary fines, penalties and other costs against us or our employees, and may have a material adverse effect on our business. Furthermore, in foreign jurisdictions where process of law may vary from country to country, we may experience difficulty in enforcing agreements. In jurisdictions where bankruptcy laws and practices may vary, we may experience difficulty collecting foreign receivables through foreign legal systems. The occurrence of these risks, among others, could disrupt the businesses of our international subsidiaries, which could significantly affect their ability to make distributions to us.

We operate in a significant number of jurisdictions, which contributes to the volatility of our effective tax rate. Changes in tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate may affect our effective tax rate. In addition, generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. ("GAAP" or "U.S. GAAP") has required us to place valuation allowances against our net operating losses and other deferred tax assets in a number of tax jurisdictions. These valuation allowances primarily result from analysis of positive and negative evidence supporting the realization of tax benefits. Negative evidence includes a cumulative history of pre-tax operating losses in those specific tax jurisdictions. Valuation allowances have resulted in material fluctuations in our effective tax rate. Economic conditions may dictate the continued imposition of the current valuation allowances and potentially the establishment of new valuation allowances. While significant valuation allowances remain, our effective tax rate will likely continue to experience significant fluctuations.

Demand for many of our products is cyclical, and we may experience depressed market conditions for such products.

Historically, the markets for many of our products have experienced alternating periods of tight supply, causing prices and profit margins to increase, followed by periods of capacity additions, resulting in oversupply and declining prices and profit margins. The volatility these markets experience occurs as a result of changes in the supply and demand for products, changes in energy prices and changes in various other economic conditions around the world. This cyclical and volatility of our industry results in significant fluctuations in profits and cash flow from period to period and over the business cycle.

Natural or other disasters could disrupt our business and result in loss of revenue or in higher expenses.

Any serious disruption at any of our facilities due to hurricane, fire, earthquake, flood, terrorist attack or any other natural or man-made disaster could impair our ability to use our facilities and have a material adverse impact on our revenues and increase our costs and expenses. If there is a natural disaster or other serious disruption at any of these facilities, it could impair our ability to adequately supply our customers and negatively impact our operating results. In addition, many of our current and potential customers are concentrated in specific geographic areas. A disaster in one of these regions could have a material adverse impact on our operations, operating results and financial condition.

While we maintain business recovery plans that are intended to allow us to recover from natural disasters or other events that could disrupt our business, we cannot provide assurances that our plans would fully protect us from all such disasters or events that might result due to climate change. In addition, insurance may not adequately compensate us from any losses incurred as a result of natural

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or other disasters. Furthermore, in areas prone to frequent natural or other disasters, insurance may become increasingly expensive or not at all available.

Our operations involve risks that may increase our operating costs, which could reduce our profitability.

Although we take precautions to enhance the safety of our operations and minimize the risk of disruptions, our operations are subject to hazards inherent in the manufacturing and marketing of chemical products. These hazards include: chemical spills, pipeline leaks and ruptures, storage tank leaks, discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases and other hazards incident to the manufacturing, processing, handling, transportation and storage of dangerous chemicals. We are also potentially subject to other hazards, including natural disasters and severe weather; explosions and fires; transportation problems, including interruptions, spills and leaks; mechanical failures; unscheduled downtimes; labor difficulties; remediation complications; and other risks. Many potential hazards can cause bodily injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and environmental damage, and may result in suspension of operations and the imposition of civil or criminal penalties and liabilities. Furthermore, we are subject to present and future claims with respect to workplace exposure, exposure of contractors on our premises as well as other persons located nearby, workers' compensation and other matters.

We maintain property, business interruption and casualty insurance policies which we believe are in accordance with customary industry practices, but we are not fully insured against all potential hazards and risks incident to our business. We maintain property damage and business interruption insurance policies and products liability insurance policies, as well as insurance policies covering other types of risks, including pollution legal liability insurance. Each of these insurance policies is subject to customary exclusions, deductibles and coverage limits, in accordance with industry standards and practices. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially and, in some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. If we were to incur a significant liability for which we were not fully insured, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In addition, we are subject to various claims and litigation in the ordinary course of business. We are a party to various pending lawsuits and proceedings. It is possible that judgments could be rendered against us in these cases or others in which we could be uninsured or not covered by indemnity and beyond the amounts that we currently have reserved or anticipate incurring for such matters.

We might not be able to obtain funding if deterioration in the credit and capital markets were to occur. This could hinder or prevent us from meeting our future capital needs and from refinancing our existing indebtedness when it comes due.

While global financial markets and economic conditions have improved, they continue to be volatile. A deterioration of capital and credit markets could hinder our ability to access these markets. If this were to occur, we cannot be certain that additional funding for our capital needs from credit and capital markets would be available if needed and, to the extent required, on acceptable terms. In addition, we might be unable to refinance our existing indebtedness when it comes due on terms that are acceptable to us or at all. If we were unable to meet our capital needs or refinance our existing indebtedness, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

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A downgrade in the ratings of the securities of our company or our subsidiaries could result in increased interest and other financial expenses related to future borrowings of our company or our subsidiaries and could restrict our access to additional capital or trade credit.

Standard and Poor's Ratings Services and Moody's Investors Service maintain credit ratings for our company. Each of these ratings is currently below investment grade. Any decision by these or other ratings agencies, which may in the future rate our debt, to downgrade such ratings in the future could result in increased interest and other financial expenses relating to our future borrowings and could restrict our ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms. In addition, any downgrade could restrict our access to, and negatively impact the terms of, trade credit extended by our suppliers of raw materials.

We are subject to many EHS regulations that may result in unanticipated costs or liabilities, which could reduce our profitability.

We are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, regulations, rules and ordinances relating to pollution, protection of the environment and human health, and the generation, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances and waste materials. Actual or alleged violations of EHS laws or permit requirements could result in restrictions or prohibitions on plant operations, substantial civil or criminal sanctions, as well as, under some EHS laws, the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability.

Increasing concerns regarding the safety of chemicals in commerce and their potential impact on the environment constitute a growing trend. Governmental, regulatory and societal demands for increasing levels of product safety and environmental protection could result in increased pressure for more stringent regulatory control with respect to the chemical industry. In addition, these concerns could influence public perceptions, the viability of certain products, our reputation, the cost to comply with regulations, and the ability to attract and retain employees. Moreover, changes in EHS regulations could inhibit or interrupt our operations, or require us to modify our facilities or operations. Accordingly, environmental or regulatory matters may cause us to incur significant unanticipated losses, costs or liabilities, which could reduce our profitability.

We could incur significant expenditures in order to comply with existing or future EHS laws. Capital expenditures and costs relating to EHS matters will be subject to evolving regulatory requirements and will depend on the timing of the promulgation and enforcement of specific standards which impose requirements on our operations. Capital expenditures and costs beyond those currently anticipated may therefore be required under existing or future EHS laws.

Furthermore, we may be liable for the costs of investigating and cleaning up environmental contamination on or from our properties or at off-site locations where we disposed of or arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials or from disposal activities that pre-dated our purchase of our businesses. We may therefore incur additional costs and expenditures beyond those currently anticipated to address all such known and unknown situations under existing and future EHS laws.

Existing or future litigation or legislative initiatives restricting the use of MTBE in gasoline may subject us or our products to environmental liability, materially reduce our sales and/or materially increase our costs.

We produce MTBE, an oxygenate that is blended with gasoline to reduce vehicle air emissions and to enhance the octane rating of gasoline. Litigation or legislative initiatives restricting the use of MTBE in gasoline may subject us or our products to environmental liability or materially adversely affect our sales and costs. Because MTBE has contaminated some water supplies, its use has become controversial in the U.S. and elsewhere, and its use has been effectively eliminated in the U.S. market. We currently market MTBE, either directly or through third parties, to gasoline additive customers located outside the U.S., although there are additional costs associated with such outside-U.S. sales

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which may result in decreased profitability compared to historical sales in the U.S. We may also elect to use all or a portion of our precursor TBA to produce saleable products other than MTBE. If we opt to produce products other than MTBE, necessary modifications to our facilities will require significant capital expenditures and the sale of such other products may produce a lower level of cash flow than that historically produced from the sale of MTBE.

Numerous companies, including refiners, manufacturers and sellers of gasoline, as well as manufacturers of MTBE, have been named as defendants in numerous cases in U.S. courts that allege MTBE contamination in groundwater. The plaintiffs in the MTBE groundwater contamination cases generally seek compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, such as monitoring and abatement, and attorney fees. Between 2007 and 2009, we were named as a defendant in 18 of these lawsuits in New York state and federal courts, which we settled in an amount immaterial to us. It is possible that we could be named as a defendant in future MTBE contamination cases. We cannot provide assurances that adverse results against us in future MTBE contamination cases will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

Failure to adequately protect critical data and technology systems could materially affect our operations.

Information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches of data security could disrupt our operations by causing delays or cancellation of customer orders, impeding the manufacture or shipment of products, processing transactions and reporting financial results, resulting in the unintentional disclosure of customer or our information, or damage to our reputation. While management has taken steps to address these concerns by implementing network security and internal control measures, there can be no assurance that a system failure or data security breach will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Our business is dependent on our intellectual property. If our intellectual property rights cannot be enforced or our trade secrets become known to our competitors, our ability to compete may be adversely affected.

Proprietary protection of our processes, apparatuses and other technology is important to our business. While a presumption of validity exists with respect to patents issued to us in the U.S., there can be no assurance that any of our patents will not be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. Furthermore, if any pending patent application filed by us does not result in an issued patent, or if patents are issued to us, but such patents do not provide meaningful protection of our intellectual property, then our ability to compete may be adversely affected. Additionally, our competitors or other third parties may obtain patents that restrict or preclude our ability to lawfully produce or sell our products in a competitive manner, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We also rely upon unpatented proprietary know-how and continuing technological innovation and other trade secrets to develop and maintain our competitive position. While it is our policy to enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our intellectual property, these confidentiality agreements may be breached, may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or proprietary know-how, or adequate remedies may not be available in the event of an unauthorized access, use or disclosure of our trade secrets and know-how. In addition, others could obtain knowledge of our trade secrets through independent development or other access by legal means.

Consequently, we may have to rely on judicial enforcement of our patents and other proprietary rights. We may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights from misappropriation or infringement in countries where effective patent, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and judicial systems may be unavailable, or may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as U.S. law.

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The failure of our patents or confidentiality agreements to protect our processes, apparatuses, technology, trade secrets or proprietary know-how or the failure of adequate legal remedies for related actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Loss of key members of our management could disrupt our business.

We depend on the continued employment and performance of our senior executives and other key members of management. If any of these individuals resigns or becomes unable to continue in his or her present role and is not adequately replaced, our business operations and our ability to implement our growth strategies could be materially disrupted. We generally do not have employment agreements with, and we do not maintain any "key person" life insurance for, any of our executive officers.

Conflicts, military actions, terrorist attacks and general instability throughout the world, and in particular in certain energy-producing nations, along with increased security regulations related to our industry, could adversely affect our business.

In the past, conflicts, military actions and terrorist attacks have precipitated global economic instability and turmoil in world financial markets. Current regional tensions and conflicts in energy-producing nations, including continuing instability in Iran, ongoing military action in Iraq, and other conflicts have caused, and may cause further, increases in raw material costs, particularly natural gas and crude oil based feedstocks, which are used in our operations. The uncertainty surrounding the threat of further armed hostilities, military action or acts of terrorism may impact any or all of our physical facilities and operations, which are located in North America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle East, or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, the resulting economic disruption caused by such events may result in reduced demand from our customers for our products.

A military action or terrorist attack that impacts any of our facilities, or the facilities of our suppliers or customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, a number of governments have begun regulatory processes that could lead to new regulations impacting the security of chemical plant locations and the transportation of hazardous chemicals, which could result in higher operating costs. Conflicts and stability will subject our worldwide operations to increased risks and, depending on their magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

If our subsidiaries do not make sufficient distributions to us, then we will not be able to make payment on our debts.

Our debt is generally the exclusive obligation of Huntsman International and our guarantor subsidiaries. Because a significant portion of our operations are conducted by non-guarantor subsidiaries, our cash flow and our ability to service indebtedness, including our ability to pay the interest on our debt when due and principal of such debt at maturity, are dependent to a large extent upon cash dividends and distributions or other transfers from such non-guarantor subsidiaries. Any payment of dividends, distributions, loans or advances by our non-guarantor subsidiaries to us could be subject to restrictions on dividends or repatriation of earnings under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions and foreign currency exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate, and any restrictions imposed by the current and future debt instruments of our non-guarantor subsidiaries. In addition, payments to us by our subsidiaries are contingent upon our subsidiaries' earnings.

Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and, except for our guarantor subsidiaries, have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due on our debt or to make any funds

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available for those amounts, whether by dividends, loans, distributions or other payments, and do not guarantee the payment of interest on, or principal of, our debt. Any right that we have to receive any assets of any of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors upon the liquidation or reorganization of any such subsidiary, and the consequent right of holders of notes to realize proceeds from the sale of their assets, will be structurally subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors and holders of debt issued by that subsidiary.

Regulatory requirements to reduce GHG emissions could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Although the continued existence of binding emissions limitations under international treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol is in doubt after 2012, we expect some of our operations to be subject to regulatory requirements to reduce GHG emissions. Even in the absence of a new global agreement to limit GHGs, we may be subject to additional regulation under the European Union Emissions Trading System as well as new national and regional GHG trading programs. For example, our operations in Australia and selected U.S. states may be subject to future GHG regulations under emissions trading systems in those jurisdictions.

Because the United States has not adopted federal climate change legislation, domestic GHG efforts are likely to be guided by EPA and state agency regulations in the near future. While EPA's GHG programs are currently subject to judicial challenge, our domestic operations may become subject to EPA's regulatory requirements when implemented. In particular, expansions of our existing facilities or construction of new facilities may be subject to the Clean Air Act's Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements under EPA's GHG "Tailoring Rule". In addition, certain aspects of our operations may be subject to GHG emissions monitoring and reporting requirements. If we are subject to EPA GHG regulations, we may face increased monitoring, reporting, and compliance costs.

We are already managing and reporting GHG emissions, to varying degrees, as required by law for our sites in locations subject to Kyoto Protocol obligations and/or EU emissions trading scheme requirements. Although these sites are subject to existing GHG legislation, few have experienced or anticipate significant cost increases as a result of these programs, although it is possible that GHG emission restrictions may increase over time. Potential consequences of such restrictions include capital costs to modify assets as necessary to meet GHG emission limits and/or increases in energy costs above the level of general inflation, as well as direct compliance costs. Currently, however, it is not possible to estimate the likely financial impact of potential future regulation on any of our sites.

Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK AND DEBT SECURITIES

Our stock price has been and may continue to be subject to large fluctuations.

We have experienced significant fluctuations in our stock price and share trading volume in the past and may continue to do so. The trading price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of issues, including broad market factors that may have a material adverse impact on our stock price, regardless of actual performance. The following factors could affect our stock price:

periodic variations in the actual or anticipated financial results of our business or that of our competitors;

downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates of our future operating results or of the future operating results of our competitors;

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material announcements by us or our competitors;

public sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock; and

adverse changes in general market conditions or economic trends or in conditions or trends in the markets in which we operate.

Shares available for future sale may cause our common stock price to decline, which may negatively impact the trading price of our common stock.

Sales of substantial numbers of additional shares of our common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, may cause prevailing market prices for shares of our common stock to decline.

We have the ability to issue additional equity securities, which would lead to further dilution of our issued and outstanding common stock.

The issuance of additional equity securities would result in dilution of then-existing stockholders' equity interests in us. Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, to establish one or more series of preferred stock and to determine, with respect to any series of preferred stock, the number of shares in that series and the terms, rights and limitations of that series. If we issue convertible notes or convertible preferred stock, a subsequent conversion may dilute the current common stockholders' interest. Our Board of Directors has no present intention of issuing any such convertible instruments, but reserves the right to do so in the future. In addition, we may issue additional shares of common stock under our equity incentive plans.

Certain provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could discourage a takeover attempt, which may reduce or eliminate the likelihood of a change of control transaction and, therefore, limit your ability to sell our common stock at a price higher than the current market value.

Certain provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, such as a classified Board of Directors, limitations on stockholder proposals at meetings of stockholders and the inability of stockholders to call special meetings and certain provisions of Delaware law, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of our Company, even if some of our stockholders considered such a change of control to be beneficial. Our certificate of incorporation also authorizes our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval. Therefore, our Board of Directors could elect to issue preferred stock that has special voting or other rights that could make it even more difficult for a third party to acquire us, which may reduce or eliminate your ability to sell our common stock at a price higher than the current market value.

The declaration of dividends by our Company is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and limitations under Delaware law, and there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends.

Over the past four years we have paid quarterly dividends on our common stock. The declaration of dividends by our Company is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors takes into account such matters as general business conditions, our financial results, expected liquidity and capital expenditure requirements, contractual, legal or regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends, the effect on our debt ratings and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant, and we can provide no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends on our common stock. In addition, Delaware law contains certain restrictions on a company's ability to pay cash dividends and we can provide no assurance that those restrictions will not prevent us from paying a dividend in future periods.

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Jon M. Huntsman, through direct and indirect ownership of our common stock, may be deemed to control approximately 18% of our outstanding common stock, and he may have the ability to substantially impact the outcome of matters voted on by our stockholders.

Jon M. Huntsman, through direct and indirect ownership of our common stock, may be deemed to control approximately 18% of our outstanding common stock. Through his interests, he may have the ability to substantially impact:

the election of the members of the Board of Directors of our Company;

the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including amendments to our certificate of incorporation, mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets; and

any potential change in control of our Company.

We may purchase a portion of our debt securities.

We may from time to time seek to repurchase or redeem a portion of our debt securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. Any such repurchases or redemptions and the timing and amount thereof would depend on prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. Such transactions could impact the market for our debt securities and negatively affect our liquidity.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of December 31, 2010, we did not have any unresolved comments from the staff of the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own or lease chemical manufacturing and research facilities in the locations indicated in the list below which we believe are adequate for our short-term and anticipated long-term needs. We own or lease office space and storage facilities throughout the U.S. and in many foreign countries. Our principal executive offices are located at 500 Huntsman Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108. The following is a list of our material owned or leased properties where manufacturing, research and main office facilities are located.

Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
Salt Lake City, Utah(1)	Corporate and other	Executive Offices
The Woodlands, Texas(1)	Various	Operating Headquarters, Global Technology Center
Geismar, Louisiana(2)	Polyurethanes and Performance Products	MDI, Nitrobenzene(4), Aniline(4), Polyols and Maleic Anhydride Manufacturing Facilities and Polyurethanes Systems House
Rozenburg, The Netherlands(1)	Polyurethanes	MDI Manufacturing Facility, Polyols Manufacturing Facilities and Polyurethanes Systems House
Caojing, China	Polyurethanes	MDI Finishing Facilities, Global Technology Center
Caojing, China(3)	Polyurethanes	Precursor MDI Manufacturing Facility
Deerpark, Australia	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Cartagena, Colombia	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Deggendorf, Germany	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Ternate, Italy	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House

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Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
Shanghai, China(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House, Global Technology Center
Thane (Maharashtra), India(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Buenos Aires, Argentina(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Samuprakam, Thailand(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Kuan Yin, Taiwan(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Tlalnepantla, Mexico	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Mississauga, Ontario(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Obninsk, Russia(4)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethanes Systems House
Dammam, Saudi Arabia(5)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Auburn Hills, Michigan(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Research Facility
Everberg, Belgium	Polyurethanes and Performance Products	Polyurethane and Performance Products Regional Headquarters, Global Technology Center
Derry, New Hampshire(1)	Polyurethanes	TPU Research Facility
Ringwood, Illinois(1)	Polyurethanes	TPU Manufacturing Facility
Osnabrück, Germany	Polyurethanes	TPU Manufacturing Facility/ Polyurethane Systems House
Wilton, U.K.	Polyurethanes	Aniline and Nitrobenzene Manufacturing Facilities
Port Neches, Texas	Polyurethanes and Performance Products	Olefins, EO, EG, Surfactants, Amines and PO Manufacturing Facilities
Conroe, Texas	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Petfurdo, Hungary(1)	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Llanelli, U.K.	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Freeport, Texas(1)	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Jurong Island, Singapore(1)	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Jubail, Saudi Arabia(6)	Performance Products	Amines Manufacturing Facility
Chocolate Bayou, Texas(1)	Performance Products	LAB Manufacturing Facility
Pensacola, Florida(1)	Performance Products	Maleic Anhydride Manufacturing Facility
Moers, Germany(7)	Performance Products	Maleic Anhydride Manufacturing Facility
Dayton, Texas	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Botany, Australia	Performance Products	Surfactant/EG Manufacturing Facility
St. Mihiel, France	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Lavera, France(1)	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Castiglione, Italy	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Patrica/Frosinone, Italy	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Barcelona, Spain(1)	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Melbourne, Australia	Performance Products	Research Facility
Bergkamen, Germany	Advanced Materials	Synthesis Facility
Monthey, Switzerland	Advanced Materials	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Pamplona, Spain	Advanced Materials	Resins and Synthesis Facility
McIntosh, Alabama	Advanced Materials	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Chennai, India(8)	Advanced Materials	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Bad Saeckingen, Germany(1)	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Duxford, U.K.	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Sadat City, Egypt	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Taboão da Serra, Brazil	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Panyu, China(1)(9)	Advanced Materials	Formulating and Synthesis Facility and Technology Center
East Lansing, Michigan	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility

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Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(1)	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Los Angeles, California	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Basel, Switzerland(1)	Advanced Materials and Textile Effects	Technology Center, Advanced Materials headquarters and Textile Effects Textile Dyes Facility
Panyu, China(1)(9)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Synthesis Facility and Technology Center
Langweid am Leich, Germany(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Synthesis Facility
Charlotte, North Carolina(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Samutsakorn (Mahachai), Thailand(1)	Textile Effects	Textiles Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Atotonilquillo, Mexico	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
High Point, North Carolina(1)	Textile Effects	Technology Center
Baroda, India	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Synthesis Facility
Gandaria, Indonesia	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Qingdao, China	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes Facility
Fraijanes, Guatemala(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Bogota, Colombia(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Hangzhou, China(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Karachi, Pakistan(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Gateway West, Singapore(1)	Textile Effects and Performance Products	Textile Effects Headquarters and Performance Products Regional Headquarters
Greatham, U.K.	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Calais, France	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Huelva, Spain	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Scarlino, Italy	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Teluk Kalung, Malaysia	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Umbogintwini, South Africa	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Lake Charles, Louisiana(10)	Pigments	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility

(1) Leased land and/or building.

(2) The Geismar facility is owned as follows: we own 100% of the MDI, polyol and maleic anhydride facilities, and Rubicon LLC, a consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Chemtura Corporation in which we own a 50% interest, owns the aniline and nitrobenzene facilities. Rubicon LLC is a separate legal entity that operates both the assets that we own jointly with Chemtura Corporation and our wholly-owned assets at Geismar.

(3) 35% interest in SLIC, our unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with BASF AG and three Chinese chemical companies.

(4) 45%-owned unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with NMG.

(5) 51%-owned consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Basic Chemicals Industries Ltd.

(6) 50% interest in Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Zamil Group.

(7) 50% interest in Sasol-Huntsman, our unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with Sasol.

(8) 76%-owned consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Tamilnadu Petroproducts Limited.

(9) 95%-owned consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangdong Panyu Shilou Town Economic Development Co. Ltd.

(10) Owned by Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P., our unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture which is owned 50% by us and 50% by Kronos Worldwide.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Environmental Enforcement Proceedings

On occasion, we receive notices of violation, enforcement or other complaints from regulatory agencies alleging non-compliance with applicable EHS laws. Based on currently available information and our past experience, we do not believe that the resolution of any pending or threatened environmental enforcement proceedings will have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

During the period from 2007 through 2009, our Performance Products business' surfactants manufacturing facility located in New South Wales, Australia experienced five reported releases of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, both raw materials used in the surfactants manufacturing process. As a consequence of these releases, the site received and responded to information requests and physical inspections from WorkCover NSW and/or the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, both regulatory agencies with oversight authority for the facility. Subsequent to these inquiries, by letter dated September 10, 2010, the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW notified us that it had commenced a court proceeding regarding the fifth ethylene oxide release which occurred on October 28, 2009. The authorities alleged a breach of a condition of our operating license, but have not alleged that a pollution event occurred. Although the facility submitted a good faith proposal to settle the matter, the agency elected instead to continue with the proceeding. Consequently, on December 3, 2010, we pled guilty to the one allegation of a breach of our operating license. A one-day sentencing hearing of the agreed-to facts and supporting evidence is set for March 22, 2011.

Asbestos Litigation

We have been named as a "premises defendant" in a number of asbestos exposure cases, typically claims by non-employees of exposure to asbestos while at a facility. In the past, these cases typically have involved multiple plaintiffs bringing actions against multiple defendants, and the complaints have not indicated which plaintiffs were making claims against which defendants, where or how the alleged injuries occurred or what injuries each plaintiff claimed. These facts, which would be central to any estimate of probable loss, generally have been learned only through discovery.

Where a claimant's alleged exposure occurred prior to our ownership of the relevant "premises," the prior owners generally have contractually agreed to retain liability for, and to indemnify us against, asbestos exposure claims. This indemnification is not subject to any time or dollar amount limitations. Upon service of a complaint in one of these cases, we tender it to the prior owner. None of the complaints in these cases state the amount of damages being sought. The prior owner accepts responsibility for the conduct of the defense of the cases and payment of any amounts due to the claimants. In our fourteen-year experience with tendering these cases, we have not made any payment with respect to any tendered asbestos cases. We believe that the prior owners have the intention and ability to continue to honor their indemnity obligations, although we cannot assure you that they will continue to do so or that we will not be liable for these cases if they do not.

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The following table presents for the periods indicated certain information about cases for which service has been received that we have tendered to the prior owner, all of which have been accepted.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Unresolved at beginning of period	1,138	1,140	1,192
Tendered during period	24	18	21
Resolved during period(1)	46	20	73
Unresolved at end of period	1,116	1,138	1,140

(1)

Although the indemnifying party informs us when tendered cases have been resolved, it generally does not inform us of the settlement amounts relating to such cases, if any. The indemnifying party has informed us that it typically manages our defense together with the defense of other entities in such cases and resolves claims involving multiple defendants simultaneously, and that it considers the allocation of settlement amounts, if any, among defendants to be confidential and proprietary. Consequently, we are not able to provide the number of cases resolved with payment by the indemnifying party or the amount of such payments.

We have never made any payments with respect to these cases. As of December 31, 2010, we had an accrued liability of \$13 million relating to these cases and a corresponding receivable of \$13 million relating to our indemnity protection with respect to these cases. We cannot assure you that our liability will not exceed our accruals or that our liability associated with these cases would not be material to our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity; accordingly, we are not able to estimate the amount or range of loss in excess of our accruals. Additional asbestos exposure claims may be made against us in the future, and such claims could be material. However, because we are not able to estimate the amount or range of losses associated with such claims, we have made no accruals with respect to unasserted asbestos exposure claims as of December 31, 2010.

Certain cases in which we are a "premises defendant" are not subject to indemnification by prior owners or operators. The following table presents for the periods indicated certain information about these cases. Cases include all cases for which service has been received by us. Certain prior cases that were filed in error against us have been dismissed.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Unresolved at beginning of period	39	43	39
Filed during period	5	3	8
Resolved during period	7	7	4
Unresolved at end of period	37	39	43

We paid gross settlement costs for asbestos exposure cases that are not subject to indemnification of \$201,000 and nil during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, we had an accrual of \$225,000 relating to these cases. We cannot assure you that our liability will not exceed our accruals or that our liability associated with these cases would not be material to our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity; accordingly, we are not able to estimate the amount or range of loss in excess of our accruals. Additional asbestos exposure claims may be made against us in the future, and such claims could be material. However, because we are not able to estimate the amount or range of losses associated with such claims, we have made no accruals with respect to unasserted asbestos exposure claims as of December 31, 2010.

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Antitrust Matters

We have been named as a defendant in civil class action antitrust suits alleging that between 1999 and 2004 we conspired with Bayer, BASF, Dow and Lyondell to fix the prices of MDI, TDI, polyether polyols, and related systems ("polyether polyol products") sold in the U.S. in violation of the federal Sherman Act. These cases are consolidated as the "Polyether Polyols" cases in multidistrict litigation known as In re Urethane Antitrust Litigation, MDL No. 1616, Civil No. 2:04-md-01616-JWL-DJW, pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas.

In addition, we and the other Polyether Polyol defendants have also been named as defendants in three civil antitrust suits brought by certain direct purchasers of polyether polyol products that opted out of the class certified in MDL No. 1616. While these opt out plaintiffs make similar claims as the class plaintiffs, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss claims of improper activity outside the class period. Accordingly, the relevant time frame for these cases is 1994-2006. These cases are referred to as the "direct action cases" and are pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey.

Merits discovery was consolidated in MDL No. 1616 for both the class and direct action cases and is ongoing. The trial is currently scheduled for May 2012.

Two purported class action cases filed May 5 and 17, 2006 pending in the Superior Court of Justice, Ontario Canada and Superior Court, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec, by direct purchasers of MDI, TDI and polyether polyols and by indirect purchasers of these products remain largely dormant although the plaintiff in one case recently filed papers seeking class certification. A purported class action case filed February 15, 2002 by purchasers of products containing rubber and urethanes products and pending in Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco is stayed pending resolution of MDL No. 1616. Finally, we have been named in a proposed third amended complaint by indirect purchasers of MDI, TDI, polyether polyols and polyester polyols pending against Bayer and Chemtura in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The matter is currently stayed pending a settlement of previously asserted claims against Bayer and Chemtura. We opposed the motion for leave to file the proposed amended complaint adding us as a defendant in that action. The plaintiffs in each of these matters make similar claims against the defendants as the class plaintiffs in MDL No. 1616.

We have been named as a defendant in two purported class action civil antitrust suits alleging that we and our co-defendants and other co-conspirators conspired to fix prices of titanium dioxide sold in the U.S. between at least March 1, 2002 and the present. The cases were filed on February 9 and 12, 2010 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland and a consolidated complaint was filed on April 12, 2010. The other defendants named in this matter are E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Kronos Worldwide Inc., Millennium Inorganic Chemicals, Inc. and the National Titanium Dioxide Company Limited (d/b/a Cristal). Together with our co-defendants we have filed a motion to dismiss this litigation.

In all of the antitrust litigation currently pending against us, the plaintiffs generally are seeking injunctive relief, treble damages, costs of suit and attorneys fees. The plaintiffs' pleadings in these various antitrust suits provide few specifics about any alleged illegal conduct on our part, and we are not aware of any illegal conduct by us or any of our employees. Nevertheless, we have incurred costs related to these claims and could incur additional costs in amounts material to us.

Port Arthur Plant Fire Insurance Litigation Settlement

On April 29, 2006, our former Port Arthur, Texas olefins manufacturing plant (which we sold to Flint Hills Resources in November 2007) experienced a major fire. The plant was covered by property damage and business interruption insurance through International Risk Insurance Company ("IRIC"),

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our captive insurer, and certain reinsurers (the "Reinsurers"). The property damage and business interruption insurance was subject to a combined deductible of \$60 million. We, together with IRIC, asserted claims to the Reinsurers related to losses occurring as a result of this fire. On August 31, 2007, the Reinsurers brought an action against us in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. The action sought to compel us to arbitrate with the Reinsurers to resolve disputes related to our claims or, in the alternative, to declare judgment in favor of the Reinsurers. Pursuant to a December 29, 2008 agreement, we participated with the Reinsurers in binding arbitration. We paid our deductible on the claim of \$60 million and were paid \$365 million by the Reinsurers prior to the commencement of binding arbitration. On May 14, 2010, we entered into a settlement agreement with the Reinsurers, including those Reinsurers that did not participate in the arbitration proceedings that resolved the remainder of our insurance claim for a total amount of \$110 million. The Reinsurers completed the payment of this amount on June 15, 2010. For more information, see "Note 25. Casualty Losses and Insurance Recoveries - Port Arthur, Texas Plant Fire" to our consolidated financial statements.

Other Proceedings

We are a party to various other proceedings instituted by private plaintiffs, governmental authorities and others arising under provisions of applicable laws, including various environmental, products liability and other laws. Except as otherwise disclosed in this report, we do not believe that the outcome of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is information concerning our executive officers and significant employees as of the date of this report.

Jon M. Huntsman, age 73, is the Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of our Company. Prior to appointment as Executive Chairman effective February 2009, Mr. Huntsman served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of our Company, a position he had held since our Company was formed. Mr. Huntsman also serves on our Litigation Committee. He has been Chairman of the Board of all Huntsman companies since he founded his first plastics company in 1970. Mr. Huntsman served as Chief Executive Officer of our Company and our affiliated companies from 1970 to 2000. Mr. Huntsman is a director or manager, as applicable, of Huntsman International and certain of our other subsidiaries. In addition, Mr. Huntsman serves or has served as Chairman or as a member of numerous corporate, philanthropic and industry boards, including the American Red Cross, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Primary Children's Medical Center Foundation, the Chemical Manufacturers Association and the American Plastics Council. Mr. Huntsman was selected in 1994 as the chemical industry's top CEO for all businesses in Europe and North America. Mr. Huntsman formerly served as Special Assistant to the President of the United States and as Vice Chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. He is the Chairman and Founder of the Huntsman Cancer Institute.

Peter R. Huntsman, age 47, is President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of our Company. Mr. Huntsman also serves on our Litigation Committee. Prior to his appointment in July 2000 as Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Huntsman had served as President and Chief Operating Officer since 1994. In 1987, Mr. Huntsman joined Huntsman Polypropylene Corporation as Vice President before serving as Senior Vice President and General Manager. Mr. Huntsman has also served as President of Olympus Oil, as Senior Vice President of Huntsman Chemical Corporation and as a Senior Vice President of

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Huntsman Packaging Corporation, a former subsidiary of our Company. Mr. Huntsman is a director or manager, as applicable, of Huntsman International and certain of our other subsidiaries.

J. Kimo Esplin, age 48, is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Esplin has served as Chief Financial Officer of all of the Huntsman companies since 1999. From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Esplin served as our Treasurer. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1994, Mr. Esplin was a Vice President in the Investment Banking Division of Bankers Trust Company, where he worked for seven years. Mr. Esplin also serves as a director of Nutraceutical International Corporation, a publicly traded nutrition supplements company.

James R. Moore, age 66, is Executive Vice President and General Counsel and Secretary. Prior to his appointment to this position in January 2010, Mr. Moore served as our Vice President and Deputy General Counsel since 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Moore served as Vice President and Chief Environmental Counsel from 2002 to 2003 and Senior Environmental Counsel from 1998 to 2002. From 1989 until joining our Company in 1998, Mr. Moore was a partner at the Seattle law firm of Perkins Coie. Mr. Moore also previously served as a trial attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice, an assistant U.S. Attorney and Regional Counsel, Region 10, of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Andre Genton, age 51, is Division President, Advanced Materials. Prior to his appointment to this position in February 2009, Mr. Genton served as Vice President & Global Operating Officer for our Advanced Materials business since November 2006. From January 2005 to November 2006, he served as Vice President Design & Composites Engineering for our Advanced Materials business. From June 2003 to January 2005 he served as Vice President Global Structural Composites for our Advanced Materials business. Prior to joining Huntsman in 2003, Mr. Genton held a variety of positions with Vantico (formerly a part of Ciba).

Anthony P. Hankins, age 53, is Division President, Polyurethanes and Chief Executive Officer, Asia Pacific. Mr. Hankins was appointed to these positions in March 2004 and February 2011, respectively. From May 2003 to February 2004, Mr. Hankins served as President, Performance Products, from January 2002 to April 2003, he served as Global Vice President, Rigids Division for our Polyurethanes business, from October 2000 to December 2001, he served as Vice President Americas for our Polyurethanes business, and from March 1998 to September 2000, he served as Vice President Asia Pacific for our Polyurethanes business. Mr. Hankins worked for ICI from 1980 to February 1998, when he joined our Company. At ICI, Mr. Hankins held numerous management positions in the plastics, fibers and polyurethanes businesses. He has extensive international experience, having held senior management positions in Europe, Asia and the U.S.

Paul G. Hulme, age 54, is Division President, Textile Effects. Mr. Hulme was appointed to this position in February 2009. From June 2003 to February 2009, Mr. Hulme served as Division President, Materials and Effects. From February 2000 to May 2003, Mr. Hulme served as Vice President, Performance Chemicals, and from December 1999 to February 2000 he served as Operations Director, Polyurethanes. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1999, Mr. Hulme held various positions with ICI in finance, accounting and information systems roles. Mr. Hulme is a Chartered Accountant.

Stewart A. Monteith, age 54, is Division President, Performance Products. Mr. Monteith was appointed to this position in February 2011. Prior to that time, Mr. Monteith served as Vice President of the Performance Specialties Division, a position he held since August 2003. He also served as Vice President for Global Markets and Business Development. Mr. Monteith joined Huntsman in 1994. Prior to joining Huntsman, Mr. Monteith held various positions with Texaco Chemical Company and Union Carbide.

Simon Turner, age 47, is Division President, Pigments. Prior to his appointment to this position in November 2008, Mr. Turner served as Senior Vice President, Pigments since April 2008. From

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September 2004 to April 2008, Mr. Turner served as Vice President of Global Sales and from July 1999 to September 2004, he held positions including General Manager Co-Products and Director Supply Chain and Shared Services. Prior to joining Huntsman in July 1999, Mr. Turner held various positions with ICI.

Ronald W. Gerrard, age 51, is Senior Vice President, Environmental, Health & Safety and Manufacturing Excellence. Mr. Gerrard was appointed to this position in June 2009. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Gerrard served as Vice President, Global Operations and Technology in our Polyurethanes business from May 2004 to June 2009. From 1999 to May 2004, Mr. Gerrard served as Vice President, Asia; Business Director, Flexible Foams; and Director, EHS and Engineering, also within our Polyurethanes business. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1999, Mr. Gerrard had worked for ICI and for EVC, a joint venture between ICI and Enichem. Mr. Gerrard is a Chartered Engineer.

Brian V. Ridd, age 53, is Senior Vice President, Purchasing. Mr. Ridd has held this position since July 2000. Mr. Ridd served as Vice President, Purchasing from December 1995 until he was appointed to his current position. Mr. Ridd joined Huntsman in 1984.

R. Wade Rogers, age 45, is Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources. Mr. Rogers has held this position since August 2009. From May 2004 to August 2009, Mr. Rogers served as Vice President, Global Human Resources, from October 2003 to May 2004, Mr. Rogers served as Director, Human Resources Americas and from August 2000 to October 2003, he served as Director, Human Resources for our Polymers and Base Chemicals businesses. From the time he joined Huntsman in 1994 to August 2000, Mr. Rogers served as Area Manager, Human Resources Jefferson County Operations. Prior to joining Huntsman, Mr. Rogers held a variety of positions with Texaco Chemical Company.

Russ R. Stolle, age 48, is Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel. Mr. Stolle was appointed to this position in January 2010. From October 2006 to January 2010, Mr. Stolle served as our Senior Vice President, Global Public Affairs and Communications, from November 2002 to October 2006, he served as Vice President and Deputy General Counsel, from October 2000 to November 2002 he served as Vice President and Chief Technology Counsel and from April 1994 to October 2000 he served as Chief Patent and Licensing Counsel. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1994, Mr. Stolle had been an attorney with Texaco Inc. and an associate with the law firm of Baker & Botts.

L. Russell Healy, age 55, is Vice President and Controller. Mr. Healy has served in this capacity since April 2004. From August 2001 to April 2004, Mr. Healy served as Vice President, Finance, from July 1999 to July 2001, he served as Vice President and Finance Director for Huntsman International, and from October 1995 to June 1999, he served as Vice President, Tax. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1995, Mr. Healy was a partner with the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP. Mr. Healy is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a master's degree in accounting.

Sean Douglas, age 46, is our Vice President, Corporate Development since December 2009. Mr. Douglas served as Vice President and Treasurer from 2002 to December 2009, Vice President, Finance from July 2001 to 2002 and Vice President, Administration from January 1997 to July 2001. Mr. Douglas is a Certified Public Accountant and, prior to joining Huntsman in 1990, worked for the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse.

Kevin C. Hardman, age 47, is Vice President, Tax. Mr. Hardman served as Chief Tax Officer from 1999 until he was appointed to his current position in 2002. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1999, Mr. Hardman was a tax Senior Manager with the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP, where he worked for 10 years. Mr. Hardman is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a master's degree in tax accounting.

John R. Heskett, age 42, is Vice President, Treasury and Planning. Mr. Heskett has held this position since December 2009. From September 2008 until October 2009, Mr. Heskett served as a Vice President at Boart Longyear Limited, a publicly-listed exploration drilling services and products

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company. Mr. Heskett previously served as Vice President, Corporate Development and Investor Relations for our Company from August 2004 until September 2008 and was appointed Vice President, Corporate Development in 2002. Mr. Heskett also served as Assistant Treasurer for our Company and several of our subsidiaries. Prior to joining Huntsman in 1997, Mr. Heskett was Assistant Vice President and Relationship Manager for PNC Bank, N.A., where he worked for a number of years.

Steven C. Jorgensen, age 42, is Vice President of Internal Audit and Controls. Mr. Jorgensen was appointed to this position effective May 2007. Mr. Jorgensen joined Huntsman in May 2004 as Director of Internal Controls and in May 2005 was appointed as Director of Internal Audit and Controls. Prior to joining Huntsman, Mr. Jorgensen was Vice President and Audit Manager with General Electric Consumer Finance, and prior to that he was an audit Senior Manager with the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche LLP. Mr. Jorgensen is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a masters degree in accounting.

Kurt D. Ogden, age 42, is Vice President, Investor Relations. Prior to his appointment to this position in February 2009, Mr. Ogden served as Director, Corporate Finance since October 2004. Prior to joining Huntsman in 2004, Mr. Ogden held various positions with Hillenbrand Industries, Pliant Corporation and Huntsman Chemical Corporation. Mr. Ogden is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a master's degree in business administration.

Maria Csiba-Womersley, age 52, is Vice President and Chief Information Officer. Ms. Csiba-Womersley was appointed to this position effective September 2006. Ms. Csiba-Womersley served as Global eBusiness Director from 2004 to 2006 and also served as our Director of Global IT Planning and Security. Previously, Ms. Csiba-Womersley was a Regional Polymer Sales Manager, a Business Director for Polypropylene and Director of Polymer Logistics. Ms. Csiba-Womersley joined Huntsman in 1997.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****MARKET INFORMATION AND HOLDERS**

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HUN." As of February 7, 2011, there were approximately 193 stockholders of record and the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$17.72 per share.

The reported high and low sale prices of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange for each of the periods set forth below are as follows:

Period	High	Low
2010		
First Quarter	\$ 14.24	\$ 10.92
Second Quarter	13.01	8.17
Third Quarter	11.74	8.20
Fourth Quarter	16.89	11.35

Period	High	Low
2009		
First Quarter	\$ 3.82	\$ 2.04
Second Quarter	7.30	3.06
Third Quarter	9.85	4.95
Fourth Quarter	11.57	7.68

DIVIDENDS

The following tables represent dividends on common stock for our Company for the years ended December 31, (dollars in millions, except per share payment amounts):

Payment date	Record date	2010 Per share payment amount	Total amount paid
March 31, 2010	March 15, 2010	\$ 0.10	\$ 24
June 30, 2010	June 15, 2010	0.10	24
September 30, 2010	September 15, 2010	0.10	24
December 31, 2010	December 15, 2010	0.10	24
Total			\$ 96

Payment date	Record date	2009 Per share payment amount	Total amount paid
March 31, 2009	March 16, 2009	\$ 0.10	\$ 24
June 30, 2009	June 15, 2009	0.10	24
September 30, 2009	September 15, 2009	0.10	24
December 31, 2009	December 15, 2009	0.10	24

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Total	\$	96
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Payment date	Record date	2008 Per share payment amount	Total amount paid
March 31, 2008	March 14, 2008	\$ 0.10	\$ 23
June 30, 2008	June 16, 2008	0.10	23
September 30, 2008	September 15, 2008	0.10	23
December 31, 2008	December 15, 2008	0.10	24
Total			\$ 93

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE COMPANY

The following table presents shares of restricted stock granted under our Stock Incentive Plan that we withheld upon vesting to satisfy our tax withholding obligations during the three months ended December 31, 2010. We have no publicly announced plans or programs to repurchase our common stock.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October		\$		
November				
December	2,108	16.66		
Total	2,108	\$ 16.66		

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Information relating to our stock performance graph will be contained in the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of our stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected historical financial data set forth below presents our historical financial data as of and for the dates and periods indicated. You should read the selected financial data in conjunction with Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Huntsman Corporation

(in millions except per share amounts)	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 9,250	\$ 7,665	\$ 10,056	\$ 9,496	\$ 8,536
Gross profit	1,461	1,078	1,280	1,535	1,414
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31	29	8
Operating income	410	13	197	553	655
(Expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation(a)	(4)	835	780	(210)	
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(9)	125	512	61	321
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax(b)	42	(19)	84	(235)	(144)
Extraordinary (loss) gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil(c)	(1)	6	14	(7)	56
Net income (loss)	32	112	610	(181)	233
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation	27	114	609	(172)	230
Basic (loss) income per common share:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.54	\$ 2.20	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.44
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(b)	0.17	(0.08)	0.36	(1.07)	(0.65)
Extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(c)		0.03	0.06	(0.03)	0.25
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.49	\$ 2.62	\$ (0.78)	\$ 1.04
Diluted (loss) income per common share:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.53	\$ 2.18	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.36
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(b)	0.17	(0.08)	0.36	(1.01)	(0.61)
Extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(c)		0.03	0.06	(0.03)	0.24
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.48	\$ 2.60	\$ (0.74)	\$ 0.99
Other Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 405	\$ 442	\$ 398	\$ 413	\$ 465
Capital expenditures	236	189	418	665	550
Dividends per share	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Total assets	\$ 8,714	\$ 8,626	\$ 8,058	\$ 8,166	\$ 8,445
Total debt	4,150	4,217	3,888	3,574	3,645
Total liabilities	6,864	6,761	6,426	6,313	6,679

(a) For information regarding (expenses) income associated with our terminated merger with a subsidiary of Hexion (the "Terminated Merger" or the "Hexion Merger") and the related litigation, see "Note 26. (Expenses) Income Associated with the Terminated Merger and Related Litigation" to our consolidated financial statements.

(b) Income (loss) from discontinued operations represents the operating results, fire insurance settlement gains and loss on disposal of our former Australian styrenics business, our former U.S. base chemicals business, our former North American polymers business, our former European base chemicals and polymers business and our former TDI business. The U.S. base chemicals business was sold on November 5, 2007, the North American polymers business was sold on August 1, 2007, the European base chemicals and polymers business was sold on December 29, 2006 and the TDI business was sold on July 6, 2005. See "Note 27. Discontinued Operations" and "Note 25. Casualty Losses and Insurance Recoveries" to our

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consolidated financial statements.

- (c) The extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business relates to the June 30, 2006 acquisition of our textile effects business. See "Note 3. Business Combinations Textile Effects Acquisition" to our consolidated financial statements.

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

OVERVIEW

We are a global manufacturer of differentiated organic chemical products and of inorganic chemical products. Our products comprise a broad range of chemicals and formulations, which we market globally to a diversified group of consumer and industrial customers. Our products are used in a wide range of applications, including those in the adhesives, aerospace, automotive, construction products, durable and non-durable consumer products, electronics, medical, packaging, paints and coatings, power generation, refining, synthetic fiber, textile chemicals and dye industries. We are a leading global producer in many of our key product lines, including MDI, amines, surfactants, epoxy-based polymer formulations, textile chemicals, dyes, maleic anhydride and titanium dioxide. Our administrative, research and development and manufacturing operations are primarily conducted at the facilities listed in "Item 2. Properties" above, which are located in 30 countries. We employed approximately 12,000 associates worldwide at December 31, 2010.

We operate in five segments: Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials, Textile Effects and Pigments. Our Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments produce differentiated organic chemical products and our Pigments segment produces inorganic chemical products. In a series of transactions beginning in 2006, we have sold or shutdown substantially all of our former Australian styrenics, Polymers and Base Chemicals operations. We report the results from our former Australian styrenics, Polymers and Base Chemicals businesses as discontinued operations. See "Note 27. Discontinued Operations" to our consolidated financial statements.

Growth in our Polyurethanes, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments has been driven by the continued substitution of our products for other materials across a broad range of applications, as well as by the level of global economic activity. Historically, demand for many of these products has grown at rates in excess of GDP growth. In Polyurethanes, this growth, driven largely by Asia, has in recent years resulted in improved demand and higher industry capacity utilization rates for many of our key products, including MDI.

In our Performance Products segment, demand for our performance specialties has generally continued to grow at rates in excess of GDP as overall demand is significantly influenced by new product and application development. Demand for most of our performance intermediates has grown in line with GDP growth. Over time, demand for maleic anhydride has generally grown at rates that slightly exceed GDP growth. However, given its dependence on the UPR market, which is influenced by construction end markets, maleic anhydride demand can be cyclical.

Historically, demand for titanium dioxide pigments has grown at rates approximately equal to global GDP growth. Pigment prices have historically reflected industry-wide operating rates but have typically lagged behind movements in these rates by up to twelve months due to the effects of product stocking and destocking by customers and producers, contract arrangements and seasonality. The industry experiences some seasonality in its sales because sales of paints, the largest end use for titanium dioxide, generally peak during the spring and summer months in the northern hemisphere. This results in greater sales volumes in the second and third quarters of the year.

In January 2010, we idled our PO/MTBE production facility at Port Neches, Texas for turnaround and inspection. This planned shutdown concluded on March 17, 2010. The financial impact on our first quarter results was estimated to be approximately \$40 million, including unabsorbed fixed costs.

For further information regarding sales price and demand trends, see "Results of Operations Segment Analysis Year-Over-Prior Year Increase (Decrease)" and "Results of Operations Segment Analysis Fourth Quarter 2010 vs. Third Quarter 2010 Increase (Decrease)" below.

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OUTLOOK

We believe that global demand for most of our products is recovering and underlying trends within our businesses are also encouraging. Average selling prices increased sequentially on an annual and quarterly basis within our largest businesses and our capacity utilization rates are improving on a seasonally adjusted basis. Early indicators for 2011 give us a high degree of optimism that we will continue to see improving markets globally. Nevertheless, we recognize that there are significant continuing economic risks that could materially impact our earnings performance. While we anticipate that our raw material and energy costs will remain at elevated levels in response to increased demand, we expect our margins will continue to strengthen over the next few years.

Our management believes that our strategic and financial approach to the operation of our business focusing on growth in Asia and other emerging markets and debt reduction will provide us a foundation for long-term earnings growth. Given current improving global economic trends, it appears reasonable that we could achieve Adjusted EBITDA of \$1,325 million within the next two to three years.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

For a discussion of recent developments, see " Item 1. Business Recent Developments" above.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

For each of our Company and Huntsman International, the following tables set forth the consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,			Percent Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs 2009	2009 vs 2008
Revenues	\$ 9,250	\$ 7,665	\$ 10,056	21%	(24)%
Cost of goods sold	7,789	6,587	8,776	18%	(25)%
Gross profit	1,461	1,078	1,280	36%	(16)%
Operating expenses	1,022	977	1,052	5%	(7)%
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31	(67)%	184%
Operating income	410	13	197	NM	(93)%
Interest expense, net	(229)	(238)	(262)	(4)%	(9)%
Loss on accounts receivable securitization program		(23)	(27)	NM	(15)%
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	24	3	14	700%	(79)%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(183)	(21)	(1)	771%	NM
(Expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation	(4)	835	780	NM	7%
Other income	2		1	NM	NM
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	20	569	702	(96)%	(19)%
Income tax expense	29	444	190	(93)%	134%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(9)	125	512	NM	(76)%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (including gain on disposal of \$1 in 2009, \$11 in 2008), net of tax	42	(19)	84	NM	NM
Extraordinary (loss) gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil	(1)	6	14	NM	(57)%
Net income	32	112	610	(71)%	(82)%
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(5)	2	(1)	NM	NM
	27	114	609	(76)%	(81)%

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**Net income
attributable to
Huntsman
Corporation**

Interest expense, net	229	238	262	(4)%	(9)%
Interest expense of discontinued operations, net			1	NM	NM
Income tax expense from continuing operations	29	444	190	(93)%	134%
Income tax (benefit) expense from discontinued operations	10	(80)	69	NM	NM
Depreciation and amortization	405	442	398	(8)%	11%
EBITDA(1)	\$ 700	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,529	(40)%	(24)%
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.49	\$ 2.62	(78)%	(81)%
Diluted	0.11	0.48	2.60	(79)%	(82)%
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(58)	1,104	767	NM	44%
Net cash used in investing activities	(182)	(205)	(489)	(11)%	(58)%
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(543)	184	230	NM	(20)%
Other non-GAAP measures:					
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 872	\$ 529	\$ 668	65%	(21)%
Adjusted net income (loss)(2)	200	(303)	(29)	NM	945%
Adjusted income (loss) per share(2):					
Basic	0.85	(1.30)	(0.13)	NM	900%
Diluted	0.83	(1.30)	(0.13)	NM	900%
Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements(3)	202	189	418	7%	(55)%

Table of Contents**Huntsman International**

	Year ended December 31,			Percent Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs 2009	2009 vs 2008
	\$	\$	\$		
Revenues	\$ 9,250	\$ 7,665	\$ 10,056	21%	(24)%
Cost of goods sold	7,772	6,570	8,759	18%	(25)%
Gross profit	1,478	1,095	1,297	35%	(16)%
Operating expenses	1,006	966	1,051	4%	(8)%
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31	(67)%	184%
Operating income	443	41	215	980%	(81)%
Interest expense, net	(248)	(240)	(263)	3%	(9)%
Loss on accounts receivable securitization program		(23)	(27)	NM	(15)%
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	24	3	14	700%	(79)%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(37)	(21)	(1)	76%	NM
Other income	2		1	NM	NM
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	184	(240)	(61)	NM	293%
Income tax expense (benefit)	40	159	(2)	(75)%	NM
Income (loss) from continuing operations	144	(399)	(59)	NM	576%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (including gain on disposal of \$1 in 2009, \$11 in 2008), net of tax	42	(19)	84	NM	NM
Extraordinary (loss) gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil	(1)	6	14	NM	(57)%
Net income	185	(412)	39	NM	NM
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(5)	2	(1)	NM	NM
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman International LLC	180	(410)	38	NM	NM
Interest expense, net	248	240	263	3%	(9)%
Interest expense of discontinued operations, net			1	NM	NM
Income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations	40	159	(2)	(75)%	NM
Income tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	10	(80)	69	NM	NM
Depreciation and amortization	382	420	374	(9)%	12%
EBITDA(1)	\$ 860	\$ 329	\$ 743	161%	(56)%
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(46)	420	39	NM	977%
Net cash used in investing activities	(238)	(212)	(314)	12%	(32)%
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(78)	619	213	NM	191%
Other non-GAAP measures:					
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 882	\$ 535	\$ 662	65%	(19)%
Adjusted net income(2)	212	(301)	(25)	NM	NM
Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements(3)	202	189	418	7%	55%

NM Not meaningful

(1)

EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International LLC, as appropriate, before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We believe that EBITDA enhances an investor's understanding of our financial performance. However, EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or viewed as a substitute for net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International LLC, as appropriate, or other measures of performance as defined by GAAP. Moreover, EBITDA as used herein is not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies due to potential inconsistencies in the method of calculation. Our management uses EBITDA to assess financial performance by reviewing EBITDA as a general indicator of economic performance compared with prior periods. Because EBITDA excludes interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, EBITDA provides an indicator of general economic performance that is not affected by debt restructurings, fluctuations in interest rates or effective tax rates, or levels of depreciation and amortization. Accordingly, our management believes this type of measurement is useful for comparing general operating performance from period to period and making certain related management decisions. EBITDA is also used by securities analysts, lenders and others in their evaluation of different companies because it excludes certain items that can vary

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widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. For example, interest expense can be highly dependent on a company's capital structure, debt levels and credit ratings. Therefore, the impact of interest expense on earnings can vary significantly among companies. In addition, the tax positions of companies can vary because of their differing abilities to take advantage of tax benefits and because of

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the tax policies of the various jurisdictions in which they operate. As a result, effective tax rates and tax expense can vary considerably among companies. Finally, companies employ productive assets of different ages and utilize different methods of acquiring and depreciating such assets. This can result in considerable variability in the relative costs of productive assets and the depreciation and amortization expense among companies. Nevertheless, our management recognizes that there are material limitations associated with the use of EBITDA in the evaluation of our Company as compared to net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International LLC, as appropriate, which reflects overall financial performance, including the effects of interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA excludes interest expense. Because we have borrowed money in order to finance our operations, interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Therefore, any measure that excludes interest expense has material limitations. EBITDA also excludes taxes. Because the payment of taxes is a necessary element of our operations, any measure that excludes tax expense has material limitations. Finally, EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization expense. Because we use capital assets, depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Therefore, any measure that excludes depreciation and amortization expense has material limitations. Our management compensates for the limitations of using EBITDA by using it to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business rather than GAAP results alone. Our management also uses other metrics to evaluate capital structure, tax planning and capital investment decisions. For example, our management uses credit ratings and net debt ratios to evaluate capital structure, effective tax rate by jurisdiction to evaluate tax planning, and payback period and internal rate of return to evaluate capital investments. Our management also uses trade working capital to evaluate its investment in accounts receivable and inventory, net of accounts payable.

Adjusted EBITDA is computed by eliminating the following from EBITDA: unallocated foreign exchange gains or losses; loss or gain on early extinguishment of debt; legal settlements; loss on accounts receivable securitization programs (for periods prior to January 1, 2010); EBITDA from discontinued operations; acquisition costs; (expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation; gain on sale of a business; extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business; and restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs. Adjusted EBITDA is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure to EBITDA and reported GAAP measures because we believe that it is indicative of our operating performance and is frequently used as a valuation measure of chemical companies. Our management also uses Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate the core operating performance of our segments and business.

In addition to the limitations of EBITDA noted above, Adjusted EBITDA excludes items that may be recurring in nature and should not be disregarded in the evaluation of performance. However, we believe it is useful to exclude such items to provide a supplemental analysis of current results and trends compared to other periods for the following reasons: certain excluded items can vary significantly depending on specific underlying transactions or events, and the variability of such items may not relate specifically to current operating results or trends; and certain excluded items, while potentially recurring in future periods, may not be indicative of future results.

Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an alternative to net income applicable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, as an indicator of performance, or as any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP.

We believe that net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, is the performance measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP that is most directly comparable to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. For each of our Company and Huntsman International, the following tables reconcile net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International LLC, as appropriate to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA (dollars in millions):

Table of Contents**Huntsman Corporation**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 27	\$ 114	\$ 609
Interest expense, net	229	238	262
Interest expense of discontinued operations, net			1
Income tax expense from continuing operations	29	444	190
Income tax (benefit) expense from discontinued operations	10	(80)	69
Depreciation and amortization	405	442	398
EBITDA	700	1,158	1,529
Foreign exchange (gains) losses unallocated	(3)	(16)	31
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	183	21	1
Legal settlements	8		
Loss on accounts receivable securitization program		23	27
Amounts included in discontinued operations	(53)	97	(156)
Acquisition expenses	3		
Expenses (income) associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation	4	(835)	(780)
Gain on sale of business/assets		(1)	(1)
Extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business	1	(6)	(14)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (credits):			
Polyurethanes		2	
Performance Products	3		1
Advanced Materials	(2)	13	1
Textile Effects	15	6	24
Pigments	8	53	4
Corporate and other	5	14	1
Total restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 872	\$ 529	\$ 668

Huntsman International

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman International	\$ 180	\$ (410)	\$ 38
Interest expense, net	248	240	263
Interest expense of discontinued operations, net			1
Income tax expense from continuing operations	40	159	(2)
Income tax (benefit) expense from discontinued operations	10	(80)	69
Depreciation and amortization	382	420	374
EBITDA	860	329	743
Foreign exchange (gains) losses unallocated	(3)	(16)	31
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	37	21	1
Legal settlements	8		
Loss on accounts receivable securitization program		23	27
Amounts included in discontinued operations	(53)	97	(156)
Acquisition expenses	3		
Gain on sale of business/assets		(1)	(1)
Extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business	1	(6)	(14)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (credits):			
Polyurethanes		2	
Performance Products	3		1
Advanced Materials	(2)	13	1
Textile Effects	15	6	24
Pigments	8	53	4
Corporate and other	5	14	1

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Total restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 882	\$ 535	\$ 662
	64		

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(2)

Adjusted net income (loss) is computed by eliminating the after-tax amounts related to the following from net income applicable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate: unallocated foreign exchange gains or losses; loss or gain on early extinguishment of debt; legal settlements; loss on accounts receivable securitization programs (for periods prior to January 1, 2010); income (loss) from discontinued operations; acquisition costs; (expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation; gain on sale of a business; extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business; and restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs. The income tax impacts of each aforementioned item was calculated using the statutory rates in the applicable taxing jurisdiction and considering valuation allowances on deferred tax assets in each jurisdiction. Basic adjusted income (loss) per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing adjusted net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects all potential dilutive common shares outstanding during the period and is computed by dividing adjusted net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period increased by the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding as dilutive securities.

Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted income (loss) per share amounts are presented solely as supplemental disclosures to net income applicable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, and income (loss) per share because we believe that these measures are indicative of our operating performance. Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted income (loss) per share exclude items that may be recurring in nature and should not be disregarded in the evaluation of performance. However, we believe it is useful to exclude such items to provide a supplemental analysis of current results and trends compared to other periods for the following reasons: certain excluded items can vary significantly depending on specific underlying transactions or events, and the variability of such items may not relate specifically to current operating results or trends; and certain excluded items, while potentially recurring in future periods, may not be indicative of future results.

Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted income (loss) per share should not be construed as an alternative to net income (loss) applicable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, or income (loss) per share as an indicator of performance, or as any other measure determined in accordance with GAAP.

We believe that net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, and income (loss) per share are the performance measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP that are most directly comparable to Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted income (loss) per share. For each of our Company and Huntsman International, the following tables reconcile net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International LLC, as appropriate, to adjusted net income (loss) (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 27	\$ 114	\$ 609
Foreign exchange (gains) losses unallocated, net of tax of \$3, \$11 and \$(22) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively		(5)	9
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of tax of \$(22), \$(8) and \$(1) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	161	13	
Legal settlements, net of tax of \$(3), nil and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	5		
Discount amortization on settlement financing, net of tax of \$(10), \$(5) and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	16	9	
Discontinued operations, net of tax of \$10, \$(80) and \$69 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	(42)	19	(84)
Acquisition expenses, net of tax of \$(1), nil and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	2	1	
Expenses (income) associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation, net of tax of \$(1), \$309 and \$205 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	3	(526)	(575)
Gain on sale of business/assets, net of tax of nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, each		(1)	(1)
Extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil for 2010, 2009 and 2008, each	1	(6)	(14)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (credits), net of tax of \$(2), \$(9) and \$(4) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	27	79	27
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 200	\$ (303)	\$ (29)
Weighted average shares-diluted	241.0	233.9	232.0

Table of Contents**Huntsman International**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) attributable to Huntsman International	\$ 180	\$ (410)	\$ 38
Foreign exchange (gains) losses unallocated, net of tax of \$3, \$11 and \$(22) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively		(5)	9
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of tax of \$(14), \$(8) and \$(1) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	23	13	
Legal settlements, net of tax of \$(3), nil and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	5		
Discount amortization on settlement financing, net of tax of \$(10), \$(5) and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	16	9	
Discontinued operations, net of tax of \$10, \$(80) and \$69 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	(42)	19	(84)
Acquisition expenses, net of tax of \$(1), nil and nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	2	1	
Gain on sale of business/assets, net of tax of nil in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively		(1)	(1)
Extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil for 2010, 2009 and 2008, each	1	(6)	(14)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (credits), net of tax of \$(2), \$(9) and \$(4) in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively	27	79	27
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 212	\$ (301)	\$ (25)

(3)

Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements represent cash paid for capital expenditures less reimbursements of capital expenditures from insurance settlements, other legal settlements and contributions from noncontrolling shareholders in consolidated entities. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, capital expenditures of \$236 million, \$189 million and \$418 million, respectively, were reimbursed in part by \$34 million, nil and nil, respectively, from insurance settlement proceeds. During 2010, we received \$110 million from the settlement of our insurance claims related to the 2006 fire at our Port Arthur Texas plant, \$34 million of which was considered as a reimbursement of capital expenditures.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2009

For the year ended December 31, 2010, net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation was \$27 million on revenues of \$9,250 million, compared with net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation of \$114 million on revenues of \$7,665 million for 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, net income attributable to Huntsman International LLC was \$180 million on revenues of \$9,250 million, compared with net loss attributable to Huntsman International LLC of \$410 million on revenues of \$7,665 million for 2009. The decrease of \$87 million in net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and the increase of \$590 million in net income attributable to Huntsman International LLC was the result of the following items:

Revenues for 2010 increased by \$1,585 million, or 21%, as compared with 2009 due principally to higher average selling prices and higher sales volumes in all our segments. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Our gross profit and the gross profit of Huntsman International for 2010 increased by \$383 million each, or 36% and 35%, respectively as compared with 2009, resulting from higher gross margins in all of our segments except Polyurethanes. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Our operating expenses and the operating expenses of Huntsman International for 2010 increased by \$45 million and \$40 million, or 5% and 4%, respectively, as compared with 2009 due primarily to a \$14 million increase in foreign currency transaction losses, \$8 million of expenses related to legal settlements, \$6 million of additional research and development expenditures, and higher selling, general and administrative expenses.

Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs for 2010 decreased to \$29 million from \$88 million in 2009. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

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Our net interest expense for 2010 decreased by \$9 million, or 4%, as compared with 2009, resulting primarily from a \$12 million reduction in interest expense recognized in 2010 related to the ineffective portion of a cross currency swap and lower average outstanding debt balances, offset in part by higher interest expense associated with our A/R Programs. The net interest expense of Huntsman International for 2010 increased by \$8 million, or 3%, as compared with 2009, resulting primarily from higher interest expense associated with our A/R Programs, offset by a \$12 million reduction in interest expense recognized in 2010 related to the ineffective portion of a cross currency swap. For more information concerning the cross currency swap, see "Note 15. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities Foreign Exchange Rate Risk" to our consolidated financial statements. Upon the adoption of new accounting guidance in 2010, transfers of our accounts receivable under our A/R Programs no longer met the criteria for derecognition. Accordingly, the amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings beginning January 1, 2010. For more information, see "Note 14. Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

Equity income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates for 2010 increased to \$24 million from \$3 million in 2009. During 2010, we recorded a non-recurring \$18 million credit to equity income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates to appropriately reflect our investment in the Sasol-Huntsman GmbH and Co. KG joint venture. For more information, see "Note 6. Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates" to our consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$183 million, and Huntsman International recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$37 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we and Huntsman International each recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$21 million. For more information see "Note 14. Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

Expenses associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation in 2010 consisted primarily of \$3 million of bonuses paid to certain members of the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of an independent committee of the Board of Directors, for their efforts in connection with the litigation with Hexion and Apollo following the Terminated Merger. Income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation for 2009 consisted primarily of an \$868 million gain related to the settlement agreement reached in our litigation with the banks that had entered into a commitment letter to provide funding for the Hexion Merger (the "Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement"), offset in part by litigation-related fees and employee retention bonuses. For more information, see "Note 26. (Expenses) Income Associated with the Terminated Merger and Related Litigation" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our income tax expense decreased by \$415 million to an expense of \$29 million for 2010 as compared with an expense of \$444 million for 2009. Huntsman International's income tax expense decreased by \$119 million to an expense of \$40 million for 2010 as compared with an expense of \$159 million for 2009. Our and Huntsman International's tax obligations are affected by the mix of income and losses in the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. Other than pre-tax earnings, our income tax expense for 2010 as compared with 2009 was primarily impacted by the following: 2010 tax benefits associated with the release of valuation allowances of \$20 million as compared to 2009 establishment of valuation allowances of \$149 million; 2010 tax benefits of \$4 million compared to the 2009 tax benefits of \$38 million related to recognizing a tax benefit for operating losses in certain jurisdictions with valuation allowances and current other comprehensive income; and 2010 tax expense of \$43 million related to non-tax deductible payments on the portion of the loss on early extinguishment of debt resulting from the redemption of convertible notes issued on December 23, 2008 in an aggregate amount of \$250 million (the "Convertible Notes") treated as equity for tax purposes. Other than pre-tax

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earnings, Huntsman International's income tax expense for 2010 as compared to 2009 was primarily impacted by the following: 2010 tax benefits associated with the release of valuation allowances of \$20 million as compared to the 2009 establishment of valuation allowances of \$159 million; and 2010 tax benefits of \$4 million compared to the 2009 tax benefit of \$39 million related to recognizing a tax benefit for operating losses in certain jurisdictions with valuation allowances and current other comprehensive income. For further information concerning taxes, see "Note 19. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, for 2010 was \$42 million as compared to a loss of \$19 million in 2009. This increase resulted principally from a \$110 million pretax gain from the final settlement of our insurance claims related to the 2006 fire at our former Port Arthur, Texas plant and a pretax gain of \$7 million from the settlement of insurance claims related to the 2005 gulf coast storms, offset in part by related income taxes, legal and other costs and by a \$19 million loss from the recognition of cumulative currency translation losses upon the substantial liquidation of our former Australian styrenics business. See "Note 25. Casualty Losses and Insurance Recoveries" to our consolidated financial statements.

During 2010, we recorded an extraordinary loss on the acquisition of a business, net of tax, of \$1 million resulting from the settlement of contingent purchase price consideration related to our 2006 acquisition of Ciba's textile effects business (the "Textile Effects Acquisition"), offset in part by the reimbursement by Ciba of certain costs pursuant to the acquisition agreements. During 2009, we recorded an extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax, of \$6 million related principally to the reversal of accruals for certain employee termination costs recorded in connection with the Textile Effects Acquisition that were no longer deemed necessary and a reimbursement by Ciba of certain costs pursuant to the acquisition agreements. For more information, see "Note 3. Business Combinations" to our consolidated financial statements.

Segment Analysis

During the first quarter of 2010, we began reporting our LIFO inventory valuation reserves as part of Corporate and other; these reserves were previously reported in our Performance Products segment. During the fourth quarter of 2010, we began reporting the (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in the reporting segment to which the subsidiary relates. Previously, (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests was reported in our Corporate and other segment. All relevant information for prior periods has been reclassified to reflect these changes.

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Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following table sets forth the revenues and EBITDA for each of our operating segments (dollars in millions):

	Year ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2010	2009	
Revenues			
Polyurethanes	\$ 3,605	\$ 3,005	20%
Performance Products	2,659	2,090	27%
Advanced Materials	1,244	1,059	17%
Textile Effects	787	691	14%
Pigments	1,213	960	26%
Eliminations	(258)	(140)	84%
Total	\$ 9,250	\$ 7,665	21%

Huntsman Corporation			
Segment EBITDA			
Polyurethanes	\$ 319	\$ 388	(18)%
Performance Products	363	246	48%
Advanced Materials	143	59	142%
Textile Effects	1	(64)	NM
Pigments	205	(25)	NM
Corporate and other	(384)	651	NM
Subtotal	647	1,255	(48)%
Discontinued Operations	53	(97)	NM
Total	\$ 700	\$ 1,158	(40)%

Huntsman International			
Segment EBITDA			
Polyurethanes	\$ 319	\$ 388	(18)%
Performance Products	363	246	48%
Advanced Materials	143	59	142%
Textile Effects	1	(64)	NM
Pigments	205	(25)	NM
Corporate and other	(224)	(178)	26%
Subtotal	807	426	89%
Discontinued Operations	53	(97)	NM
Total	\$ 860	\$ 329	161%

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Year ended December 31, 2010 vs. 2009			
Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)	Average Selling Price(1)		Sales Volumes(1)
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	
Polyurethanes	13%	(1)%	4%
Performance Products	8%		21%
Advanced Materials	8%	(1)%	11%
Textile Effects	6%	1%	6%
Pigments	11%	(2)%	17%
Total Company	9%	(1)%	12%

Fourth Quarter 2010 vs. Third Quarter 2010			
Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)	Average Selling Price(1)		Sales Volumes(1)
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	
Polyurethanes	9%	2%	(11)%
Performance Products		2%	
Advanced Materials		3%	(5)%
Textile Effects	(2)%	2%	(1)%
Pigments	5%	3%	(7)%
Total Company	5%	2%	(6)%

(1) Excludes revenues and sales volumes from tolling arrangements and byproducts.

NM Not Meaningful

Polyurethanes

The increase in revenues in our Polyurethanes segment for 2010 as compared to 2009 was primarily due to higher average selling prices for MDI products and MTBE and higher MDI product sales volumes. Average selling prices for MDI products and MTBE increased primarily in response to higher raw material costs. MDI products sales volumes were higher as demand in all major markets continued to recover from the worldwide economic downturn. PO/MTBE sales volumes decreased due to the planned 60 day maintenance outage at our Port Neches, Texas PO/MTBE facility in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to the estimated \$40 million impact of the planned maintenance outage at our Port Neches, Texas facility and lower MTBE margins, offset in part by improvement in MDI sales volumes and margins.

Performance Products

For 2010, our Performance Products segment revenues increased due to higher sales volumes and higher average selling prices when compared to 2009. Sales volumes increased primarily due to higher demand across almost all product groups and as a result of additional sales of a portion of our ethylene glycol production previously produced under tolling arrangements. Average selling prices increased across almost all product groups principally in response to continued strong market demand and higher raw material costs, partially offset by the strength of the U.S. dollar against major European currencies. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher sales volumes and higher margins, partially offset by higher plant expenses and the impact of shut downs during the first quarter of 2010 at our Port Neches, Texas ethylene and ethylene oxide units which resulted in higher costs of approximately \$11 million. In addition, during 2010, we recorded a non-recurring \$18 million credit to

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equity income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates to appropriately reflect our investment in the Sasol-Huntsman joint venture.

Advanced Materials

The increase in revenues in our Advanced Materials segment for 2010 compared to 2009 was due to higher sales volumes and higher average selling prices. Sales volumes increased in all markets primarily due to the worldwide economic recovery. Average selling prices increased in our base resins business primarily in response to higher raw material costs, offset in part by lower average selling prices in our specialty components and formulations markets, primarily as a result of changes in our product mix and competitive market pressures. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher sales volumes and margins and lower restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, partially offset by higher manufacturing costs. During 2010 and 2009, our Advanced Materials segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing (credits) charges of \$(2) million and \$13 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Textile Effects

The increase in revenues in our Textile Effects segment for 2010 compared to 2009 was due to higher average selling prices and higher sales volumes. Average selling prices increased primarily due to favorable changes in product mix. Sales volumes increased across all business lines due to the economic recovery in all regions of the world. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher sales volumes and higher contribution margins, partially offset by higher restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs. During 2010 and 2009, our Textile Effects segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing charges of \$15 million and \$6 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Pigments

The increase in revenues in our Pigments segment for 2010 compared to 2009 was due to higher average selling prices and higher sales volumes. Average selling prices increased primarily as a result of higher selling prices in all regions of the world. Sales volumes increased primarily due to demand recovery in all regions of the world as a result of the worldwide economic recovery. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher sales volumes, higher contribution margins and lower restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs. During 2010 and 2009, our Pigments segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing charges of \$8 million and \$53 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Corporate and other Huntsman Corporation

Corporate and other includes unallocated corporate overhead, unallocated foreign exchange gains and losses, LIFO inventory valuation reserve adjustments, loss on early extinguishment of debt, (expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation, unallocated restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business, loss on accounts receivable securitization program (for periods prior to 2010) and non-operating income and expense. For 2010, EBITDA from Corporate and other items decreased by \$1,035 million to a loss of \$384 million from earnings of \$651 million for 2009. The decrease in EBITDA from Corporate and other for 2010 resulted primarily from a gain of \$835 million in 2009 related to the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement. For more information, see "Note 26. (Expenses) Income Associated with the Terminated Merger and Related Litigation" to our consolidated

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financial statements. Additionally, the decrease in EBITDA from Corporate and other was also attributable to an increase in loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$162 million (\$183 million of losses in 2010 compared to \$21 million of losses in 2009), an increase of LIFO inventory valuation expense of \$32 million (\$18 million of expense in 2010 compared to \$14 million of income in 2009), a \$13 million decrease in unallocated foreign exchange gains (\$3 million in gains in 2010 compared to \$16 million in gains in 2009), a \$7 million decrease in the extraordinary gain on the Textile Effects Acquisition (\$1 million loss in 2010 compared to \$6 million gain in 2009), and an increase in legal settlements of \$8 million. For more information regarding the loss on early extinguishment of debt, see "Note 14. Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements. For more information regarding extraordinary gain associated with the Textile Effects Acquisition, see "Note 3. Business Combinations Textile Effects Acquisition" to our consolidated financial statements. The decrease in EBITDA was partially offset by a \$23 million reduction in loss on accounts receivable securitization program. Upon the adoption of new accounting guidance in 2010, transfers of accounts receivable under our A/R Programs no longer met the criteria for derecognition. Accordingly, the amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings beginning January 1, 2010. For more information, see "Note 16. Off-Balance Sheet Securitization of Accounts Receivable" to our consolidated financial statements.

Corporate and other Huntsman International

Corporate and other includes unallocated corporate overhead, unallocated foreign exchange gains and losses, LIFO inventory valuation reserve adjustments, loss on early extinguishment of debt, unallocated restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business, loss on accounts receivable securitization program (for periods prior to 2010) and non-operating income and expense. For 2010, EBITDA from Corporate and other items decreased by \$46 million to a loss of \$224 million from a loss of \$178 million for 2009. The decrease in EBITDA from Corporate and other for 2010 resulted primarily from an increase of LIFO inventory valuation expense of \$32 million (\$18 million of expense in 2010 compared to \$14 million of income in 2009), a \$13 million decrease in unallocated foreign exchange gains (\$3 million in gains in 2010 compared to \$16 million in gains in 2009), an increase in loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$16 million (\$37 million of losses in 2010 compared to \$21 million of losses in 2009), and an increase in legal settlements of \$8 million. For more information regarding the loss on early extinguishment of debt, see "Note 14. Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements. The decrease to EBITDA was partially offset by a \$23 million reduction in loss on accounts receivable securitization program. Upon the adoption of new accounting guidance in 2010, transfers of accounts receivable under our A/R Programs no longer met the criteria for derecognition. Accordingly, the amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings beginning January 1, 2010. For more information, see "Note 16. Off-Balance Sheet Securitization of Accounts Receivable" to our consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations

The operating results of our former polymers, base chemicals and Australian styrenics businesses are classified as discontinued operations, and, accordingly, the revenues of these businesses are excluded from revenues for all periods presented. The results of these former businesses are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, for 2010 was \$42 million as compared to a loss of \$19 million in 2009. The increase in income from discontinued operations resulted principally from a \$110 million pretax gain recognized in the second quarter of 2010 in connection with the final settlement of our insurance claims related to the 2006 fire at our former Port Arthur, Texas plant and a pretax gain of \$7 million from the settlement of insurance claims related to the 2005 gulf coast storms,

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offset in part by related income taxes, legal and other costs and by a \$19 million loss from the recognition of cumulative currency translation losses upon the substantial liquidation of our former Australian styrenics business. See "Note 25. Casualty Losses and Insurance Recoveries" to our consolidated financial statements.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation was \$114 million on revenues of \$7,665 million compared with a net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation of \$609 million on revenues of \$10,056 million for 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net loss attributable to Huntsman International LLC was \$410 million on revenues of \$7,665 million compared with net income attributable to Huntsman International LLC of \$38 million on revenues of \$10,056 million for 2008. The decrease of \$495 million in net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and the increase of \$448 million in net loss attributable to Huntsman International LLC was the result of the following:

Revenues for 2009 decreased by \$2,391 million, or 24%, as compared with 2008 due principally to lower average selling prices and sales volumes in all of our segments. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Our gross profit and the gross profit of Huntsman International for 2009 decreased by \$202 million each, or 16% each, as compared with 2008. Lower gross profit in our Advanced Materials, Textile Effects, Performance Products and Pigments segments was offset somewhat by higher gross profit in our Polyurethanes segment. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Our operating expenses and the operating expenses of Huntsman International for 2009 decreased by \$75 million and \$85 million, or 7% and 8%, respectively, as compared with 2008. Operating expenses decreased by \$45 million due to the impact of translating foreign currency amounts to the U.S. dollar as the U.S. dollar strengthened versus other relevant currencies. Also contributing to lower operating expenses was a \$25 million increase in foreign exchange gains (\$13 million of gains in 2009 as compared with \$12 million of losses in 2008) and cost reduction efforts in response to the worldwide economic slowdown.

Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs for 2009 increased to \$88 million from \$31 million in 2008.

Our net interest expense and the net interest expense of Huntsman International for 2009 decreased by \$24 million and \$23 million, 9% each, as compared with 2008. This decrease was primarily due to lower average interest rates.

Income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation for 2009 consisted primarily of an \$868 million gain related to the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement, offset in part by litigation-related professional fees and employee retention bonuses of \$33 million. Income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation for 2008 consisted primarily of \$765 million related to the net proceeds from our settlement agreement with Hexion and Apollo (the "Apollo Settlement Agreement") and the recognition of the \$100 million deferred credit related to the 2007 reimbursement of the \$200 million termination fee paid to Basell pursuant to our merger agreement with Basell, offset in part by merger-related directors, legal and professional fees.

During 2009, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$21 million related primarily to the July 23, 2009 redemption of our 11.625% senior secured notes due 2010, and the August 3, 2009 redemption of our 11.5% senior notes due 2012.

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Our income tax expense increased by \$254 million to an expense of \$444 million for 2009 as compared with an expense of \$190 million for 2008. Huntsman International's income tax expense increased by \$161 million to an expense of \$159 million for 2009 as compared with a benefit of \$2 million for 2008. Our and Huntsman International's tax obligations are affected by the mix of income and losses in the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. Our tax expense increased largely due to income recognized pursuant to the Apollo Settlement Agreement in connection with the Merger and current year tax expense associated with the establishment of valuation allowances of \$149 million, primarily in the U.K., partially offset by a tax benefit of \$38 million related to recognizing a tax benefit for operating losses in certain jurisdictions with valuation allowances and current other comprehensive income. Huntsman International's tax expense increased largely due to the establishment of valuation allowances of \$159 million, primarily in the U.K., partially offset a tax benefit of \$39 million related to recognizing a tax benefit for operating losses in certain jurisdictions with valuation allowances and current other comprehensive income.

During 2009, we recorded an after tax loss from discontinued operations of \$19 million related primarily to the operations of our former Australian styrenics business, legal costs incurred in connection with the ongoing arbitration of the fire insurance claim on our former Port Arthur, Texas olefins manufacturing plant and the settlement of product exchange liabilities. During 2008, we recorded after tax income from discontinued operations of \$84 million related principally to a \$175 million gain on partial fire insurance settlement, offset in part by the operations of our former Australian styrenics business and sales and use tax settlements and post-closing adjustments associated with our former base chemicals and polymers businesses.

During 2009 and 2008, we recorded an extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax, of \$6 million and \$14 million, respectively, related primarily to the reversal of accruals for certain employee termination costs recorded in connection with the Textile Effects Acquisition that were no longer deemed necessary and a reimbursement by Ciba of certain costs pursuant to the acquisition agreements.

Table of Contents**Segment Analysis****Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008**

The following table sets forth the revenues and EBITDA for each of our operating segments (dollars in millions):

	Year ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2009	2008	
Revenues			
Polyurethanes	\$ 3,005	\$ 4,055	(26)%
Performance Products	2,090	2,703	(23)%
Advanced Materials	1,059	1,492	(29)%
Textile Effects	691	903	(23)%
Pigments	960	1,072	(10)%
Eliminations	(140)	(169)	(17)%
Total	\$ 7,665	\$ 10,056	(24)%

**Huntsman
Corporation****Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 388	\$ 381	2%
Performance Products	246	274	(10)%
Advanced Materials	59	149	(60)%
Textile Effects	(64)	(33)	94%
Pigments	(25)	17	NM
Corporate and other	651	585	11%
Subtotal	1,255	1,373	(9)%
Discontinued Operations	(97)	156	NM
Total	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,529	(24)%

**Huntsman
International****Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 388	\$ 381	2%
Performance Products	246	274	(10)%
Advanced Materials	59	149	(60)%
Textile Effects	(64)	(33)	94%
Pigments	(25)	17	NM
Corporate and other	(178)	(201)	(11)%
Subtotal	426	587	(27)%
Discontinued Operations	(97)	156	NM
Total	\$ 329	\$ 743	(56)%

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Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)	Year ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008		
	Average Selling Price(1)		Sales Volumes(1)
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	
Polyurethanes	(20)%	(2)%	(5)%
Performance Products	(19)%	(2)%	(3)%
Advanced Materials	(3)%	(3)%	(25)%
Textile Effects		(5)%	(20)%
Pigments		(5)%	(6)%
Total Company	(16)%	(3)%	(5)%

(1) Excludes revenues and sales volumes from tolling arrangements and byproducts.

NM Not Meaningful

Polyurethanes

The decrease in revenues in our Polyurethanes segment for 2009 as compared to 2008 was primarily due to overall lower average selling prices and lower MDI sales volumes. Average MDI selling prices decreased primarily due to competitive pressures, lower raw material costs and the effects of the movement of the U.S. dollar against the Euro. MDI sales volumes decreased due to lower demand in major European and Americas markets as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. MTBE sales volumes increased relative to 2008, which was impacted by the 2008 U.S. Gulf Coast storms, while average selling prices decreased in response to lower raw material costs. The slight increase in EBITDA in the Polyurethanes segment was primarily the result of higher MTBE sales volumes and margins as well as the negative effects in 2008 from the U.S. Gulf Coast storms which were offset somewhat by lower MDI sales volumes and margins.

Performance Products

For 2009, Performance Products segment revenues decreased due to lower sales volumes and lower selling prices when compared to 2008. Sales volumes decreased primarily from lower demand for almost all product lines as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. The decrease in average selling prices was driven principally by lower raw material costs and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against major European currencies and the Australian dollar. Performance Products segment EBITDA decreased mainly due to the fall in sales volumes and lower equity income partially offset by higher contribution margins as average selling prices fell more slowly than raw material and energy costs.

Advanced Materials

The decrease in revenues in our Advanced Materials segment for 2009 compared to 2008 was due to lower sales volumes and lower average selling prices. Sales volumes decreased across all regions as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. In addition, customers in our formulations and specialty components businesses depleted inventory over several quarters. Average selling prices in our base resins business decreased in response to lower raw material costs while average selling prices in our formulations and specialty components markets decreased as a result of changes in product mix, competitive pressures in our structural components for the ski, automotive and wind generation businesses, and the strength of the U.S. dollar against major European currencies. The decrease in EBITDA was primarily due to lower sales volumes and higher restructuring costs, partially offset by lower raw material and operating costs. During 2009 and 2008, our Advanced Materials segment recorded restructuring and plant closing charges of \$13 million and \$1 million, respectively.

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Textile Effects

The decrease in revenues in our Textile Effects segment for 2009 compared to 2008 was due to lower sales volumes and lower average selling prices. Sales volumes decreased primarily due to lower demand for apparel and home textile products in all regions, as well as specialty textiles products in the Americas and Europe as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. Average selling prices decreased primarily as a result of a shift in sales mix from Europe to Asia and the Middle East. The decrease in EBITDA was primarily due to lower sales volumes and lower contribution margins as selling prices decreased more than the reduction in raw material and energy costs, offset in part by lower selling, general and administrative costs and lower restructuring costs. During 2009 and 2008, our Textile Effects segment recorded restructuring and plant closing charges of \$6 million and \$24 million, respectively.

Pigments

The decrease in revenues in our Pigments segment for 2009 compared to 2008 was due to lower sales volumes and lower average selling prices. Sales volumes decreased primarily due to lower demand in Europe, North America and Asia as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. Average selling prices decreased primarily as a result of the strength of the U.S. dollar against major European currencies, and due to lower average selling prices in Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East in response to weaker demand, partially offset by higher average selling prices in Asia and North America. The decrease in EBITDA in our Pigments segment was primarily due to higher restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs as the impact of lower sales volumes and average selling prices was offset by lower raw materials and operating costs. During 2009 and 2008, our Pigments segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing charges of \$53 million and \$4 million, respectively.

Corporate and other Huntsman Corporation

Corporate and other includes unallocated corporate expense, unallocated foreign exchange gains and losses, LIFO inventory valuation reserve adjustments, loss on accounts receivable securitization program, loss on the early extinguishment of debt, (expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation, unallocated restructuring impairment and plant closing costs, extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business and non-operating income and expense. For 2009, EBITDA from Corporate and other items increased by \$66 million to income of \$651 million from income of \$585 million for 2008. The increase in EBITDA from Corporate and other for 2009 resulted primarily from a \$55 million increase in income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation (\$835 million in 2009 compared to \$780 million in 2008). Additionally, the increase in EBITDA was due to a \$47 million increase in unallocated foreign exchange gains (\$16 million of gains in 2009 versus \$31 million of losses in 2008), a \$10 million increase in LIFO inventory valuation gains (\$14 million of gains in 2009 versus \$4 million of gains in 2008), and a \$4 million reduction in costs associated with our A/R Program (\$23 million of costs in 2009 versus \$27 million of costs in 2008). These increases to EBITDA were partially offset by higher restructuring charges of \$13 million (\$14 million in 2009 versus \$1 million in 2008). Additionally, EBITDA decreased due to a \$20 million increase in costs associated with the early extinguishment of debt (\$21 million loss in 2009 compared to \$1 million loss in 2008) and an \$8 million decrease in the extraordinary gain on the Textile Effects Acquisition (\$6 million gain in 2009 compared to \$14 million gain in 2008).

Corporate and other Huntsman International

Corporate and other includes unallocated corporate expense, unallocated foreign exchange gains and losses, LIFO inventory valuation reserve adjustments, loss on accounts receivable securitization program, loss on the early extinguishment of debt, unallocated restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business and non-operating income and

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expense. For 2009, EBITDA loss from Corporate and other items decreased by \$23 million to a loss of \$178 million from a loss of \$201 million for 2008. The decrease in EBITDA loss primarily resulted from a \$47 million increase in unallocated foreign exchange gains (\$16 million of gains in 2009 versus \$31 million of losses in 2008), a \$10 million increase in LIFO inventory valuation gains (\$14 million of gains in 2009 versus \$4 million of gains in 2008), and a \$4 million reduction in costs associated with our A/R Program (\$23 million of costs in 2009 versus \$27 million of costs in 2008). These increases in EBITDA were partially offset by higher restructuring charges of \$13 million (\$14 million in 2009 versus \$1 million in 2008). Additionally, EBITDA decreased due to a \$20 million increase in costs associated with the early extinguishment of debt (\$21 million loss in 2009 compared to \$1 million loss in 2008) and an \$8 million decrease in the extraordinary gain on the Textile Effects Acquisition (\$6 million gain in 2009 compared to \$14 million gain in 2008).

Discontinued Operations

The operating results of our former Australian styrenics business, and our polymers and base chemicals businesses are classified as discontinued operations, and, accordingly, the revenues of these businesses are excluded from revenues for all periods presented. The results of our Australian styrenics business and our polymers and base chemicals businesses are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented.

During 2009, we recorded an after tax loss from discontinued operations of \$19 million related primarily to the operations of our former Australian styrenics business, legal costs in connection with the fire insurance claim on our former base chemicals business and the revaluation of product exchange liabilities. During 2008, we recorded after tax income from discontinued operations of \$84 million related principally to a \$175 million gain on partial fire insurance settlement, offset in part by the operations of our former Australian styrenics business and sales and use tax settlements and post-closing adjustments associated with our former base chemicals and polymers businesses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following is a discussion of our liquidity and capital resources and generally does not include separate information with respect to Huntsman International in accordance with General Instruction I of Form 10-K.

Cash Flows for Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities for 2010 and 2009 was \$(58) million and \$1,104 million, respectively. The increase in cash used in operating activities was primarily attributable to the 2009 settlement proceeds received in connection with the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement and by a \$1,014 million unfavorable variance in operating assets and liabilities for 2010 as compared with 2009, offset in part by an increase in operating income as described in " Results of Operations" above. Upon the adoption of new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010, transfers of accounts receivable under our A/R Programs no longer met the criteria for derecognition and off-balance sheet treatment. Accordingly, the amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings and are now on balance sheet. As a result of the adoption of this new guidance, accounts receivable increased by \$254 million and a corresponding increase in cash used in operating activities was reflected in the statement of cash flows for 2010.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2010 and 2009 was \$182 million and \$205 million, respectively. During 2010 and 2009, we paid \$202 million and \$189 million, respectively, for capital expenditures, net of reimbursements. This increase in net capital expenditures was largely attributable to higher 2010 spending on maintenance and environmental projects, offset in part by \$34 million of reimbursed capital expenditures in 2010. During 2010, we received proceeds of \$110 million from the

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settlement of our insurance claims related to the 2006 fire at our former Port Arthur, Texas plant, \$34 million of which was reflected in the investing activities section of the statement of cash flows as a reimbursement of capital expenditures. In connection with the consolidation of Arabian Amines Company in the third quarter of 2010, we assumed \$14 million of cash. For more information, see "Note 6. Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates" and "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities" to our consolidated financial statements. During 2009, we paid \$31 million for the acquisition of the Baroda Division ("Baroda") of Metrochem Industries Limited ("MCIL"). For more information, see "Note 3. Business Combinations Baroda Acquisition" to our consolidated financial statements.

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities for 2010 was \$(543) million as compared with \$184 million in 2009. This increase in net cash used in financing activities was primarily due to higher net prepayment of debt in 2010 as compared to 2009 and the resulting call premiums paid in association with these prepayments, partially offset by the issuance of new senior subordinated notes and the on balance sheet treatment of our A/R Programs. In addition, in 2009 we issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior notes due 2016 (the "2016 Senior Notes") and obtained a \$500 million term loan ("Term Loan C") in connection with the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement. For more information, see "Note 14. Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

Cash Flows for Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,104 million and \$767 million, respectively. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to settlement proceeds received in connection with the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement and by a \$599 million favorable variance in operating assets and liabilities changes for 2009 as compared with 2008. These increases to cash provided by operating activities were offset in part by a decrease in operating income as described in " Results of Operations" above.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2009 and 2008 was \$205 million and \$489 million, respectively. During 2009 and 2008, we paid \$189 million and \$418 million, respectively, for capital expenditures. This reduction in capital expenditures was largely attributable to higher 2008 spending on various projects, including \$84 million spent on our maleic anhydride expansion at the Geismar, Louisiana site in 2008 as compared to \$26 million in 2009; and \$32 million spent on our MDI facility at the Geismar, Louisiana site in 2008. In addition, during 2008, we spent \$29 million at our Greatham, U.K. titanium dioxide facility. During 2009, we paid \$31 million for the Baroda acquisition. During 2009 and 2008, we received \$5 million and \$3 million, respectively, from the sale of assets. During 2008, we made payments of \$29 million related to certain expenditures for the rebuild of our former Port Arthur, Texas facility, resulting in an adjustment to the sales proceeds received in connection with the 2007 U.S. base chemicals disposition. During 2008, we contributed \$44 million to our ethyleneamines joint venture in Saudi Arabia.

Net cash provided by financing activities for 2009 was \$184 million as compared with \$230 million of net cash provided by financing activities in 2008. During 2009 we issued the 2016 Senior Notes and obtained Term Loan C in connection with the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement. During this period, we also redeemed in full the \$296 million outstanding principal amount 11.625% senior secured notes due 2010 and the \$198 million outstanding principal amount 11.5% senior notes due 2012. During 2008, we issued the Convertible Notes in connection with the Apollo Settlement Agreement.

Table of Contents**Changes in Financial Condition**

The following information summarizes our working capital (dollars in millions):

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 966	\$ 1,745	\$ (779)	(45)%
Restricted cash	7	5	2	40%
Accounts receivable, net	1,479	1,019	460	45%
Inventories	1,396	1,184	212	18%
Prepaid expenses	46	42	4	10%
Deferred income taxes	1	36	(35)	(97)%
Other current assets	113	109	4	4%
 Total current assets	 4,008	 4,140	 (132)	 (3)%
Accounts payable	887	755	132	17%
Accrued liabilities	628	623	5	
Deferred income taxes	19	2	17	850%
Current portion of debt	519	431	88	20%
 Total current liabilities	 2,053	 1,811	 242	 13%
 Working capital	 \$ 1,955	 \$ 2,329	 \$ (374)	 (16)%

Our working capital decreased by \$374 million as a result of the net impact of the following significant changes:

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$779 million resulted from the matters identified in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Accounts receivable increased by \$460 million due to the inclusion in the December 31, 2010 balance sheet of accounts receivable of \$254 million that were previously treated as sold into our A/R programs and as a result of higher sales, partially offset by foreign currency translation impacts as the U.S. dollar strengthened against other relevant currencies. Upon the adoption of new accounting guidance in 2010, transfers of our accounts receivable under the A/R Programs no longer met the criteria for derecognition and off-balance sheet treatment. Accordingly, the amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings beginning January 1, 2010 and are now on balance sheet. For more information regarding the on balance sheet treatment of our A/R Programs, see "Note 16. Off-Balance Sheet Securitization of Accounts Receivable" to our consolidated financial statements.

Inventories increased by \$212 million mainly due to higher raw material costs, partially offset by foreign currency translation as the U.S. dollar strengthened against other relevant currencies.

The increase in accounts payable of \$132 million was primarily due to higher raw material inventory costs, partially offset by foreign currency translation impacts as the U.S. dollar strengthened against other relevant currencies.

Current portion of debt increased by \$88 million. As of December 31, 2010 we had €139 million (approximately \$183 million) outstanding on our EU A/R Program with a maturity in October 2011. This amount was classified as current portion of debt as of December 31, 2010. We intend to extend this program in 2011. In addition, on January 18, 2011 we prepaid \$100 million of our 7.375% senior subordinated notes due 2015. Accordingly, this amount was classified as current portion of debt as of December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, the Convertible Notes were classified as current portion of debt. The Convertible Notes were repaid on January 11, 2010. For more information, see "Note 14. Debt" to our

consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**DIRECT AND SUBSIDIARY DEBT**

Huntsman Corporation's direct debt and guarantee obligations consist of the following: guarantees of certain debt of HPS (our Chinese MDI joint venture); a guarantee of certain obligations of Arabian Amines Company (our consolidated ethyleneamines manufacturing joint venture in Jubail, Saudi Arabia); a guarantee of certain debt of Huntsman Corporation Australia Pty Limited; certain indebtedness incurred from time to time to finance certain insurance premiums; and a guarantee of certain obligations of Huntsman International in its capacity as a contributor and servicer guarantor under the U.S. A/R Program.

Substantially all of our other debt, including the facilities described below, has been incurred by our subsidiaries (primarily Huntsman International); such subsidiary debt is nonrecourse to us and we have no contractual obligation to fund our subsidiaries' respective operations.

Senior Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2010, our Senior Credit Facilities consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

Facility	Committed Amount	Principal Outstanding	Carrying Value	Interest Rate(2)	Maturity
Revolving Facility	\$300	\$	\$ (1)	USD LIBOR plus 3.0%	2014(3)
Term Loan B	NA	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,302	USD LIBOR plus 1.50%	2014(3)
Term Loan C	NA	\$ 427	\$ 386	USD LIBOR plus 2.25%	2016(3)

- (1) We had no borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Facility; we had approximately \$29 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit and bank guarantees issued and outstanding under our Revolving Facility.
- (2) The applicable interest rate of the Revolving Facility and Term Loan B are subject to certain secured leverage ratio thresholds. As of December 31, 2010, the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding balances under the Senior Credit Facilities was approximately 2%.
- (3) The Revolving Facility matures in March 2014, but is subject to optional extensions from time to time with the consent of the lenders and subject to certain specified conditions and exceptions. Notwithstanding the stated maturity dates, the maturities of the Revolving Facility, Term Loan B and Term Loan C will accelerate if we do not repay, or refinance, all but \$100 million of Huntsman International's outstanding debt securities on or before three months prior to the maturity dates of such debt securities.

NA Not applicable

During 2010, we took the following actions with respect to our Senior Credit Facilities:

On March 9, Huntsman International entered into a Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement which replaced the agent bank, extended the stated maturity of the Revolving Facility and amended certain other terms.

On April 26, we prepaid \$124 million on Term Loan B and \$40 million on Term Loan C with cash accumulated in prior periods. We incurred a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$5 million.

On June 22, we prepaid \$83 million on Term Loan B and \$27 million on Term Loan C with proceeds from the final settlement of insurance claims. We incurred a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$2 million.

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We made the annual scheduled repayment of \$16 million on Term Loan B and \$5 million on Term Loan C.

Our obligations under the Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed by our Guarantor subsidiaries, which consist of substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries and certain of our foreign subsidiaries, and are secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our domestic property, plant and equipment, the stock of all of our material domestic subsidiaries and certain foreign subsidiaries and pledges of intercompany notes between certain of our subsidiaries.

Accounts Receivable Securitization

Our A/R Programs are structured so that we grant a participating undivided interest in certain of our trade receivables to bankruptcy remote special purpose entities (the "U.S. SPE" and the "EU SPE"). We retain the servicing rights and a retained interest in the securitized receivables. Information regarding the A/R Programs as of December 31, 2010 is as follows (monetary amounts in millions):

Facility	Maturity	Maximum Funding Availability(1)	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rate(2)
U.S. A/R Program	October 2012	\$125	\$27.5	USD LIBOR rate plus 3.75%
U.S. A/R Program	October 2011	\$125	\$27.5	CP rate plus 3.50%
EU A/R Program	October 2011	€225 (approximately \$297)	€139 (approximately \$183)	GBP LIBOR rate, USD LIBOR rate or EURIBOR rate plus 3.75%

- (1) The amount of actual availability under the A/R Programs may be lower based on the level of eligible receivables sold, changes in the credit ratings of our customers, customer concentration levels, and certain characteristics of the accounts receivable being transferred, as defined in the applicable agreements.
- (2) Each interest rate is defined in the applicable agreements. In addition, the U.S. SPE and the EU SPE are obligated to pay unused commitment fees to the lenders based on the amount of each lender's commitment.

As of December 31, 2010, \$552 million of accounts receivable were pledged as collateral under the A/R Programs.

Notes

As of December 31, 2010, we had outstanding the following notes (monetary amounts in millions):

Notes	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
Senior Notes	June 2016	5.500%(1)	\$600 (\$452 carrying value)
Senior Subordinated Notes	March 2021	8.625%	\$530 (\$544 carrying value)
Senior Subordinated Notes	March 2020	8.625%	\$350
Senior Subordinated Notes	January 2015	7.375%	\$175
Senior Subordinated Notes	January 2015	7.500%	€ 76 (approximately \$100)
Senior Subordinated Notes	March 2013	6.875%	€ 84 (approximately \$110)

- (1) The effective interest rate at issuance was 11.73%.

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During 2010, Huntsman International completed the following note offerings:

On March 17, 2010, a \$350 million offering of 8.625% senior subordinated notes due 2020. We used the net proceeds to redeem a portion of our euro-denominated senior subordinated notes due 2013 (€184 million (approximately \$253 million)) and a portion of our euro-denominated senior subordinated notes due 2015 (€59 million (approximately \$81 million)). See " Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" below.

On September 24, 2010, a \$350 million offering of 8.625% senior subordinated notes due 2021. We used the net proceeds to redeem a portion of our euro-denominated senior subordinated notes due 2013 (€132 million (approximately \$177 million)) and a portion of U.S. dollar senior subordinated notes due 2014 (\$159 million of which settled on October 12, 2010). See " Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" below.

On November 12, 2010, a \$180 million follow on offering of 8.625% senior subordinated notes due 2021. The notes are recorded at carrying value of \$194 million. We used the net proceeds to redeem all \$188 million of our senior subordinated notes due 2014. See " Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" below.

Our notes are governed by indentures which impose certain limitations on Huntsman International, including among other things limitations on the incurrence of debt, distributions, certain restricted payments, asset sales, and affiliate transactions. The notes are unsecured obligations and are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries named as guarantors.

Table of Contents**Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt**

During 2010, we redeemed or repurchased the following notes (monetary amounts in millions):

Date of Redemption	Notes	Principal Amount of Notes Redeemed	Amount Paid (Excluding Accrued Interest)	Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt
November 29, 2010	7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	\$88	\$92	\$ 3
November 26, 2010	7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	\$100	\$104	\$ 4
October 12, 2010	7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	\$159	\$165	\$ 7
September 27, 2010	6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013	€132 (approximately \$177)	€137 (approximately \$183)	\$ 7
March 17, 2010	6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013	€184 (approximately \$253)	€189 (approximately \$259)	\$ 7
March 17, 2010	7.50% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015	€59 (approximately \$81)	€59 (approximately \$81)	\$ 2
January 11, 2010(1)	7.00% Convertible Notes due 2018	\$250	\$382	\$ 146

(1)

The Convertible Notes were issued to Apollo in December 2008 as part of the Apollo Settlement Agreement. The Convertible Notes, which would have matured on December 23, 2018, bore interest at the rate of 7% per year and were convertible into approximately 31.8 million shares of our common stock at any time by the holders.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, in connection with redemptions described in the table above, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$176 million, and Huntsman International recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$30 million. As noted in "Senior Credit Facilities" above, we also recognized a \$7 million loss on early extinguishment of debt in 2010 on the prepayment of \$274 million of Term Loans. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we and Huntsman International recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$21 million each.

On January 18, 2011, Huntsman International redeemed \$100 million of its \$175 million 7.375% senior subordinated notes due 2015. The total redemption payment, excluding accrued interest was \$102 million, which included \$2 million of call premiums. We expect to record a loss on early extinguishment of debt for this transaction in the first quarter of 2011 of \$3 million.

Variable Interest Entity Debt

Arabian Amines Company has the following loan commitments and debt financing:

A loan facility from Saudi Industrial Development Fund for SR 507 million (approximately \$135 million) (the "SIDF Facility"), of which an additional commitment of SR 41 million

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(approximately \$11 million) was received during the three months ended December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, we had SR 467 million (approximately \$124 million) outstanding under the SIDF Facility. Repayment of the loan is to be made in 14 semi-annual installments that are currently scheduled to commence in 2012 with final maturity in 2018. The loan is secured by a mortgage over the fixed assets of the project and is 100% guaranteed by the Zamil Group, our 50% joint venture partner.

A bridge loan for the SIDF Facility. As of December 31, 2010, SR14 million (approximately \$4 million) was outstanding under this facility. The facility is scheduled to mature in 2011.

A multi-purpose Islamic term facility which, as of December 31, 2010, had \$63 million outstanding. This facility is scheduled to be repaid in 22 semi-annual installments commencing in 2011.

A working capital loan facility up to \$8 million. As of December 31, 2010, \$8 million was outstanding under this facility. This facility matures in 2021. This working capital facility is classified as Current portion of debt on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Other Debt

In September 2010, we replaced our \$25 million European overdraft facility (which terminated on April 1, 2010) with a new \$25 million European overdraft facility. This facility is a demand facility that we use for the working capital needs of our European subsidiaries. In addition, we continue to maintain certain other foreign overdraft facilities used for working capital needs. As of December 31, 2010 we had no borrowings on our European overdraft facility.

As of December 31, 2010, HPS had \$16 million outstanding in U.S. dollar borrowings and 480 million in RMB term loan and working capital loan borrowings (approximately \$73 million) under secured facilities for the construction of its plant. During 2010, HPS refinanced RMB 130 million (approximately \$20 million) in working capital loans. The interest rate on these facilities is LIBOR plus 0.48% for U.S. dollar borrowings and 90% of the Peoples Bank of China rate for RMB borrowings. As of December 31, 2010, the interest rate was approximately 1% for U.S. dollar borrowings, 5.5% for RMB term loan borrowings and 4.9% for RMB working capital loans. We have guaranteed certain of these loans.

HPS also has a loan facility with the stated capacity for discounting up to CNY700 million (approximately \$106 million); drafts are discounted using a discount rate of the three-month SHIBOR plus the applicable margin. As of December 31, 2010, the all in discount rate was approximately 5%. As of December 31, 2010, HPS has discounted with recourse CNY659 million (approximately \$99 million) of commercial drafts, all of which is classified as Current portion of debt on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Notes Payable from Huntsman International to Huntsman Corporation

As of December 31, 2010, we have loaned \$535 million to our subsidiary, Huntsman International (the "Intercompany Note"). The Intercompany Note is unsecured and \$100 million of the outstanding amount is classified as current as of December 31, 2010 on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2010, under the terms of the Intercompany Note, Huntsman International promises to pay us interest on the unpaid principal amount at a rate per annum based on the previous monthly average borrowing rate obtained under our A/R Program, less ten basis points (provided that the rate shall not exceed an amount that is 25 basis points less than the monthly average borrowing rate obtained for the U.S. LIBOR-based borrowings under our Revolving Facility).

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Compliance with Covenants

Our management believes that we are in compliance with the covenants contained in the agreements governing our material debt instruments, including our Senior Credit Facilities, our A/R Programs and our notes.

Our Senior Credit Facilities are subject to a single financial covenant, the Leverage Covenant, which applies only to the Revolving Facility and is tested at the Huntsman International level. The Leverage Covenant is applicable only if borrowings, letters of credit or guarantees are outstanding under the Revolving Facility (cash collateralized letters of credit or guarantees are not deemed outstanding). The Leverage Covenant is a net senior secured leverage ratio covenant which requires that Huntsman International's ratio of senior secured debt to EBITDA (as defined in the applicable agreement) is not more than 3.75 to 1.

If in the future Huntsman International failed to comply with the Leverage Covenant, then we would not have access to liquidity under our Revolving Facility. If Huntsman International failed to comply with the Leverage Covenant at a time when we had uncollateralized loans or letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Facility, Huntsman International would be in default under the Senior Credit Facilities, and, unless Huntsman International obtained a waiver or forbearance with respect to such default (as to which we can provide no assurance), Huntsman International could be required to pay off the balance of the Senior Credit Facilities in full, and we may not have further access to such facilities.

The agreements governing our A/R Programs also contain certain receivable performance metrics. Any material failure to meet the applicable A/R Program's metrics in the future could lead to an early termination event under the A/R Programs, which could require us to cease our use of such facilities, prohibiting us from additional borrowings against our receivables, or at the discretion of the lenders, repay the A/R Programs in full. An early termination event under the A/R Programs would also constitute an event of default under our Senior Credit Facilities, which could require us to pay off the balance of the Senior Credit Facilities in full and could result in the loss of our Senior Credit Facilities.

Short-Term and Long-Term Liquidity

We depend upon our cash, credit facilities, A/R Programs and other debt instruments to provide liquidity for our operations and working capital needs. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$1,434 million of combined cash and unused borrowing capacity, consisting of \$973 million in cash and restricted cash, \$271 million in availability under our Revolving Facility, and \$190 million in availability under our A/R Programs.

Our liquidity can be significantly impacted by various factors. The following matters had, or are expected to have, a significant impact on our liquidity:

Our accounts receivable (excluding the \$254 million effect of the on-balance sheet treatment of our A/R Programs) and inventory, net of accounts payable, increased by approximately \$307 million in 2010, as reflected in our consolidated statement of cash flows. We expect volatility in our working capital components to continue.

On March 9, 2010, Huntsman International entered into the fifth amendment to the Senior Credit Facilities. Among other things, this amendment limits the aggregate amount of revolving commitments allowable under the Revolving Facility to an amount up to \$300 million. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of revolving commitments available under the Revolving Facility was \$300 million. There are currently no borrowings under the Revolving Facility, and we have approximately \$29 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit and bank guarantees issued and outstanding under this facility.

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On September 8, 2009, we announced the closure of our styrenics facility located at West Footscray, Australia. We ceased the Australian styrenics operations during the first quarter of 2010. During 2009, we recorded closure costs of approximately \$63 million (\$25 million primarily in severance, \$8 million of contract termination costs and a \$30 million estimate of environmental remediation costs) and incurred other closure related costs of approximately \$5 million in the first quarter of 2010. We can provide no assurance that the eventual environmental remediation costs will not be materially different from our current estimate. The closure costs are expected to be funded as they are incurred over the next several years. During 2010, we paid approximately \$26 million of related restructuring costs and have remaining accruals of approximately \$38 million for restructuring and environmental remediation costs as of December 31, 2010 to be paid out at a later date. See, "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

On April 29, 2006, our former Port Arthur, Texas olefins manufacturing plant (which we sold to Flint Hills Resources in November 2007) experienced a major fire. The plant was covered by property damage and business interruption insurance, subject to a combined deductible of \$60 million. We asserted claims related to losses occurring as a result of this fire. Our claims were the subject of litigation and an arbitration proceeding. Prior to December 31, 2009, we received payments on insurance claims with respect to the fire totaling \$365 million. On May 14, 2010, we entered into a settlement agreement, pursuant to which we received a final payment totaling \$110 million. As a result of this settlement, we recognized a gain of \$110 million in discontinued operations during the second quarter of 2010. Of the \$110 million payment, \$34 million was reflected within the statement of cash flows as cash flows from investing activities and the remaining \$76 million was reflected as cash flows from operating activities. See "Note 20. Commitments and Contingencies Legal Matters Port Arthur Plant Fire Insurance Litigation" and "Note 25. Casualty Losses and Insurance Recoveries Port Arthur, Texas Plant Fire" to our consolidated financial statements. This settlement resulted in after tax proceeds to us of \$92 million. In accordance with relevant provisions of the agreements governing our Senior Credit Facilities, on June 22, 2010, we used these proceeds to prepay \$83 million on our term loan B facility ("Term Loan B") and \$27 million on Term Loan C.

During 2010, we made contributions to our pension and postretirement benefit plans of \$127 million. During 2011, we expect to contribute an additional amount of approximately \$159 million to these plans.

On July 31, 2010, we announced that we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the chemical business of Laffans Petrochemicals Ltd ("Laffans"), an amines and surfactants manufacturer located in Ankleshwar, India. The acquisition is expected to cost approximately \$21 million including a non-compete agreement and other obligations. The acquisition is expected to occur in the first half of 2011, subject to certain terms and conditions.

On January 18, 2011, Huntsman International redeemed \$100 million of its \$175 million 7.375% senior subordinated notes due 2015. The total redemption payment, excluding accrued interest was \$102 million, which included \$2 million of call premiums. We expect to record a loss on early extinguishment of debt in the first quarter of 2011 of \$3 million.

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$519 million classified as current portion of debt which consists of certain scheduled term payments and various short-term facilities, including €139 million (approximately \$183 million) and \$28 million outstanding under our A/R Program with maturity of October 2011, \$100 million of senior subordinated notes that were redeemed on January 18, 2011, the HPS draft discounting facility in China with \$99 million outstanding, the HPS facility with \$33 million of loans due in 2011, our Australian credit facilities with \$20 million classified as current and certain other short term facilities and scheduled amortization payments totaling \$56 million. Although we

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cannot provide assurances, we intend to renew or extend the majority of these short-term facilities in the current period.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Our obligations under long-term debt (including the current portion), lease agreements and other contractual commitments as of December 31, 2010 are summarized below (dollars in millions):

	2011	2012 - 2013	2014 - 2015	After 2015	Total
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 519	\$ 270	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,831	\$ 4,146
Interest(1)	197	356	275	403	1,231
Operating leases	53	93	69	63	278
Purchase commitments(2)	810	434	152	57	1,453
Total(3)(4)	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,153	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,354	\$ 7,108

(1) Interest calculated using interest rates as of December 31, 2010 and contractual maturity dates assuming no refinancing or extension of debt instruments.

(2) We have various purchase commitments extending through 2023 for materials, supplies and services entered into in the ordinary course of business. Included in the purchase commitments table above are contracts which require minimum volume purchases that extend beyond one year or are renewable annually and have been renewed for 2010. Certain contracts allow for changes in minimum required purchase volumes in the event of a temporary or permanent shutdown of a facility. To the extent the contract requires a minimum notice period, such notice period has been included in the above table. The contractual purchase price for substantially all of these contracts is variable based upon market prices, subject to annual negotiations. We have estimated our contractual obligations by using the terms of our 2009 pricing for each contract. We also have a limited number of contracts which require a minimum payment even if no volume is purchased. We believe that all of our purchase obligations will be utilized in our normal operations.

(3) Totals do not include commitments pertaining to our pension and other postretirement obligations. Our estimated future contributions to our pension and postretirement plans are as follows (dollars in millions):

	2011	2012 - 2013	2014 - 2015	5-Year Average Annual
Pension plans	\$ 146	\$ 252	\$ 256	\$ 100
Other postretirement obligations	13	24	24	12

(4) The above table does not reflect expected tax payments and unrecognized tax benefits due to the inability to make reasonably reliable estimates of the timing and amount of payments. For additional discussion on unrecognized tax benefits, see "Note 19. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**Receivables Securitization**

For a discussion of our former off-balance sheet A/R Programs, see "Note 16. Off-Balance Sheet Securitization of Accounts Receivable" to our consolidated financial statements. Beginning in 2010, receivables transferred into the A/R Programs no longer meet the criteria for

derecognition and amounts outstanding are accounted for as secured borrowings.

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Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs

For a discussion of restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see "Note 20. Commitments and Contingencies Legal Matters" to our consolidated financial statements.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

For a discussion of environmental, health and safety matters, see "Note 21. Environmental, Health and Safety Matters" to our consolidated financial statements.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements, see "Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements" to our consolidated financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in "Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our consolidated financial statements. Summarized below are our critical accounting policies:

Fair Value

Pursuant to the Texas Bank Litigation Settlement Agreement, on June 22, 2009, Huntsman International entered into an amendment of its Senior Credit Facilities that provided for Term Loan C with a \$500 million principal amount, and Huntsman International also issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 2016 Senior Notes. In accordance with accounting guidance regarding fair value measurements, we recorded the Term Loan C and the 2016 Senior Notes in our accounting records at fair values of \$439 million and \$425 million, respectively, upon initial recognition in June 2009.

We primarily used the income approach to determine the fair value of these instruments. Fair value represents the present value of estimated future cash flows calculated using interest rates that were available to us for issuance of debt with similar terms, adjusted for differences in remaining maturity using relevant debt yield curves.

Management used judgment with respect to assumptions used in estimating the fair values of the Term Loan C and the 2016 Senior Notes. The effect of the following changes in certain key assumptions is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Assumptions	Balance Sheet Impact(1)
Effective market yield	
1% increase	\$ (45)
1% decrease	47

(1) Estimated increase (decrease) to June 2009 fair values of Term Loan C and 2016 Senior Notes

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Pursuant to the Apollo Settlement Agreement, on December 23, 2008, we issued \$250 million of our Convertible Notes to Apollo affiliates under the Note Purchase Agreement. In accordance with accounting guidance regarding fair value measurements, we recorded these Convertible Notes in our accounting records at a fair value of \$235 million upon initial recognition in December 2008. As previously noted, we repurchased these notes on January 11, 2010.

We primarily used the income approach to determine the fair value of the Convertible Notes. Fair value is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using management's best estimates of key assumptions including relevant interest rates, expected share volatility, dividend yields, and the probabilities associated with certain features of the Convertible Notes. We also used the market approach to assess comparables and corroborate the fair value determined using the income approach.

Revenue Recognition

We generate substantially all of our revenues through sales in the open market and long-term supply agreements. We recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. Revenue for product sales is recognized when a sales arrangement exists, risk and title to the product transfer to the customer, collectibility is reasonably assured and pricing is fixed or determinable. The transfer of risk and title to the product to the customer usually occurs at the time shipment is made.

Revenue arrangements that contain multiple deliverables, which relate primarily to the licensing of technology, are evaluated in accordance with ASC 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple-Element Arrangements*, to determine whether the arrangements should be divided into separate units of accounting and how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated among the separate units of accounting.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined using last-in first-out ("LIFO"), first-in first-out, and average cost methods for different components of inventory. Market is determined based on net realizable value for finished goods inventories and replacement cost for raw materials and work-in-process inventories. In periods of declines in the selling prices of our finished products, inventory carrying values may exceed the net realizable value upon sale, resulting in a lower of cost or market charge. We evaluate the need for a lower of cost or market adjustment to inventories based on the period-end selling prices of our finished products.

Long-Lived Assets

The useful lives of our property, plant and equipment are estimated based upon our historical experience, engineering estimates and industry information and are reviewed when economic events indicate that we may not be able to recover the carrying value of the assets. The estimated lives of our property range from 3 to 33 years and depreciation is recorded on the straight-line method. Inherent in our estimates of useful lives is the assumption that periodic maintenance and an appropriate level of annual capital expenditures will be performed. Without on-going capital improvements and maintenance, the productivity and cost efficiency declines and the useful lives of our assets would be shorter.

Management uses judgment to estimate the useful lives of our long-lived assets. At December 31, 2010, if the estimated useful lives of our property, plant and equipment had either been one year greater or one year less than their recorded lives, then depreciation expense for 2010 would have been approximately \$28 million less or \$32 million greater, respectively.

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We are required to evaluate the carrying value of our plant assets whenever events indicate that such carrying value may not be recoverable in the future or when management's plans change regarding those assets, such as idling or closing a plant. We evaluate impairment by comparing undiscounted cash flows of the related asset groups that are largely independent of the cash flows of other asset groups to their carrying values. Key assumptions in determining the future cash flows include the useful life, technology, competitive pressures, raw material pricing and regulations. In connection with our asset evaluation policy, we reviewed all of our long-lived assets for indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable and determined that such indicators did not exist during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Goodwill

We test our goodwill for impairment at least annually (at the beginning of the third quarter) and when events and circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Goodwill has been assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing. Currently, substantially all of our goodwill balance relates to our Advanced Materials reporting unit.

Fair value is estimated using the market approach, as well as the income approach based on discounted cash flow projections. The estimated fair values of our reporting units are dependent on several significant assumptions including, among others, market information, operating results, earnings projections and anticipated future cash flows.

We tested goodwill for impairment at the beginning of the third quarter of 2010 as part of the annual impairment testing procedures and determined that no goodwill impairment existed. The results of our annual impairment testing indicated the excess of fair value of our Advanced Materials reporting unit over its carrying value was approximately \$1,200 million.

Restructuring and Plant Closing Costs

We have recorded restructuring charges in recent periods in connection with closing certain plant locations, workforce reductions and other cost savings programs. These charges are recorded when management has committed to a plan and incurred a liability related to the plan. Also in connection with the Textile Effects Acquisition, we recorded liabilities for workforce reduction, non-cancelable lease termination costs and demolition, decommissioning and other restructuring costs. Estimates for plant closing costs include the write-off of the carrying value of the plant, any necessary environmental and/or regulatory costs, contract termination and demolition costs. Estimates for workforce reductions and other costs savings are recorded based upon estimates of the number of positions to be terminated, termination benefits to be provided and other information, as necessary. While management evaluates the estimates on a quarterly basis and will adjust the reserve when information indicates that the estimate is above or below the currently recorded estimate, historically management's estimates on a project-by-project basis have not varied to a material degree. For further discussion of our restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting purposes. We evaluate deferred tax assets to determine whether it is more likely than not that they will be realized. Valuation allowances are reviewed each period on a tax jurisdiction by tax jurisdiction basis to analyze whether there is sufficient positive or negative evidence to support a change in judgment about the realizability of the related deferred tax

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assets. Uncertainties regarding expected future income in certain jurisdictions could affect the realization of deferred tax assets in those jurisdictions.

We do not provide for income taxes or benefits on the undistributed earnings of our non-U.S. subsidiaries as earnings are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely.

Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The application of income tax law is inherently complex. We are required to determine if an income tax position meets the criteria of more-likely-than-not to be realized based on the merits of the position under tax law, in order to recognize an income tax benefit. This requires us to make many assumptions and judgments regarding the merits of income tax positions and the application of income tax law. Additionally, if a tax position meets the recognition criteria of more-likely-than-not we are required to make judgments and assumptions to measure the amount of the tax benefits to recognize based on the probability of the amount of tax benefits that would be realized if the tax position was challenged by the taxing authorities. Interpretations and guidance surrounding income tax laws and regulations change over time. As a consequence, changes in assumptions and judgments can materially affect amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Employee Benefit Programs

We sponsor several contributory and non-contributory defined benefit plans, covering employees primarily in the U.S., the U.K., the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland, but also covering employees in a number of other countries. We fund the material plans through trust arrangements (or local equivalents) where the assets are held separately from us. We also sponsor unfunded postretirement plans which provide medical and life insurance benefits covering certain employees in the U.S. and Canada. Amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements are recorded based upon actuarial valuations performed by various independent actuaries. Inherent in these valuations are numerous assumptions regarding expected return on assets, discount rates, compensation increases, mortality rates and health care costs trends. These assumptions are disclosed in "Note 18. Employee Benefit Plans" to our consolidated financial statements.

Management, with the advice of its actuaries, uses judgment to make assumptions on which our employee pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations and expenses are based. The effect of a 1% change in three key assumptions is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Assumptions	Statement of Operations(1)	Balance Sheet Impact(2)
Discount rate		
1% increase	\$ (25)	\$ (415)
1% decrease	37	482
Expected return on assets		
1% increase	(26)	
1% decrease	26	
Rate of compensation increase		
1% increase	21	110
1% decrease	(16)	(104)

(1) Estimated increase (decrease) on 2010 net periodic benefit cost

(2) Estimated increase (decrease) on December 31, 2010 pension and postretirement liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income

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Environmental Reserves

Environmental remediation costs for our facilities are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of environmental reserves require evaluating government regulation, available technology, site-specific information and remediation alternatives. We accrue an amount equal to our best estimate of the costs to remediate based upon the available information. The extent of environmental damage may not be fully known and the processes and costs of remediation may change as new information is obtained or technology for remediation is improved. Our process for estimating the expected cost for remediation considers the information available, technology that can be utilized and estimates of the extent of environmental damage. Adjustments to our estimates are made periodically based upon additional information received as remediation progresses. For further information, see "Note 21. Environmental, Health and Safety Matters" to our consolidated financial statements.

Variable Interest Entities Primary Beneficiary

We evaluate each of our variable interest entities on an on-going basis to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary. Management assesses, on an on-going basis, the nature of our relationship to the variable interest entity, including the amount of control that we exercise over the entity as well as the amount of risk that we bear and rewards we receive in regards to the entity, to determine if we are the primary beneficiary of that variable interest entity. Management judgment is required to assess whether these attributes are significant. We consolidate all variable interest entities for which we have concluded that we are the primary beneficiary.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks, such as changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity pricing risks. From time to time, we enter into transactions, including transactions involving derivative instruments, to manage certain of these exposures. We also hedge our net investment in certain European operations. Changes in the fair value of the hedge in the net investment of certain European operations are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

INTEREST RATE RISKS

Through our borrowing activities, we are exposed to interest rate risk. Such risk arises due to the structure of our debt portfolio, including the duration of the portfolio and the mix of fixed and floating interest rates. Actions taken to reduce interest rate risk include managing the mix and rate characteristics of various interest bearing liabilities, as well as entering into interest rate derivative instruments.

From time to time, we may purchase interest rate swaps and/or interest rate collars to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on our floating-rate long-term debt. Under interest rate swaps, we agree with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional principal amount. The collars entitle us to receive from the counterparties (major banks) the amounts, if any, by which our interest payments on certain of our floating-rate borrowings exceed a certain rate, and require us to pay to the counterparties (major banks) the amount, if any, by which our interest payments on certain of our floating-rate borrowings are less than a certain rate.

On December 9, 2009, we entered into a five-year interest rate contract to hedge the variability caused by monthly changes in cash flow due to associated changes in LIBOR under our Senior Credit Facilities. The notional value of the contract is \$50 million, and it has been designated as a cash flow hedge. The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the swap was recorded in other comprehensive loss. We will pay a fixed 2.6% on the hedge and receive the one-month LIBOR rate. As

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of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of the hedge was \$(2) million and \$1 million, and was recorded in other noncurrent liabilities and assets, respectively.

On January 19, 2010, we entered into an additional five-year interest rate contract to hedge the variability caused by monthly changes in cash flow due to associated changes in LIBOR under our Senior Credit Facilities. The notional value of the contract is \$50 million, and it has been designated as a cash flow hedge. The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the swap was recorded as other comprehensive loss. We will pay a fixed 2.8% on the hedge and receive the one-month LIBOR rate. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of the hedge was \$(2) million and was recorded in other noncurrent liabilities.

Beginning in 2009, Arabian Amines Company entered into a 12 year floating to fixed interest rate contract providing for a receipt of LIBOR interest payments for a fixed payment of 5.02%. In connection with the consolidation of Arabian Amines Company as of July 1, 2010, the interest rate contract is now consolidated by us. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities" to our consolidated financial statements. The notional amount of the swap as of December 31, 2010 was \$63 million, and the interest rate contract is not designated as a cash flow hedge. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of the swap was \$(5) million and was recorded as other noncurrent liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For 2010, we recorded a reduction in interest expense of \$1 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the changes in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income associated with these cash flow hedging activities was approximately \$5 million and \$(1) million, respectively.

During 2011, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of nil is expected to be reclassified to earnings. The actual amount that will be reclassified to earnings over the next twelve months may vary from this amount due to changing market conditions. We would be exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by a counterparty to our derivative financial instruments. We anticipate, however, that the counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts. Market risk arises from changes in interest rates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE RISK

Our cash flows and earnings are subject to fluctuations due to exchange rate variation. Our revenues and expenses are denominated in various currencies. We enter into foreign currency derivative instruments to minimize the short-term impact of movements in foreign currency rates. Where practicable, we generally net multicurrency cash balances among our subsidiaries to help reduce exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. Certain other exposures may be managed from time to time through financial market transactions, principally through the purchase of spot or forward foreign exchange contracts (generally with maturities of one year or less). We do not hedge our currency exposures in a manner that would eliminate the effect of changes in exchange rates on our cash flows and earnings. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had approximately \$183 million and \$100 million notional amount (in U.S. dollar equivalents) outstanding, respectively, in foreign currency contracts with a term of approximately one month.

In conjunction with the issuance of our 8.625% senior subordinated notes due 2020, we entered into cross-currency interest rate contracts with three counterparties. On March 17, 2010, we made payments of \$350 million to these counterparties and received €255 million from these counterparties, and on maturity (March 15, 2015) we are required to pay €255 million to these counterparties and will receive \$350 million from these counterparties. On March 15 and September 15 of each year, we will receive U.S. dollar interest payments of approximately \$15 million (equivalent to an annual rate of 8.625%) and make interest payments of approximately €11 million (equivalent to an annual rate of approximately 8.41%). This swap is designated as a hedge of net investment for financial reporting

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purposes. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of this swap was \$19 million and was recorded as noncurrent assets in our consolidated balance sheet. For 2010, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of \$7 million was recorded in other comprehensive income; with the ineffective portion of \$12 million, recorded as an (addition) reduction to interest expense. On July 15, 2010, we changed the method of assessing the effectiveness of this hedge from the spot method to the forward method, which we believe will reduce the ineffective portion and lower volatility in interest expense in future periods.

In 2008, we unwound a cross currency interest rate swap pursuant to which we had swapped \$153 million of LIBOR floating rate debt payments for €116 million of EURIBOR floating rate debt payments. This swap was not designated as a hedge for financial reporting purposes. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded a foreign currency gain on this swap of \$21 million in the consolidated statements of operations.

Also in 2008, we unwound a cross currency interest rate swap pursuant to which we had swapped \$96 million of LIBOR floating rate debt payments for €71 million of EURIBOR floating rate debt payments. This swap was designated as a hedge of a net investment for financial reporting purposes. We received a cash benefit from the unwind of \$3 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of \$14 million was recorded as income in other comprehensive (loss) income, with ineffectiveness of \$2 million recorded in interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

A significant portion of our debt is denominated in euros. We also finance certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries with intercompany loans that are, in many cases, denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currency. We manage the net foreign currency exposure created by this debt through various means, including cross-currency swaps, the designation of certain intercompany loans as permanent loans because they are not expected to be repaid in the foreseeable future ("permanent loans") and the designation of certain debt and swaps as net investment hedges.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on intercompany loans that are not designated as permanent loans are recorded in earnings. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on intercompany loans that are designated as permanent loans are recorded in other comprehensive income. From time to time, we review such designation of intercompany loans.

We review our non-U.S. dollar denominated debt to determine the appropriate amounts designated as hedges. As of December 31, 2010, we have designated approximately €338 million (approximately \$446 million) of euro-denominated debt as a hedge of our net investment. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the amount of (loss) gain recognized on the hedge of our net investment was \$34 million, \$(5) million and \$31 million, respectively, and was recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately €926 million (approximately \$1,222 million) in net euro assets.

COMMODITY PRICES RISK

Our exposure to changing commodity prices is somewhat limited since the majority of our raw materials are acquired at posted or market related prices, and sales prices for many of our finished products are at market related prices which are largely set on a monthly or quarterly basis in line with industry practice. Consequently, we do not generally hedge our commodity exposures.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements required by this item are included on the pages immediately following the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing on page F-1.

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

There have been no changes in our independent accountants, Deloitte & Touche LLP, or disagreements with them on matters of accounting or financial disclosure.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2010. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, in that they ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

No changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

Our internal control over financial reporting for our Company and Huntsman International includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of our Company and Huntsman International;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded properly to allow for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of our Company and Huntsman International are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Directors of our Company and Huntsman International;

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provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements; and

provide reasonable assurance as to the detection of fraud.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, because of changing conditions, effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for our Company and Huntsman International and concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, such internal control is effective. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* ("COSO").

Our independent registered public accountants, Deloitte & Touche LLP, with direct access to our Board of Directors through our Audit Committee, have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by our Company and Huntsman International and have issued attestation reports on internal control over financial reporting for our Company and Huntsman International.

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MANAGEMENT'S PROCESS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we completed a comprehensive compliance process to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting for our Company and Huntsman International. We involved employees at all levels of our Company during 2010 in training, performing and evaluating our internal controls.

Our management's conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting is based on a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the five elements of COSO. Our management considered information from multiple sources as the basis its conclusion including self-assessments of the control activities within each work process, assessments of entity-level controls and internal control attestations from significant nonconsolidated joint ventures and external service providers, as well as from key management. In addition, our internal control processes contain self-monitoring mechanisms, and proactive steps are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified. We also maintain an internal auditing program that independently assesses the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting within each of the five COSO elements.

/s/ PETER R. HUNTSMAN

/s/ J. KIMO ESPLIN

Peter R. Huntsman
President and Chief Executive Officer

J. Kimo Esplin
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ L. RUSSELL HEALY

L. Russell Healy
Vice President and Controller
February 17, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Huntsman Corporation and subsidiaries

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Huntsman Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Company and our report dated February 17, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's application of new accounting guidance related to its method of accounting for transfers of accounts receivable securitization programs, effective January 1, 2010.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 17, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Managers and Members of
Huntsman International LLC and subsidiaries

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Huntsman International LLC and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Company and our report dated February 17, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's application of new accounting guidance related to its method of accounting for transfers of accounts receivable under the Company's accounts receivable securitization programs, effective January 1, 2010.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 17, 2011

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information relating to our Directors (including identification of our Audit Committee's financial expert(s)) and executive officers is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. See also the information regarding executive officers of the registrant set forth in Part I under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in reliance on General Instruction G to Form 10-K.

Code of Ethics

Our Company has adopted a code of ethics, as defined by Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller. A copy of the code of ethics is posted on our website, at www.huntsman.com. We intend to disclose any amendments to, or waivers from, our code of ethics on our website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information relating to executive compensation and our equity compensation plans is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information with respect to beneficial ownership of our common stock by each Director and all Directors and officers of our Company as a group is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information relating to any person who beneficially owns in excess of 5 percent of the total outstanding shares of our common stock is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information with respect to certain relationships and related transactions is contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information with respect to principal accountant fees and services, and the disclosure of the Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures are contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders and are incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a)
- Documents filed with this report.
- 1.
- Consolidated Financial Statements:
- See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1
- 2.
- Financial Statement Schedules:
- Other than as stated on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 with respect to Schedule I and Schedule II, financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not required or are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.
- 3.
- Exhibits:
- The exhibits to this report are listed on the Exhibit Index below.
- (b)
- Description of exhibits.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Description
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1/A filed on February 9, 2005)
3.2	Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of Huntsman Corporation effective March 24, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(i) to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 26, 2010)
4.1	Indenture, dated as of December 17, 2004, among Huntsman International LLC, as Issuer, the Guarantors named therein and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee, relating to the 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 and the 7 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Huntsman International LLC's current report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2004 (File No. 333-85141))
4.2	Form of Restricted 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in dollars due 2015 (included as Exhibit A-1 to Exhibit 4.1)
4.3	Form of Restricted 7 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in euros due 2015 (included as Exhibit A-2 to Exhibit 4.1)
4.4	Form of Unrestricted 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in dollars due 2015 (included as Exhibit A-3 to Exhibit 4.1)
4.5	Form of Unrestricted 7 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in euros due 2015 (included as Exhibit A-4 to Exhibit 4.1)
4.6	Form of Guarantee (included as Exhibit E to Exhibit 4.1)
4.7	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of February 10, 2005, by and among the Company and the stockholders signatory thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on February 16, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))

- 4.8 Form of stock certificate of Huntsman Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.68 to amendment No. 3 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)

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Number	Description
4.9	Supplemental Indenture dated August 16, 2005 to Indenture dated as December 17, 2004 by and among Huntsman International LLC, the guarantors named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (as successor by consolidation to Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association), as trustee, relating to Huntsman International LLC's dollar denominated 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 and euro denominated 7 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Huntsman International LLC's current report on Form 8-K filed on August 22, 2005 (File No. 333-85141))
4.10	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Outside Directors, effective for grants prior to February 6, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to our registration statement on Form S-8 filed on February 10, 2006)
4.11	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Outside Directors, effective for grants prior to February 6, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of our registration statement on Form S-8 filed on February 10, 2006)
4.12	Indenture, dated as of November 13, 2006, among Huntsman International LLC, as Issuer, the Guarantors party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee, relating to the \$200,000,000 7 ¹ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 and the €400,000,000 8 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2006, filed on November 14, 2006)
4.13	Form of Restricted 6 ⁷ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in euros due 2013 (included as Exhibit A-2 to Exhibit 4.12)
4.14	Form of Unrestricted 6 ⁷ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note denominated in euros due 2013 (included as Exhibit A-4 to Exhibit 4.12)
4.15	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Outside Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
4.16	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Outside Directors, effective for grants from February 6, 2008 to September 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
4.17	Indenture, dated as of July 6, 2009, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust FSB, a federal savings bank, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on July 8, 2009)
4.18	Form of 5 ¹ / ₂ % Senior Note due 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on July 8, 2009)
4.19	Form of Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on July 8, 2009)
4.20	Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of September 10, 2009, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust FSB, a federal savings bank, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 14, 2009)
4.21	Indenture, dated as of March 17, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors therein and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 19, 2010)

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Number	Description
4.22	Form of 8 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 19, 2010)
4.23	Form of Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 19, 2010)
4.24	Indenture, dated as of September 24, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
4.25	Form of 8 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Subordinated Note (included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.24) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
4.26	Form of Guarantee (included as Exhibit E to Exhibit 4.24) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
10.1	Aircraft Dry Lease, dated as of September 14, 2001, between Jstar Corporation and Airstar Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to amendment No. 1 to the registration statement on Form S-4 of Huntsman LLC filed on February 11, 2004)
10.2	Employment Agreement with Anthony Hankins (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to amendment No. 2 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on January 28, 2005)
10.3	Huntsman Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.4	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement, effective for grants prior to February 21, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.5	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement, effective for grants prior to February 6, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.6	Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.7	Form of Phantom Share Agreement, effective for grants prior to February 6, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.8	Form of Executive Severance Plan (as amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.9	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to amendment No. 4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 filed on February 8, 2005)
10.10	Credit Agreement dated August 16, 2005 among Huntsman International LLC, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch as Administrative Agent and the other financial institutions named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Huntsman International LLC's current report on Form 8-K filed August 22, 2005 (File No. 333-85141))
10.11	Form of Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for Outside Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed November 8, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))

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Number	Description
10.12	Amended and Restated Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))
10.13	Huntsman Supplemental Executive MPP Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))
10.14	Amended and Restated Huntsman Supplemental Savings Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))
10.15	Huntsman Outside Directors Elective Deferral Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2005 (File No. 001-32427))
10.16	Consent and Second Amendment to Credit Agreement and Amendment to Security Documents, dated June 30, 2006, by and among Huntsman International LLC, as Borrower, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, and the other financial institutions party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on July 7, 2006)
10.17	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated April 19, 2007 by and among Huntsman International LLC, as Borrower, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, and the other financial institutions party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 23, 2007)
10.18	First Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.19	First Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive MPP Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.20	First Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Savings Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.21	Second Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Savings Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.22	First Amendment to Huntsman Outside Directors Elective Deferral Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.23	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement effective for grants from February 6, 2008 to September 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.24	Form of Phantom Share Agreement effective for grants from February 6, 2008 to February 23, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 22, 2008)
10.25	Letter Agreement, dated June 15, 2009, among Huntsman Polyurethanes (UK) Ltd. and Paul G. Hulme (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on June 17, 2009)
10.26	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2009, by and among Huntsman International LLC and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)

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Number	Description
10.27	Form of Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 23, 2009, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.28	Voting Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2009, by and among Huntsman International LLC, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and Credit Suisse, Cayman Islands Branch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.29	U.S. Receivables Loan Agreement dated as of October 16, 2009 among Huntsman Receivables Finance II LLC, Huntsman (Europe) BVBA, the several entities party thereto as lenders, the several financial institutions party thereto as funding agents, the several commercial paper conduits party thereto as conduit lenders, the several financial institutions party thereto as committed lenders, Wachovia Bank National Association, as administrative agent, and Wachovia Bank National Association, as collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2009)
10.30	U.S. Contribution Agreement dated as of October 16, 2009 between Huntsman International LLC and Huntsman Receivables Finance II LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2009)
10.31	European Receivables Loan Agreement dated as of October 16, 2009 between Huntsman Receivables Finance LLC, Huntsman (Europe) BVBA, the several entities party thereto as lenders, the several financial institutions party thereto as funding agents, Barclays Bank Plc, as administrative agent, and Barclays Bank Plc, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2009)
10.32	European Contribution Agreement dated as of October 16, 2009 between Huntsman International LLC and Huntsman Receivables Finance LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2009)
10.33	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 9, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and the other financial institutions party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 10-Q filed on May 7, 2010)
10.34	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 17, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Goldman, Sachs & Co., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 19, 2010)
10.35	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 24, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Goldman, Sachs & Co., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
10.36	Certain exhibits and schedules to Exhibit A to the Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 9, 2010, which was previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed May 7, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2010)

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Number	Description
10.37	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2010, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on November 15, 2010)
10.38*	Second Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
10.39*	Third Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
10.40*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement
10.41*	Form of Phantom Share Agreement
10.42*	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement
10.43*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Outside Directors
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Company
23.1*	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following financial information from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC for the year ended December 31, 2010, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for each of Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash for each of Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity for each of Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International LLC; and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.**

*

Filed herewith.

**

Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Huntsman International in the capacities indicated on the 17th day of February 2011.

/s/ JON M. HUNTSMAN

Jon M. Huntsman
Chairman of the Board of Managers and Manager

/s/ PETER R. HUNTSMAN

Peter R. Huntsman
*President, Chief Executive Officer and Manager
(Principal Executive Officer)*

/s/ J. KIMO ESPLIN

J. Kimo Esplin
*Executive Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Manager
(Principal Financial Officer)*

/s/ L. RUSSELL HEALY

L. Russell Healy
*Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)*

/s/ JAMES R. MOORE

James R. Moore
*Executive Vice President, General Counsel,
Secretary and Manager*

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Huntsman Corporation and subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Huntsman Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index on page F-1. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Huntsman Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 2, 14 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted new accounting guidance which changed its method of accounting for transfers of accounts receivable under the Company's accounts receivable securitization programs, effective January 1, 2010.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 17, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 17, 2011

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In Millions, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents(a)	\$ 966	\$ 1,745
Restricted cash	7	5
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$52 and 56, respectively), (\$589 and nil pledged as collateral, respectively)(a)	1,464	1,018
Accounts receivable from affiliates	15	1
Inventories(a)	1,396	1,184
Prepaid expenses	46	42
Deferred income taxes	1	36
Other current assets(a)	113	109
Total current assets	4,008	4,140
Property, plant and equipment, net(a)	3,605	3,516
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	234	250
Intangible assets, net(a)	105	125
Goodwill	94	94
Deferred income taxes	166	138
Notes receivable from affiliates	7	8
Other noncurrent assets(a)	495	355
Total assets	\$ 8,714	\$ 8,626
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable(a)	\$ 842	\$ 730
Accounts payable to affiliates	45	25
Accrued liabilities(a)	628	623
Deferred income taxes	19	2
Current portion of debt(a)	519	431
Total current liabilities	2,053	1,811
Long-term debt(a)	3,627	3,781
Notes payable to affiliates	4	5
Deferred income taxes	314	289
Other noncurrent liabilities(a)	866	875
Total liabilities	6,864	6,761
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 20 and 21)		
Equity		
Huntsman Corporation stockholders' equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, 1,200,000,000 shares authorized, 239,549,365 and 237,225,258 issued and 236,799,455 and 234,081,490 outstanding in 2010 and 2009, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	3,186	3,155
Unearned stock-based compensation	(11)	(11)
Accumulated deficit	(1,090)	(1,015)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(297)	(287)
Total Huntsman Corporation stockholders' equity	1,790	1,844
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	60	21

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Total equity	1,850	1,865
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 8,714	\$ 8,626

(a)

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, \$7 and nil of cash and cash equivalents, \$8 and \$9 of accounts and notes receivable (net), \$45 and \$33 of inventories, \$2 each of other current assets, \$275 and \$16 of property, plant and equipment (net), \$7 and nil of intangible assets (net), \$18 each of other noncurrent assets, \$56 and \$42 of accounts payable, \$16 and \$9 of accrued liabilities, \$15 and \$2 of current portion of debt, \$185 and nil of long-term debt, and \$109 and \$93 of other noncurrent liabilities from consolidated variable interest entities are included in the respective Balance Sheet captions above. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities."

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)****(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Trade sales, services and fees, net	\$ 9,049	\$ 7,569	\$ 9,892
Related party sales	201	96	164
Total revenues	9,250	7,665	10,056
Cost of goods sold	7,789	6,587	8,776
Gross profit	1,461	1,078	1,280
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	861	850	871
Research and development	151	145	154
Other operating expense (income)	10	(18)	27
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	29	88	31
Total expenses	1,051	1,065	1,083
Operating income	410	13	197
Interest expense, net	(229)	(238)	(262)
Loss on accounts receivable securitization program		(23)	(27)
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	24	3	14
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(183)	(21)	(1)
(Expenses) income associated with the Terminated Merger and related litigation	(4)	835	780
Other income	2		1
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	20	569	702
Income tax expense	29	444	190
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(9)	125	512
	42	(19)	84

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, (including gain (loss) on disposal of \$1 in 2009 and \$11 in 2008), net of tax

Income before extraordinary gain	33	106	596
Extraordinary (loss) gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil	(1)	6	14
Net income	32	112	610
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(5)	2	(1)
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 27	\$ 114	\$ 609

Net income	\$ 32	\$ 112	\$ 610
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(11)	203	(749)

Comprehensive income (loss)	21	315	(139)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4)	1	2

Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 17	\$ 316	\$ (137)
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(continued)

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Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Continued)****(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Basic income (loss) per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.54	\$ 2.20
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax	0.17	(0.08)	0.36
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax		0.03	0.06
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.49	\$ 2.62
Weighted average shares	236.0	233.9	232.0
Diluted income (loss) per share:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.53	\$ 2.18
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax	0.17	(0.08)	0.36
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax		0.03	0.06
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.48	\$ 2.60
Weighted average shares	236.0	238.3	234.3
Amounts attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (14)	\$ 127	\$ 511
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	42	(19)	84
Extraordinary (loss) gain on the acquisition of a business	(1)	6	14
Net income	\$ 27	\$ 114	\$ 609
Dividends per share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY****(Dollars in Millions)****Huntsman Corporation Stockholders**

	Shares		Mandatory convertible		Additional Unearned		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
	Common Stock	Mandatory convertible preferred stock	Common stock	Mandatory convertible preferred stock	paid-in capital	stock-based compensation	accumulated deficit		in subsidiaries	
Balance, January 1, 2008	221,036,190	5,750,000	\$ 2	\$ 288	\$ 2,831	\$ (12)	\$ (1,540)	\$ 257	\$ 27	\$ 1,853
Net income							609		1	610
Other comprehensive loss								(746)	(3)	(749)
Issuance of nonvested stock awards					12	(12)				
Vesting of stock awards	594,908				1					1
Recognition of stock-based compensation					9	11				20
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(160,058)						(4)			(4)
Preferred stock conversion	12,082,475	(5,750,000)		(288)	288					
Effect of adoption of ASC 715-20-55 net of tax							(3)			(3)
Dividends declared on common stock							(93)			(93)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest shareholders									(3)	(3)
Balance, December 31, 2008	233,553,515		2		3,141	(13)	(1,031)	(489)	22	1,632
Net income							114		(2)	112
Other comprehensive income								202	1	203
Issuance of nonvested stock awards					8	(8)				
Vesting of stock awards	742,565									
Recognition of stock-based compensation					6	10				16
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(214,590)						(2)			(2)
Dividends declared on common stock							(96)			(96)
Balance, December 31, 2009	234,081,490		2		3,155	(11)	(1,015)	(287)	21	1,865
Net income							27		5	32
Other comprehensive loss								(10)	(1)	(11)
Consolidation of a variable interest entity									35	35
Issuance of nonvested stock awards					12	(12)				
Vesting of stock awards	1,939,524				9					9
Recognition of stock-based compensation					3	12				15
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(431,052)						(6)			(6)
Stock options exercised	1,209,493				3					3
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation					4					4
Dividends declared on common stock							(96)			(96)
Balance, December 31, 2010	236,799,455		\$ 2	\$	\$ 3,186	\$ (11)	\$ (1,090)	\$ (297)	\$ 60	\$ 1,850

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 32	\$ 112	\$ 610
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Extraordinary loss (gain) on the acquisition of a business, net of tax	1	(6)	(14)
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(24)	(3)	(14)
Dividends received from unconsolidated affiliates		11	11
Depreciation and amortization	405	442	398
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	6	9	6
Loss (gain) on disposal of businesses/assets, net	8	(2)	6
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	183	21	1
Noncash interest expense	22	22	2
Noncash restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	2	13	7
Deferred income taxes	45	231	202
Noncash loss (gain) on foreign currency transactions	22	(26)	4
Stock-based compensation	27	20	20
Portion of insurance settlement representing investing activities	(34)		
Noncash gain on partial fire insurance settlement			(135)
Other, net	2	1	3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts and notes receivable	(183)	(88)	263
Accounts receivable from A/R Programs	(254)		
Inventories	(207)	351	(119)
Prepaid expenses	(2)	5	(9)
Other current assets	(5)	(6)	(1)
Other noncurrent assets	(102)	(32)	41
Accounts payable	83	35	(186)
Accrued liabilities	(22)	(34)	(64)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(63)	28	(265)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(58)	1,104	767
Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(236)	(189)	(418)
Proceeds from insurance settlement treated as reimbursement of capital expenditures	34		
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired and post-closing adjustments		(31)	(2)
Proceeds from sale of businesses/assets, net of adjustments	2	5	(26)
Cash assumed in connection with the initial consolidation of a variable interest entity	14		

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Investment in unconsolidated affiliates			(44)
Cash received from unconsolidated affiliates	4	7	10
Proceeds from maturity of government securities, restricted as to use			4
Change in restricted cash	(2)		(8)
Other, net	2	3	(5)
Net cash used in investing activities	(182)	(205)	(489)

(continued)

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Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)**

(Dollars in Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Financing Activities:			
Net (repayments) borrowings under revolving loan facilities	\$ (6)	\$ (14)	\$ 11
Revolving loan facility from A/R Programs	254		
Net (repayments) borrowings on overdraft facilities	(2)	(12)	8
Repayments of short-term debt	(175)	(13)	73
Borrowings on short-term debt	212		
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,456)	(542)	(11)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	923	880	263
Repayments of notes payable	(53)	(66)	(55)
Borrowings on notes payable	46	67	48
Debt issuance costs paid	(29)	(5)	(5)
Call premiums related to early extinguishment of debt	(160)	(14)	
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(96)	(96)	(93)
Dividends paid to preferred stockholders			(4)
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(6)	(2)	(4)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	3		
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	4		
Other, net	(2)	1	(1)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(543)	184	230
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	4	5	(5)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(779)	1,088	503
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,745	657	154
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 966	\$ 1,745	\$ 657

Supplemental cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 203	\$ 227	\$ 265
Cash paid for income taxes	6	155	34

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the amount of capital expenditures in accounts payable increased (decreased) by \$48, \$(13) and \$9, respectively. The value of share awards that vested during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$18, \$12 and \$13, respectively. In connection with our

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June 23, 2009 acquisition of Baroda, \$5 of payables from us to MCIL were forgiven. Beginning July 1, 2010, we began consolidating Arabian Amines Company, our ethyleneamines manufacturing joint venture in Jubail, Saudi Arabia. For more information, see "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities."

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, capital expenditures of \$236, \$189 and \$418, respectively, were reimbursed in part by \$34, nil and nil, respectively, from insurance settlement proceeds. During 2010 we received \$110 from the settlement of our insurance claims related to the 2006 fire at our Port Arthur Texas plant, \$34 of which was considered as a reimbursement of capital expenditures.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Managers and Members of
Huntsman International LLC and subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Huntsman International LLC and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index on page F-1. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Huntsman International LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 2, 14 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted new accounting guidance which changed its method of accounting for transfers of accounts receivable under the Company's accounts receivable securitization programs, effective January 1, 2010.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 17, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 17, 2011

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Dollars in Millions)**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents(a)	\$ 561	\$ 919
Restricted cash	7	5
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$52 and \$56, respectively), (\$589 and nil pledged as collateral, respectively)(a)	1,464	1,018
Accounts receivable from affiliates	100	32
Inventories(a)	1,396	1,184
Prepaid expenses	45	42
Deferred income taxes	40	33
Other current assets(a)	109	109
Total current assets	3,722	3,342
Property, plant and equipment, net(a)	3,469	3,357
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	234	250
Intangible assets, net(a)	107	129
Goodwill	94	94
Deferred income taxes	179	158
Notes receivable from affiliates	7	8
Other noncurrent assets(a)	495	355
Total assets	\$ 8,307	\$ 7,693
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable(a)	\$ 840	\$ 715
Accounts payable to affiliates	59	41
Accrued liabilities(a)	626	613
Deferred income taxes	63	2
Note payable to affiliate	100	25
Current portion of debt(a)	519	195
Total current liabilities	2,207	1,591
Long-term debt(a)	3,627	3,781
Notes payable to affiliates	439	530
Deferred income taxes	94	79
Other noncurrent liabilities(a)	852	865
Total liabilities	7,219	6,846
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 20 and 21)		
Equity		
Huntsman International LLC		
members' equity:		
Members' equity, 2,728 units issued and outstanding	3,049	3,021
Accumulated deficit	(1,667)	(1,847)