

Huntsman CORP
 Form 10-K
 February 18, 2015

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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, 2014**

OR

o **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

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

Huntsman Corporation	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Huntsman Corporation	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Huntsman International LLC	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

On June 30, 2014, 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	\$5,525,645,146(1)
Huntsman International LLC	Units of Membership Interest	\$0(2)

(1) Based on the closing price of \$28.10 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 9, 2015, 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	245,046,948
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

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Part III: Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed within 120 days of
Huntsman Corporation's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

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**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
2014 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K**

With respect to Huntsman Corporation, certain information set forth in this report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning our plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs, plans or intentions relating to acquisitions 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. (our consolidated splitting joint venture with Shanghai Chlor-Alkali Chemical Company, Ltd); "Sasol-Huntsman" refers to Sasol-Huntsman GmbH and Co. KG (our consolidated joint venture with Sasol that owns and operates a maleic anhydride facility in Moers, Germany); and "SLIC" refers to Shanghai Liengheng Isocyanate Investment BV (an unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with BASF 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 1970 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

Rockwood Acquisition

On October 1, 2014, we completed the acquisition of the Performance Additives and Titanium Dioxide businesses (the "Rockwood Acquisition") of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. ("Rockwood"). These businesses manufacture and market titanium dioxide and performance additives products. We paid \$1.04 billion in cash, subject to certain purchase price adjustments, and assumed certain unfunded pension liabilities in connection with the Rockwood Acquisition. The Rockwood Acquisition was financed using a bank term loan.

The following businesses were acquired from Rockwood:

titanium dioxide, a white pigment derived from titanium bearing ores, with strong specialty business in fibers, inks, pharmaceuticals, food and cosmetics;

functional additives made from barium and zinc-based inorganics used to make colors more brilliant, primarily in plastics, coatings, films, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and paper industries;

color pigments made from synthetic iron-oxide and other (not titanium dioxide) inorganic pigments used by manufacturers of coatings and colorants;

timber treatment wood protection chemicals used primarily in residential and commercial applications;

water treatment products used to improve water purity in industrial, commercial and municipal applications; and

specialty automotive molded components.

The unaudited condensed combined balance sheet of the acquired businesses as of June 30, 2014 and the unaudited condensed combined statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and changes in parent company equity of the acquired businesses for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 can be found in our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 7, 2014.

In connection with securing certain regulatory approvals required to complete the Rockwood Acquisition, we sold our TiO₂ TR52 product line used in printing inks to Henan Billions Chemicals Co., Ltd. ("Henan") in December 2014. The sale did not include any manufacturing assets

but does include an agreement to supply TR52 to Henan.

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Pigments and Additives Restructuring

On December 1, 2014, we announced that we are taking significant action to improve the global competitiveness of our Pigments and Additives segment. As part of a comprehensive restructuring program, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 900 positions. Annual cost savings are expected to exceed \$130 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. In connection with this restructuring program, we recorded restructuring expense of \$57 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. We expect to record additional restructuring expense in 2015 once negotiations of employee termination benefits with European works councils are completed.

On February 12, 2015, we announced plans to reduce our titanium dioxide capacity by approximately 100 kt by closing specific operations at our Calais, France facility, subject to consultation with employees and appropriate representative groups. Annual cost savings are expected to be approximately \$35 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. This plan is in addition to that announced on December 1, 2014.

Notes Issuance

In November 2014, Huntsman International issued \$400 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes carrying an interest rate of 5.125% and maturing on November 15, 2022 (the "2022 Senior Notes"). We used the net proceeds of this offering to redeem all of our 8.625% senior subordinated notes due 2020 (the "2020 Senior Subordinated Notes"), including accrued interest, and for general corporate purposes.

OVERVIEW

We operate in five segments: Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials, Textile Effects and Pigments and Additives. 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, personal care and hygiene, 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, maleic anhydride, epoxy-based polymer formulations, textile chemicals, dyes, titanium dioxide and color pigments. Our administrative, research and development and manufacturing operations are primarily conducted at the facilities listed in "Item 2. Properties" below, which are located in more than 30 countries. As of December 31, 2014, we employed approximately 16,000 associates worldwide. Our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$11,578 million, \$11,079 million and \$11,187 million, respectively.

Our Products

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

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industry. Titanium dioxide, within our Pigments and Additives segment, is cyclical and influenced by seasonal demand patterns in the coatings industry.

2014 Segment Revenues(1)

2014 Segment Adjusted EBITDA(1)

(1)

Percentage allocations in this chart do not give effect to Corporate and other unallocated items and eliminations. For a reconciliation of adjusted 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 business 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, Haier, Henkel, Johnson Controls, Louisiana Pacific, PMI, 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, energy, adhesives, paints and coatings, construction, marine and automotive products, composites, and PET fibers and resins	Afton, Chevron, Dow, Henkel, L'Oreal, Lubrizol, Monsanto, Procter & Gamble, Sun Products, Unilever
Advanced Materials	Basic liquid and solid epoxy resins; specialty resin compounds; cross-linking, matting and curing agents; epoxy, acrylic and polyurethane-based formulations	Aerospace and industrial adhesives, composites for aerospace, automotive, oil and gas and wind power generation; construction and civil engineering; industrial coatings; electrical power transmission; consumer electronics and DIY adhesives	Arlon, Bodo Moeller, Boeing, BMW, Cytec, Freeman, Hexcel, Lianyangang, Omya, PPG, Ribelin, Schneider, Sherwin Williams, Siemens, Speed Fair, Toray, Viasystems
Textile Effects	Textile chemicals and dyes	Apparel, home and technical textiles	Aunde, Esquel Group, Fruit of the Loom, Guilford Mills, Hanesbrands, Nice Dyeing, Polartec, Tencate, Y.R.C., Zaber & Zubair
Pigments and Additives	Titanium dioxide, functional additives, color pigments, timber treatment and water treatment chemicals	Paints and coatings, plastics, paper, printing inks, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food, cosmetics, wood protection and water purity	AkzoNobel, BASF, Clariant, Jotun, PolyOne, PPG

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For additional information about our business segments, including related financial information, see "Note 24. Operating Segment Information" to our consolidated financial statements and "Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of this Form 10-K.

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 (each discussed in more detail below under "Products and Markets"). 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 polyurethane manufacturing facilities in the U.S., Europe and China. We also operate 18 polyurethane systems houses located in close proximity to our customers worldwide (see facilities listed in "Item 2. Properties" below), which we believe enables us to focus on customer support and service. We also operate a specialty polyol manufacturing facility focused on the insulation market and three TPU manufacturing facilities in the U.S., Europe and China.

Our customers produce polyurethane products through the combination of an isocyanate, such as MDI, with polyols, which are derived largely from PO and EO. 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 one of three North American producers 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, appliances, packaging, automotive and transportation, food, paints and coatings and 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 "Item 1A. Risk Factors."

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. We intend to significantly expand the capacity of these facilities by 2017. 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. Additionally, in November 2012, we entered into an agreement to form a joint venture to build a world scale PO and MTBE plant in Nanjing, China. The facility is expected to be completed in the second half of 2016, and it will utilize our proprietary PO/MTBE manufacturing technology. We own a 49% interest in the joint venture.

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On August 29, 2013, we completed the acquisition of the chemical business of Oxid L.P. (the "Oxid Acquisition"), a privately-held manufacturer and marketer of specialty urethane polyols based in Houston, Texas, for approximately \$76 million.

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 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.

MDI. MDI has a substantially larger market size and a higher growth rate than other polyurethane materials. 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. 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 in the world for MDI.

MDI experiences some seasonality in its sales reflecting its exposure to seasonal construction-related end markets such as insulation and composite wood products. 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.

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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 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 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.

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. While MTBE has been effectively eliminated in the United States, demand continues to grow in other regions of the world. In 2011, we announced the signing of a license agreement with Chinese chemicals manufacturer Yantai Wanhua Polyurethanes Co., Ltd, for the production of PO and MTBE. On November 13, 2012, we entered into an agreement to form a joint venture with Sinopec. The joint venture involves the construction and operation of a PO/MTBE facility in China. Under the joint venture agreement, we hold a 49% interest in the joint venture and Sinopec holds a 51% interest. See " 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

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" Manufacturing and Operations" below and "Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Sales and Marketing

Our global sales group markets 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 customers' needs is critical to our long-term success. We have strategically located our polyurethane formulation facilities, commonly referred to in the chemical 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 our ability to establish and maintain long-term customer supply positions. 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; Rotterdam, The 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)							
Caojing, China	330(1)							
Geismar, Louisiana	990	160		750(2)	1,000(2)			
Houston, Texas		170						
Jinshan, China			13					
Osnabrück, Germany		26	59					
Port Neches, Texas						525	145	260
Ringwood, Illinois			20					
Rotterdam, The Netherlands	880	130						
Wilton, U.K.				715	953			
Total	2,200	486	92	1,465	1,953	525	145	260

(1)

Represents our 50% share of capacity from SLIC, an unconsolidated joint venture.

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- (2) Represents our approximately 85% share of capacity under our consolidated Rubicon LLC manufacturing joint venture with Chemtura Corporation.

At our Geismar, Rotterdam and Caojing facilities we utilize sophisticated proprietary technology to produce MDI. This technology 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 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.

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 85% 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, polyol and Maleic Anhydride 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. We are involved in two related joint ventures which operate MDI production facilities near Shanghai, China. SLIC, our manufacturing joint venture with BASF and three Chinese chemical companies, produces 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, manufactures 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. The total production capacity of the SLIC facilities is 660 million pounds per year of MDI and the splitting capacity of the HPS facility is 350 million pounds per year of MDI.

Chinese PO/MTBE Joint Venture. On November 13, 2012, we entered into an agreement to form a joint venture with Sinopec. The joint venture involves the construction and operation of a PO/MTBE facility in China. Under the joint venture agreement, we hold a 49% interest in the joint venture and Sinopec holds a 51% interest. Our total equity investment is anticipated to be approximately \$90 million, net of license fees from the joint venture. The timing of equity contributions and license fee payments depends on various factors, but the majority are expected to be made over the course of the construction period of the plant (expected to be completed in the second half of 2016). At the end of 2014, cumulative capital contributions were approximately \$85 million, net of license fees from the joint venture.

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.

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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. We purchase a large portion of our raw materials under long-term contracts.

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 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 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 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 has leading positions in the manufacture and sale of amines, surfactants and maleic anhydride and serves a wide variety of consumer and industrial end markets. Our Performance Products segment is organized by strategic business units ("SBUs") which differentiate between specialties and intermediates.

In our specialty SBUs (energy, materials, additives, processing chemicals and agrochemicals) we are a leading global producer of amines, carbonates, maleic anhydride and specialty surfactants. Growth in demand in our specialty markets 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 7% 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. 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 other Performance Products businesses and other segments.

In our intermediate SBUs 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 operate 17

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Performance Products manufacturing facilities in North America; Europe, Africa and the Middle East ("EAME"); and Asia and Australia.

We have the annual capacity to produce approximately 1.4 billion pounds of more than 200 amines and other performance chemicals. We believe we are the largest global producer of polyetheramines, one of the largest producers of 2-(2-amino ethoxy) ethanol, sold under our DGA® brand, the second largest producer of ethyleneamines and morpholine and the second largest North American producer of ethanolamines. We are the only producer and largest supplier of propylene carbonate and ethylene carbonate in North America. We also produce substituted propylamines. We use internally produced ethylene, EO, EG and PO in the manufacture of many of our amines, carbonates and surfactants. Our products are manufactured at our Port Neches, Conroe, Dayton and Freeport, Texas facilities and at our facilities in Llanelli, U.K.; Petfurdo, Hungary; Ankleshwar, India; Jurong Island, Singapore; and Jubail, Saudi Arabia. Our amines are used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial applications, including personal care products, polyurethane foam, fuel and lubricant additives, paints and coatings, composites, solvents and catalysts. Our key amines customers include AkzoNobel, Chevron, Dow, Ashland, Afton, Unilever, Monsanto and PPG.

We have the capacity to produce approximately 2.2 billion pounds of surfactant products annually at our eight facilities located in North America, Europe, India 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. We are a leading European producer of components for powder and liquid laundry detergents and other cleaners. In addition, we manufacture and market a diversified range of mild surfactants and specialty formulations for use in personal care applications. 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, and polymers and coatings. Our key surfactants customers include The Sun Products Corporation, L'Oreal, Monsanto, Nufarm, Clorox, Henkel, Colgate, Procter & Gamble and Unilever.

We are North America's largest producer of LAB, with alkylation capacity of 400 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, Procter & Gamble, and Unilever.

We believe we are the largest global 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 572 million pounds annually at our facilities located in Pensacola, Florida; Geismar, Louisiana; and Moers, Germany. We also license our maleic anhydride technology and supply our catalysts to licensees and to worldwide merchant customers. 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, Ashland, Bartek, CCP Composites, Cranston, Dixie, Gulf Chemical, Lubrizol, Meadwestvaco, MFG Chemical, Reichhold and Tate & Lyle.

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

We are currently expanding EO capacity at our Port Neches, Texas facility. The additional annual capacity of 265 million pounds is expected to come onstream during the fourth quarter of 2015. All of the additional EO will be used internally to leverage existing capacity for EO derivatives.

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During 2013, our Performance Products segment implemented a restructuring program to refocus our surfactants business in Europe designed to improve earnings by approximately \$20 million. In connection with this restructuring, in June 2014 we completed the sale of our European commodity surfactants business, including the ethoxylation facility in Lavera, France, to Wilmar Europe Holdings B.V. and the cessation of commodity surfactants production at the Patrica, Italy facility during the fourth quarter of 2014. In connection with this program, we recorded charges of \$13 million during 2013 primarily related to workforce reductions.

Products and Markets

Specialties. Our specialty SBUs are organized around the following end markets: energy, materials, additives, processing chemicals and agrochemicals. The following table shows the end-market applications specialty products:

Product Group	Applications
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
Ethanolamines	wood preservatives, herbicides, construction products, gas treatment, metalworking
Specialty Amines	liquid soaps, personal care, lubricant and fuel additives, polyurethane foams, fabric softeners, paints and coatings, refinery processing, water treating
Morpholine/DGA® Agent	hydrocarbon processing, construction chemicals, synthetic rubber, water treating, electronics applications, gas treatment, agriculture
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
Specialty Surfactants	agricultural herbicides, construction, paper de-inking, lubricants
Specialty Alkylates	lubricant additive

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 agent, emulsifier, dispersant, detergent, solvent or corrosion inhibitor. 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. Ethanolamines are a range of chemicals produced by the reaction of EO with ammonia. They are used 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. As amines are generally sold based upon

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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.

Maleic Anhydride and Licensing. 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 48% of North American maleic anhydride demand. Total North American demand for maleic anhydride in 2014 was approximately 658 million pounds. Total European demand for maleic anhydride in 2014 was approximately 604 million pounds. Generally, changes in price have resulted from changes in industry capacity utilization as opposed to changes in underlying raw material costs. 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 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.

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Intermediates. The following table sets forth the end-market applications for our intermediate products:

Product Group	Applications
<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>LAB</i>	consumer detergents, industrial and institutional detergents
<i>EG</i>	polyester fibers and PET bottle resins, heat transfer and hydraulic fluids, chemical intermediates, natural gas and hydrocarbon treating agents, unsaturated polyester resins, polyester polyols, plasticizers, solvents

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 cyclical. 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.

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.

Three major manufacturers lead the traditional detergency market for LAB in North America: Procter & Gamble, Henkel and The Sun Products Corporation. We believe that over half of the LAB global capacity lies in the hands of six to seven producers, with two to three major producers in each of the three regional markets. 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.

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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 and 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.

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.

In our specialty markets (energy, materials, additives, processing chemicals and agrochemicals), 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 intermediates are sold mainly into the global home and personal care market for which we have a dedicated marketing group. We also sell EG.

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 products and formulations at 17 manufacturing locations in North America, EAME, Asia and Australia. These production capacities are as follows:

Product Area	North America	Current capacity		
		EAME	APAC(1)	Total
		(millions of pounds)		
Amines	663	216(2)	65	944
Carbonates	52			52
Surfactants	613	1,240(4)	149	2,002
Maleic anhydride	340	232(3)		572
EG	890		55	945
EO	1,000		100	1,100
Ethanolamines	400			400
LAB	400			400
Ethylene	460			460
Propylene	300			300

(1) Asia-Pacific region including India ("APAC").

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- (2) Includes up to 30 million pounds of ethyleneamines that are made available from Dow's Terneuzen, The Netherlands facility by way of a long-term supply arrangement and 60 million pounds from Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated 50%-owned joint venture, located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.
- (3) 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. We have consolidated the financial results of this entity since April 2011.
- (4) Reflects the sale of the ethoxylation facility in Lavera, France in June 2014 and the cessation of production at the Patrica, Italy commodity surfactants facility in the fourth quarter of 2014.

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.

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.

A number of our facilities are located within large integrated petrochemical manufacturing complexes. 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. These include our LAB facility in Chocolate Bayou, Texas, our maleic anhydride facilities in Pensacola, Florida and Moers, Germany and our ethyleneamines facility in Freeport, Texas.

Joint Ventures

Ethyleneamines Joint Venture. Since July 1, 2010, we have consolidated the results of Arabian Amines Company, our 50%-owned joint venture with the Zamil Group. Arabian Amines Company operates an ethyleneamines manufacturing plant in Jubail, Saudi Arabia. The plant has an approximate annual capacity of 60 million pounds. We purchase and sell all of the production from this joint venture.

Maleic Anhydride Joint Venture. Since the second quarter of 2011, we have consolidated the results of Sasol-Huntsman, our 50%-owned maleic anhydride joint venture. This entity operates a manufacturing facility in Moers, Germany with the capacity to produce 232 million pounds of maleic anhydride. The output from the facility is sold in the European region.

Raw Materials

We have the capacity to produce 460 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 to produce EO and all of the propylene is used to produce PO at our Port Neches, Texas facility (primarily for our Polyurethanes segment). We have the capacity to use approximately 900 million pounds of ethylene each year in the production of EO and ethyleneamines. Accordingly, we purchase or toll the remainder of our ethylene requirements from third parties. We consume all of our EO in the manufacture of our EG, surfactants, carbonates and amines products. We also use internally produced PO and DEG in the manufacture of these products.

In addition to internally produced raw materials, the main raw materials used in the production of our amines are ethylene dichloride, caustic soda, ammonia, hydrogen, methylamines and acrylonitrile.

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The majority of these raw materials are available from multiple sources in the merchant market at competitive prices.

In the production of surfactants and LAB, 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 nonylphenol. All of these raw materials are widely available in the merchant market at competitive prices.

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, to our facility in Geismar, Louisiana via pipeline and to our Moers, Germany site by railcar. Our maleic anhydride catalyst is toll-manufactured by a third party under a long-term contract according to our proprietary methods. These raw materials are available from multiple sources at competitive prices.

Competition

In our specialty markets, 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 AkzoNobel. We compete primarily on the basis of product performance, new product innovation and, to a lesser extent, on the basis of price. In our maleic anhydride market, we compete primarily on the basis of price, customer service, technical support and logistics management. Our competitors include Lanxess, Flint Hills Resources, Bartek, Polynt and Ashland. We are the leading global producer of maleic anhydride catalyst. Competitors in our maleic anhydride catalyst market include Scientific Design, Ineos, BASF 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.

There are numerous global producers of many of our intermediate products. Our main competitors include global companies such as Dow/MEGlobal, Sasol, BASF, Petresa, Clariant, Shell, Stepan, Croda 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.

The market in which our Performance Products segment operates is 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. Some of these companies may be able to produce products more economically than we can. In addition, 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. If any of our current or future competitors 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

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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 sell to more than 2,500 customers in the following end markets: civil engineering, consumer appliances, food and beverage packaging, industrial appliances, consumer/do it yourself ("DIY"), aerospace, LNG transport, electrical power transmission and distribution, printed circuit boards, consumer and industrial electronics, wind power generation, automotive, recreational sports equipment and medical appliances.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, our Advanced Materials segment began implementing a global transformational change program designed to improve the segment's manufacturing efficiencies, enhance commercial excellence and improve its long-term global competitiveness. This program is anticipated to deliver approximately \$70 million in annualized savings for this segment. In connection with this program, we recorded charges of \$10 million during 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. Through December 31, 2014, we have achieved approximately \$71 million in earnings improvement as a result of this restructuring program.

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 in the formulation of products 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, power generation (windmill blades) and distribution (composite reinforced cable), 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-

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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 specialty distributors.

Industry Specific. We sell our adhesive products on a global basis into diverse, industry-specific markets, which include the aerospace, wind turbine, LNG transport, filter bonding, solar cell and other industrial application 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 Vynex, Velcro and Selleys. These products are sold globally through a number of major retail outlets, often under the ARALDITE® brand name. In India, our major DIY business, we have direct access to the market and strong brand recognition which creates opportunity to further expand our product offering as we leverage the value of the ARALDITE® brand.

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, automotive electronics and electrical components. The end customers in the electrical insulating materials market encompass the relevant original equipment manufacturer 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. Sales are made mainly under our PROBIMER® trademark, a widely recognized brand name in this particular market.

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 Europe, Asia, the Americas and the India/Middle East/Africa regions. 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 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 in all our regions.

For our consumer/DIY range, with the exception of the Indian market, we have entered into exclusive branding and distribution arrangements with, for example, Selseys 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 four principal geographic regions: Europe, Asia, the Americas and the India/Middle East/Africa region. 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
Duxford, U.K.	Formulating Facility
East Lansing, Michigan.	Formulating Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(1)	Formulating Facility
Los Angeles, California.	Formulating Facility
McIntosh, Alabama.	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Monthey, Switzerland	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Nanjing, China(1)	Formulating Facility
Pamplona, Spain(2)	Synthesis Facility
Panyu, China(1)(3)	Formulation and Synthesis Facility
Sadat City, Egypt	Formulating Facility
Taboão da Serra, Brazil	Formulating Facility

- (1) Leased land and/or building.
- (2) The base liquid resins facility in Pamplona, Spain has ceased operations effective October 22, 2013.
- (3) 95%-owned and consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangzhou Sheng'an Package Company Limited.

Our facilities in Asia are well-positioned to take advantage of the market growth that is expected in these regions.

Raw Materials

The principal raw materials we purchase for the manufacture of basic and advanced epoxy resins are epichlorohydrin, bisphenol A, BLR, MDA and phenol & aminophenols. 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

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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 large volumes of 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. Approximately 65% of the BLR we produce is consumed internally in our downstream products. The balance of our BLR is sold 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 large 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 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, Hexion, BASF, Kukdo 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 Chemical, Hexion, 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 technology centers in Basel, Switzerland; The Woodlands, Texas; and Shanghai, 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, Pidilite
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

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Textile Effects

General

Our Textile Effects segment is a major global solutions provider for textile chemicals and dyes in our chosen markets. 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.

During 2011, our Textile Effects segment began implementing a significant restructuring program, including the closure of our production facilities and business support offices in Basel, Switzerland, as part of an ongoing strategic program aimed at improving the segment's long-term global competitiveness and designed to reduce annualized costs by approximately \$75 million. In connection with this program, during 2014, our Textile Effects segment recorded charges of \$19 million, including a \$9 million noncash charge for a pension settlement loss. Through December 2014, we have achieved \$88 million of cost savings from this restructuring program. In June 2014, we announced plans for the closure of our Qingdao, China plant to be completed by December 2015. During 2014, we recorded charges of \$6 million primarily related to workforce reductions related to this initiative.

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 carpet, 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 three major markets – apparel, home & institutional 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 Textile Effects business is affected by seasonal holiday closures and typically experiences lower sales in those periods. For example, we typically experience lower sales in Asia in the first quarter as a result of the Lunar New Year, in Europe as a result of the summer holidays, and in the Americas and Europe during the Christmas season at year-end.

The apparel market 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 – 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

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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 will not 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, enhance efficiency and offer recommendations to improve the ecological and environmental footprint in the wet processing of textiles.

Manufacturing and Operations

We are a global business serving customers in three principal geographic regions: 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 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 Synthesis and Formulations Facility
Baroda, India	Textile Dyes Synthesis and Formulations Facility
Basel, Switzerland(1)	Technology Center
Bogota, Colombia(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Charlotte, North Carolina(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 and Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulation Facility
Panyu, China(1)(2)	Chemicals Synthesis and Formulation Facility
Qingdao, China	Textile Dyes Synthesis and Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Samutsakorn (Mahachai), Thailand(1)	Textile Dyes Synthesis and Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Taboão da Serra, Brazil(1)	Chemicals Formulations Facility

(1) Leased land and/or building.

(2) 95%-owned and consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangzhou Sheng'an Package Company Limited.

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Raw Materials

The manufacture of textile effects products requires a wide selection of raw materials (approximately 1,000 different chemicals), including amines, fluorochemicals and sulfones. No one raw material represents greater than 6% 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.

Competition

We are a major global solutions provider for textile chemicals and dyes in our chosen markets. 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 Achroma (formerly known as Clariant), BASF, Kiri-Dystar and Longsheng. We believe that our competitive strengths include our product offering, which is characterized by its broad 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 and Additives

General

We are a diversified global supplier of pigments and additives. Our pigments and additives improve performance and add color to thousands of everyday items including paints, inks, plastics, concrete, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food. We offer a wide range of products across the color spectrum. Our broad product range, coupled with our ability to develop and supply specialized products into technically exacting end-use applications, has positioned us as a leader in the markets we serve.

We operate 34 manufacturing facilities. Our ten titanium dioxide manufacturing facilities are predominately located in Europe and our 18 color pigments manufacturing and processing facilities are predominately located in the United States. We also operate six facilities producing water treatment, timber treatment chemicals and functional additives.

On October 1, 2014, we completed the Rockwood Acquisition and paid \$1.04 billion in cash, subject to certain purchase price adjustments, and assumed certain unfunded pension liabilities. For more information, see "Part I. Item 1. Business Recent Developments Rockwood Acquisition." The majority of the acquired businesses have been integrated into our Pigments and Additives segment.

In connection with securing certain regulatory approvals required to complete the Rockwood Acquisition, we sold our TiO₂ TR52 product line used in printing inks to Henan in December 2014. The sale did not include any manufacturing assets but does include an agreement to supply TR52 product to Henan during a transitional period.

On December 1, 2014, we announced that we are taking significant action to improve the global competitiveness of our Pigments and Additives segment. As part of a comprehensive restructuring program, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 900 positions. Annual cost savings are expected to exceed \$130 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. In connection with this restructuring program, we recorded restructuring expense of \$57 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. We expect to record additional restructuring expense in 2015 once negotiations of employee termination benefits with European works councils are completed.

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On February 12, 2015, we announced plans to reduce our titanium dioxide capacity by approximately 100 kt by closing specific operations at our Calais, France facility, subject to consultation with employees and appropriate representative groups. Annual cost savings are expected to be approximately \$35 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. This plan is in addition to that announced on December 1, 2014.

Products and Markets

Titanium Dioxide. We are a global leader in the manufacture and marketing of specialty and standard grade titanium dioxide. Titanium Dioxide is derived from titanium bearing ores and is a white inert pigment that provides whiteness, opacity and brightness to thousands of everyday items including paints, plastics, paper, inks, fibers, food and personal care products.

We own a portfolio of brands including TIOXIDE® and Hombitan ranges, such as DELTIO, ALTIRIS, SIKOVIT, GRANUFIN, SOLAROX and SOLAPLEX, which are produced in our ten manufacturing facilities around the globe. We service over 2,500 customers in most major industries and geographic regions. Our global manufacturing footprint allows us to service the needs of both local and global customers, including Ampacet, A. Schulman, AkzoNobel, BASF, Clariant, Jotun, PolyOne, PPG and Sun Chemical.

Global titanium dioxide demand growth rates tend to closely track GDP growth rates; however, this 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. We currently believe that the chloride process accounts for approximately 45% of global production capacity. Most end-use applications can use pigments produced by either process, although there are markets that prefer pigment from a specific manufacturing route for example, the inks market prefers sulfate and the automotive coatings market prefers chloride. Regional markets typically favor products that are available locally. The sulfate process produces titanium dioxide in both the rutile and anatase forms, the latter being used in certain high-value specialty applications.

Our Company is one of the five major producers of titanium dioxide in the world. Beyond these producers, the titanium dioxide industry currently has a large number of small regional or local producers, particularly 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 additions within the industry for the near term to be in line with historical demand growth.

We have an established broad customer base and have successfully differentiated ourselves by establishing ourselves as a market leader in a variety of niche market segments where the innovation and specialization of our products is rewarded with higher margins, higher growth prospects and strong customer relationships. We were the first to introduce a zirconia-coated titanium dioxide pigment to improve the durability of coatings and TIOXIDE® TR92 pigment was the first product to offer our customers flexibility across systems and applications. Our experience in powder flow technology has been applied to develop DELTIO® free-flow titanium dioxide pigments, offering our customers a

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number of benefits over conventional powdered pigments, including high throughput, accurate metering, and less waste.

Product Type	Rutile TiO2	Anatase TiO2	Nano TiO2
Characteristics	Most common crystal form of TiO2. Harder and more durable crystal form	Softer, less abrasive pigment, preferred for some specialty applications	Ultra fine TiO2 and other TiO2 Specialties
Applications	Coatings, printing inks, PVC window frames, masterbatches	Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food, polyester fibers, polyamide fibers	Catalysts, Cosmetics, CIGP (not an application)

Functional Additives. We are the leading global manufacturer of zinc and barium speciality additives. Functional additives are made from barium and zinc based inorganics and are used to make colors more brilliant, coatings shine, plastic more stable and help protect from light degradation. The dynamics of functional additives are closely aligned with titanium dioxide given the overlap in applications served including coatings, films, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and paper. We are the only global producer of zinc sulfide and the largest global supplier of synthetic barium sulfate.

Product Type	Barium and Zinc Additives
Characteristics	Specialty pigments and fillers based on barium and zinc based chemistry
Applications	Coatings, films, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paper and glass fiber reinforced plastics

Color Pigments. We are a global leader in the manufacture and processing of liquid, powder and granulated forms of iron oxide color pigments, natural and synthetic inorganic pigments and automated pigment handling systems. These products are used by manufacturers of coatings, colorants, concrete products, plastics, rubber, paper, vinyl, cosmetics, pet food, ink, toner and other industrial uses.

We market a wide range of yellow, red, orange, black, manganese violet and blended shades. We are also one of the leading suppliers of technical grade ultramarine blue pigments. Our color pigments deliver benefits such as corrosion protection, flame suppression and catalysis. Our color pigment products can be split into the following categories: iron oxides, ultramarines, specialty inorganics and driers.

Our construction customers value our broad product range and benefit from our custom blending, color matching and color dosing systems. Our coatings customers benefit from a consistent and quality product.

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Product Type	Color Pigments	Iron Oxides	Ultramarines	Speciality Inorganics	Driers
Characteristics	Specialty pigments and fillers based on barium and zinc based chemistry	Powdered, granulated or in liquid form are synthesized using a range of feedstocks	Range of ultramarine blue and violet and also manganese violet pigments	Complex inorganic pigments and cadmium pigments	A range of metal carboxylates and driers
Applications	Coatings, films, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paper and glass fiber reinforced plastics	Coatings, construction, plastics, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, fibers, inks, catalyst and laminates	Predominantly used in plastics, coatings and cosmetics	Various	Predominantly coatings

Iron oxide pigment's cost effectiveness, weather resistance, chemical and thermal stability and coloring strength make it an ideal colorant for construction materials, such as concrete, brick and roof tile, for coatings such as paints and plastics. We are one of two large color pigments producers which represent approximately 40% of the global market for iron oxide pigments. The remaining market share consists primarily of Chinese competitors.

Made from clay, our ultramarine blue pigments are non-toxic, weather resistant and thermally stable. Ultramarine blue is used world-wide for food contact applications. Our synthetic ultramarines are permitted for unrestricted use in certain cosmetics applications. Ultramarine blue is used extensively in plastics and the paint industry. We focus on supplying our customers with technical grade ultramarine blues and violets to high specification markets such as the cosmetics industry.

We are constructing a new advanced technology production facility in Augusta, Georgia for the synthesis of iron oxide pigments. We are the first iron oxide pigments producer to invest in U.S. based capacity in more than 35 years. The new Augusta facility will enable significant plant consolidation, cost savings opportunities and favorable raw material sourcing while reinforcing our color pigments offering of quality pigment, service and shortened lead time on delivery. We expect the Augusta facility to be complete by mid-2015.

Copper, iron and alkali are raw materials for the manufacture of iron oxide pigments. They are used to produce colored pigment particles which are further processed into a finished pigment in powder, liquid, granule or blended powder form.

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Timber Treatment Chemicals. We manufacture timber treatment wood protection chemicals used primarily in residential and commercial applications to prolong the service life of wood through protection from decay and fungal or insect attack.

We manufacture our timber treatment chemicals in the U.S. and market our products primarily in North America through Viance, LLC ("Viance"), our 50%-owned joint venture with Dow Chemical formed in 2007. Our residential construction products such as ACQ, Ecolife and Copper Azole are sold for use in decking, fencing and other residential outdoor wood structures. Our industrial construction products such as Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) are sold for use in telephone poles and salt water piers and pilings.

Water Treatment Chemicals. We manufacture water treatment chemicals in Germany used to improve water purity in industrial, commercial and municipal applications. We are one of Europe's largest suppliers of polyaluminium chloride (PAC) based flocculants with approximately 140kt of production capacity. Main markets are municipal and industrial waste water treatment and the paper industry.

Sales and Marketing

Approximately 85% of our titanium dioxide sales are made through our global sales and technical services network, enabling us to work closely with our customers. Our focused sales effort and local manufacturing presence have allowed us to achieve leading market positions in a number of the countries where we manufacture our products.

We sell iron oxides primarily through our global sales force whereas our ultramarine sales are predominantly through specialty distributors. We sell the majority of our timber treatment products directly to end customers via Viance.

Our focus is on marketing products and services to higher growth and higher value applications. For example, we believe that our Pigments and Additives segment is well-positioned to benefit from growth sectors where customers' needs are complex resulting in fewer companies that have the capability to support them. We maximize reach through specialty distributors in selected markets.

Much of our research and development is focused on solutions that address significant emerging trends in the market.

Manufacturing and Operations

Our Pigments and Additives segment has 34 manufacturing facilities operating in ten countries with a total capacity of approximately 1.5 million metric tons per year.

Product Area	Annual Capacity (metric tons)			Total
	EAME	North America	APAC	
Titanium dioxide.	867,000	75,000	60,000	1,002,000
Functional additives	100,000			100,000
Color pigments	106,000	54,000	20,000	180,000
Timber treatment		140,000		140,000
Water treatment	140,000			140,000

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Production capacities of our ten titanium dioxide and functional additives manufacturing facilities are listed below. Approximately 87% of our titanium dioxide capacity is located in Western Europe.

Site	Annual Capacity (metric tons)			Process
	EAME	North America	APAC	
Greatham, U.K.	150,000			Chloride TiO ₂
Pori, Finland	130,000			Sulfate TiO ₂
Uerdingen, Germany	107,000			Sulfate TiO ₂
Duisburg, Germany	100,000			Sulfate TiO ₂
	100,000			Functional Additives
Calais, France	95,000			Sulfate
Huelva, Spain	80,000			Sulfate
Scarlino, Italy	80,000			Sulfate
Umbogintwini, South Africa	25,000			Sulfate
Lake Charles, Louisiana(1)		75,000		Chloride
Teluk Kalung, Malaysia			60,000	Sulfate
Total	867,000	75,000	60,000	

- (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. The capacity shown reflects our 50% interest in Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P.

Joint Venture

Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. is our 50%-owned joint venture with Kronos. We share production offtake and operating costs of the plant with Kronos, 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.

Viance is our 50%-owned joint venture with Dow Chemical. Viance markets our timber treatment products. Our joint venture interest in Viance was acquired as part of the Rockwood Acquisition on October 1, 2014. The joint venture sources all of its products through a contract manufacturing arrangement at our Harrisburg, North Carolina facility, and we bear a disproportionate amount of working capital risk of loss due to the supply arrangement whereby we control manufacturing on Viance's behalf. As a result, we concluded that we are the primary beneficiary and began consolidating Viance upon the Rockwood Acquisition on October 1, 2014.

Raw Materials

The primary raw materials used in our Pigments and Additives segment are titanium-bearing ores and iron oxide particles.

	Titanium Dioxide	Functional Additives	Color Pigments	Timber Treatment	Water Chemicals
Primary raw materials	Titanium bearing ore, sulfuric acid	Barium and zinc based inorganics	Iron oxide particles, scrap iron, coppers	DCOIT, copper, monoethanolamine	Aluminum oxide

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In recent years, we have purchased the majority of our ores under supply contracts from a range of ore suppliers. The majority of our titanium-bearing ores is sourced from India, Africa, Canada and Norway. Ore accounts for approximately 45% of titanium dioxide variable manufacturing costs, while utilities (electricity, gas and steam), sulfuric acid and chlorine collectively account for approximately 30% of variable manufacturing costs.

The world market for titanium-bearing ores has an increasing number of small to medium sized suppliers alongside the three largest suppliers (Rio Tinto, Kenmare and Iluka) who account for approximately 40% of global supply between them and from whom we purchase approximately 60% of our needs. As a result of the increasing number of emerging suppliers in recent years, we have broadened our supply base by purchasing ores from these suppliers. The majority of the titanium-bearing ores market is now transacted on short-term contracts, or longer-term volume-contracts with market-based pricing re-negotiated several times per annum. This form of market-based ore contracts has introduced more flexibility and responsiveness, both in terms of pricing and quantity obligations.

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.

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 and Additives segment. We sell over 60% of the co-products generated by our business.

We source our raw material for the majority of our Color Pigments business from China, the U.S., France and Italy. Key raw materials are iron powder and metal scrap that are sourced from various mid-size and smaller producers primarily on a spot contract basis.

Competition

The global markets in which our Pigments and Additives segment operates are highly competitive and vary according to product.

Competition within the standard grade titanium dioxide market is based on price, 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. 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. Moreover, the sulfate based titanium dioxide technology used by our Pigments and Additives segment is widely available. Accordingly, barriers to entry, apart from capital availability, may be low 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.

Competition within the functional additives market is primarily based on application know-how, brand recognition, product quality and, to a certain extent, price. Key competitors for barium-based additives include Solvay S.A., Gruppo Chimico Dalton S.p.A., Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and Chinese barium producers. Key competitors for zinc-based additives include Chinese lithopone producers.

Competition within the specialty titanium dioxide market and the color pigments market is based on customer service, product attributes, such as product form and quality, and price. Product quality is particularly critical in the technically demanding applications in which we focus as inconsistent product quality adversely impacts consistency in the end-product. Our primary competitors within specialty

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titanium dioxide include Huiexin, Fuj Titanium Industry, Kronos and Precheza. Our primary competitors within color pigments include Lanxess AG, Cathay Pigments Group, Interstar Materials Inc. and Shanghai Yipin Pigments Co., Ltd.

Competition within the timber treatment market is based on price, customer support services, innovative technology and product range. Our primary competitors are Lonza Group and Osmose Inc.

Competition within the water treatment market is based on proximity to customers and price. Our primary competitors are Kemira and Feralco.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we spent \$158 million, \$140 million and \$152 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 Wynyard, England and Duisburg, Germany (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 440 unexpired U.S. patents, approximately 185 patent applications (including provisionals) currently pending at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and approximately 4,380 foreign 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 and other 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 180 U.S. trademark registrations (including applications for registration currently pending at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office), and approximately 4,750 foreign trademark registrations and applications for registration. Some of these registrations and applications include filings under the Madrid system for

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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.

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, 2014, we employed approximately 16,000 people in our operations around the world. Approximately 3,000 of these employees are located in the U.S., while approximately 13,000 are located in other countries. We believe our relations with our employees are good.

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

For sales revenue and long-lived assets by geographic areas, see "Note 24. Operating Segment Information" to our consolidated financial statements.

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, product management and distribution, 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 or product distribution, 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 environmental, health and safety ("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, improve 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 reducing overall risk to us.

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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, 2014, 2013 and 2012, our capital expenditures for EHS matters totaled \$125 million, \$92 million, and \$105 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 are indicative of future amounts we may spend related to EHS and other applicable laws.

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 in the U.S. 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. Currently, there are approximately 10 former facilities or third-party sites in the U.S. for which we have been notified of potential claims against us for cleanup liabilities, including, but not limited to, sites listed under CERCLA. Based on current information and past experiences at other CERCLA sites, we do not expect these third-party claims to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

One of these sites, the North Maybe Canyon Mine site, involves a former phosphorous mine near Soda Springs, Idaho, which is believed to have been operated by several companies, including a predecessor company to us. In 2004, the U.S. Forest Service notified us that we are a CERCLA potentially responsible party ("PRP") for contamination originating from the site. In February 2010, we and Wells Cargo (another PRP) agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study of a portion of the site and are currently engaged in that process. At this time, we are unable to reasonably estimate our potential liabilities at this site.

Another of these sites, the Star Lake Canal site in Port Neches, TX, involves a discharge point for manufacturing facilities owned by us and several other local chemical manufacturers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") issued a draft Consent Decree related to cleanup at this site to us and a prior owner in September 2014. The prior owner has an indemnification obligation and has accepted defense of this matter. As of December 31, 2014, we had an accrued liability of approximately \$18 million relating to this matter and a corresponding receivable of approximately \$18 million relating to our indemnity protection.

In addition, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") in the U.S. 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 imposed under RCRA. Similar laws exist in a number of locations in which we currently operate, or previously operated, manufacturing facilities, such as Australia, India, France, Hungary and Italy.

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By letter dated March 7, 2006, our former Base Chemicals and Polymers facility in West Footscray, Australia was issued a cleanup notice by the Environmental Protection Authority Victoria ("EPA Victoria") due to concerns about soil and groundwater contamination emanating from the site. On August 23, 2010, EPA Victoria revoked a second cleanup notice and issued a revised notice that included a requirement for financial assurance for the remediation. As of December 31, 2014, we had an accrued liability of approximately \$19 million related to estimated environmental remediation costs at this site. We can provide no assurance that the authority will not seek to institute additional requirements for the site or that additional costs will not be required for the cleanup.

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 effect on our financial statements. 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 effect on our financial statements. At the current time, we are unable to estimate the total cost, exclusive of indemnification benefits, to remediate any of the known contamination sites.

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 as appropriate 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 \$60 million and \$27 million for environmental liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Of these amounts, \$7 million and \$5 million were classified as accrued liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$53 million and \$22 million were classified as other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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.

On October 1, 2014, the Company completed the Rockwood Acquisition. The properties involved in the transaction are located primarily in China, Finland, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the U.S., and include both owned and leased sites. The existence of soil and groundwater contamination from historical industrial operations is known to exist at some of these new properties. As of December 31, 2014, these newly acquired businesses had accrued \$17 million for environmental liabilities (including remediations, investigations, groundwater monitoring, and reclamation obligations associated with landfill operations). Of this amount, \$3 million was classified as accrued liabilities and \$14 million was classified as other noncurrent liabilities. In certain cases, these remediation liabilities may be payable over periods of up to 30 years. The Company is currently evaluating these new reserve amounts in relation to similar reserves recorded by the Company in the past, as well as within the

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context of the terms of the acquisition agreements. Pursuant to the agreements related to the Rockwood Acquisition, Rockwood has agreed to indemnify us for certain environmental matters.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

The European Union regulatory framework for chemicals, called "REACH," became effective in 2007 and is designed to be phased in gradually over 11 years. As a REACH-regulated company that manufactures in or imports more than one metric ton per year of a chemical substance into the European Economic Area, we were required to pre-register with the European Chemicals Agency such chemical substances and isolated intermediates to take advantage of the 11 year phase-in period. To meet our compliance obligations, a cross-business REACH team was established, through which we were able to fulfill all required pre-registrations, our first phase registrations by the November 30, 2010 deadline and our second phase registrations by the May 31, 2013 deadline. While we continue our registration efforts to meet the next registration deadline of May 31, 2018, our REACH implementation team is now strategically focused on the evaluation and authorization phases of the REACH process, directing its efforts to address "Substances of Very High Concern" and evaluating potential business implications. Where warranted, evaluation of substitute chemicals will be an important element of our ongoing manufacturing sustainability efforts. As a chemical manufacturer with global operations, we are also actively monitoring and addressing analogous regulatory regimes being considered or implemented outside of the European Union, such as in Korea and Taiwan.

Although the total long-term cost for REACH compliance is unknown at this time, we spent approximately \$5 million, \$4 million and \$8 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, to meet the initial REACH requirements. We cannot provide assurance that these recent expenditures are indicative of future amounts that we may be required to spend for REACH compliance.

GREENHOUSE GAS REGULATION

Globally, our operations are increasingly subject to regulations that seek to reduce emissions of "greenhouse gases" ("GHGs"), such as carbon dioxide and methane, which may be contributing to changes in the earth's climate. At the Durban negotiations of the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, a limited group of nations, including the European Union, agreed to a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty that provides for reductions in GHG emissions. More significantly, the European Union GHG Emissions Trading System, established pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol to reduce GHG emissions in the European Union, continues in its third phase. The European Union parliament continues with a process to formalized "backloading" the withholding of GHG allowances to prop up carbon prices. In addition, the European Union has recently announced its intentions to cut GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2040 and impose a 27% renewable energy requirement at the European Union level. In the U.S., California has commenced the first compliance period of its cap-and-trade program. In June 2013, China implemented its first pilot carbon emissions exchange in Shenzhen, China. Pilot carbon emissions schemes have also begun in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, and Tianjin. Further expansion of China's regional cap-and-trade is planned, and ultimately it is expected that these regional systems will form the backbone of a national cap-and-trade program. As these programs have not been fully implemented and have experienced significant price volatility on low early trading volumes, we are unable at this time to determine their impact on our operations.

Federal climate change legislation in the U.S. appears unlikely in the near-term. As a result, domestic efforts to curb GHG emissions will continue to be led by the EPA's GHG regulations and the efforts of states. To the extent that our domestic operations are subject to the EPA's GHG regulations, we may face increased capital and operating costs associated with new or expanded facilities. Significant expansions of our existing facilities or construction of new facilities may be subject to the Clean Air Act's (the "CAA") Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements under the EPA's GHG

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"Tailoring Rule." Some of our facilities are also subject to the EPA's Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases rule, and any further regulation may increase our operational costs.

Under a consent decree with states and environmental groups, the EPA is due to propose new source performance standards for GHG emissions from refineries. These standards could significantly increase the costs of constructing or adding capacity to refineries and may ultimately increase the costs or decrease the supply of refined products. Either of these events could have an adverse effect on our business.

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 European Union 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 GHGs 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.

PORT NECHES FLARING MATTER

As part of the EPA's national enforcement initiative on flaring operations and by letter dated October 12, 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice (the "DOJ") notified us that we were in violation of the CAA based on our response to a 2010 CAA Section 114 Information Request. The EPA has used the enforcement initiative to bring similar actions against refiners and other chemical manufacturers. Specifically, the EPA alleged violations at our Port Neches, Texas facility from 2007-2012 for flare operations not consistent with good pollution control practice and not in compliance with certain flare-related regulations. As a result of these findings, the EPA referred this matter to the DOJ. We provided a formal response to the DOJ and the EPA with a supplemental data submission on April 29, 2013. We have been engaged in discussions with the DOJ and the EPA regarding these alleged violations and conducted field trials on an alternate flare monitoring method beginning in September 2014. We are currently unable to determine the likelihood or magnitude of potential penalty or injunctive relief that may be incurred in resolving this matter.

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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

BDO butane diol
BLR base liquid resin
DEG di-ethylene glycol
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
MDA methylene dioxy amphetamine
MDI methyl diphenyl diisocyanate
MEG mono-ethylene glycol
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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

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 on overall economic conditions in the U.S., Europe 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. For example, our operations in Europe have been impacted by the uncertain European economy, which continues to adversely affect demand for some of our products. Additionally, the weakening of currencies in some emerging countries increases the risk of financial contagion in emerging markets globally.

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Uncertain economic conditions and market instability make it particularly difficult for us to forecast demand trends. 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 may not be able to accurately predict future economic conditions or the effect of such conditions on our financial condition or results of operations. We can give no assurances as to the timing, extent or duration of the current or future economic cycles impacting the chemical industry.

The markets for many of our products are cyclical and volatile, 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. For example, demand for our products depends in part on the housing and construction industries. These industries are cyclical in nature and have historically been impacted by downturns in the economy. The cyclical nature and volatility of our industry results in significant fluctuations in profits and cash flow from period to period and over the business cycle.

Planned disruptions in production at our manufacturing facilities and unplanned disruptions, such as natural disasters, may have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Manufacturing facilities in our industry are subject to planned and unplanned production shutdowns, turnarounds and outages. Any serious disruption at any of our facilities could impair our ability to use our facilities and have a material adverse impact on our revenues and increase our costs and expenses. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to increase production or qualify with our customers, each of which could negatively impact our business, results of operations and/or financial condition. Long-term production disruptions may cause our customers to seek alternative supply which could further adversely affect our profitability.

Unplanned production disruptions may occur for external reasons including natural disasters, weather, disease, supply disruptions particularly from sole-source suppliers, strikes, transportation interruption, government regulation, political unrest or terrorism, or internal reasons, such as fire, unplanned maintenance or other manufacturing problems. In addition, many of our current and potential customers are concentrated in specific geographic areas including the U.S. Gulf Coast, which is subject to hurricanes. A disaster in one of these regions could have a material 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 the effects of all such disasters or from events that might increase in frequency or intensity due to climate change. In addition, insurance may not adequately compensate us for any losses incurred as a result of natural or other disasters. In areas prone to frequent natural or other disasters, insurance may become increasingly expensive or not available at all. Furthermore, some potential climate-driven losses, particularly inundation due to sea-level rise, may pose long-term risks to our physical facilities such that operations cannot be restored in their current locations.

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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 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, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (and foreign equivalents), export controls and regulations administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control. In addition, although we maintain an anti-corruption compliance program throughout our 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 legal processes may vary from country to country, we may experience difficulty in enforcing agreements. In jurisdictions where bankruptcy laws and practices 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") have required us to place valuation allowances against our net operating losses and other deferred tax assets in a significant number of tax jurisdictions. These valuation allowances 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 specific tax jurisdictions. Changes in valuation allowances have resulted in material fluctuations in our effective tax rate. Economic conditions may dictate the continued imposition of 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.

Our efforts to grow and transform our businesses may require significant investments; if our strategies are unsuccessful, our business, results of operations and/or financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

We continuously evaluate opportunities for growth and change. These initiatives may involve making acquisitions, entering into partnerships and joint ventures, divesting assets, creating new financial structures and building new facilities any of which could require a significant investment and subject us to new kinds of risks. We have incurred indebtedness to finance these opportunities, and we may incur additional indebtedness to finance future initiatives. We could also issue additional shares of stock of the Company or our subsidiaries to finance such initiatives. If our strategies for growth and change are not successful, we could face increased financial pressure, such as increased cash flow demands, reduced liquidity and diminished access to financial markets and the equity value of our businesses could be diluted.

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The implementation of strategies for growth and change may create additional risks, including:

diversion of management time and attention away from existing operations;

requiring capital investment that could otherwise be used for the operation and growth of our existing businesses;

disruptions to important business relationships;

increased operating costs;

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

difficulties due to lack of or limited prior experience in any new markets we may enter.

Our inability to address these risks or other problems encountered in connection with our strategies for growth and change could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may have difficulties integrating acquired businesses and as a result, our business, results of operations and/or financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

We have completed a number of acquisitions and we will continue to acquire additional businesses and enter into joint ventures as part of our business strategy. For example, in October 2014, we completed the Rockwood Acquisition. Growth through acquisitions and joint ventures involves risks, including:

inability to efficiently operate new businesses or to integrate acquired businesses and products;

inability to accurately predict delays in realizing the costs and benefits of acquisitions, partnerships, or joint ventures;

unexpected losses of customers or suppliers of an acquired or existing business;

difficulties in retaining key employees of acquired businesses;

difficulties in realizing projected synergies; and

exposure to unanticipated liabilities, including unexpected environmental exposures, product liability or illegal activities conducted by an acquired company or a joint venture partner.

Our inability to address these risks, including with respect to the Rockwood Acquisition, could cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions or joint ventures and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to execute our cost reduction plans successfully, our total operating costs may be greater than expected, which may adversely affect our profitability.

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From time to time, we undertake actions to restructure our business segments to improve our earnings profile. We recently announced a significant restructuring of our Pigments and Additives segment. We have implemented a number of these programs and have realized a portion of the anticipated benefits. While we continue to search for opportunities to reduce our costs and expenses to improve operating profitability without jeopardizing the quality of our products or the effectiveness of our operations, our success in achieving targeted cost and expense reductions depends upon a number of factors. If we do not successfully execute on our cost reduction initiatives or if we experience delays in completing the implementation of these initiatives, our results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected.

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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 our 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. For example, the market for crude oil and natural gas feedstocks has experienced depressed pricing in recent months, leading to favorable prices for the raw materials that we purchase from third parties. Lower raw material prices, however, can lead to downward pressure on selling prices for certain of our products leading to reduced revenue. Any rebound in the pricing for such feedstocks could adversely affect our operating expenses.

In general, the feedstocks and other raw materials we consume are organic chemical commodity products that are readily available at market prices. We frequently enter into supply agreements with particular suppliers, but disruptions of existing supply 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 raw materials become unavailable within a 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.

We are subject to risks relating to our information technology systems, and any failure to adequately protect our critical information technology systems could materially affect our operations.

We rely on information technology systems across our operations, including for management, supply chain and financial information and various other processes and transactions. Our ability to effectively manage our business depends on the security, reliability and capacity of these systems. Information technology system failures, network disruptions or breaches of security could disrupt our operations, cause delays or cancellations of customer orders or impede the manufacture or shipment of products, processing of transactions or reporting of financial results. An attack or other problem with our systems could also result in the disclosure of proprietary information about our business or confidential information concerning our customers or employees, which could result in significant damage to our business and our reputation.

We have put in place security measures designed to protect against the misappropriation or corruption of our systems, intentional or unintentional disclosure of confidential information, or disruption of our operations. Current employees have, and former employees may have, access to a significant amount of information regarding our operations which could be disclosed to our competitors or otherwise used to harm us. Moreover, our operations in certain locations, such as China, may be particularly vulnerable to security attacks or other problems. Any breach of our security measures could result in unauthorized access to and misappropriation of our information, corruption of data or

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disruption of operations or transactions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, we could be required to expend significant additional amounts to respond to information technology issues or to protect against threatened or actual security breaches. We may not be able to implement measures that will protect against all of the significant risks to our information technology systems.

Our significant debt level, a portion of which is subject to variable interest rates, makes us vulnerable to downturns and may limit our ability to respond to market conditions or to obtain additional financing.

We have significant outstanding debt. As of December 31, 2014, our total consolidated outstanding debt was \$5,200 million (including current portion of debt); our debt to total capitalization ratio was approximately 73%; our combined outstanding variable rate borrowings were approximately \$2.9 billion; and our current portion of debt totaled \$267 million. Our debt level, and the fact that a significant percentage of our cash flow is required to make payments on our debt, could have important consequences for our business, including but not limited to the following:

we may be more vulnerable to business, industry or economic downturns, making it more difficult to respond to market conditions;

cash flow available for other purposes, including the growth of our business, may be reduced;

our ability to obtain additional financing may be constrained, particularly during periods when the capital markets are unsettled;

our competitors with lower debt levels may have a competitive advantage relative to us; and

part of our debt is subject to variable interest rates, which makes us more vulnerable to increases in interest rates (for example, a 1% increase in interest rates, without giving effect to interest rate hedges or other offsetting items, would increase our annual interest rate expense by approximately \$29 million).

Our debt level also impacts our credit ratings. Any decision by credit rating agencies to downgrade our debt ratings could restrict our ability to obtain additional financing and could result in increased interest and other costs.

Agreements governing our debt may restrict our ability to engage in certain business activities or to obtain additional financing.

The agreements governing our debt arrangements contain certain restrictive covenants. These covenants may limit or prohibit our ability to incur more debt; make certain prepayments of debt; pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions; issue stock; make investments; create liens; enter into transactions with affiliates; enter into sale and leaseback transactions; merge or consolidate; and transfer or sell assets. Some of our strategies may necessitate receiving consents or waivers under our debt arrangements, which could be withheld.

Our failure to comply with any of our debt covenants, or our failure to make payments of principal or interest on our debt, could result in a default, or trigger cross-default or acceleration provisions, under our debt agreements. An event of default could result in our debt obligations becoming immediately due and payable, cause our creditors to terminate their lending commitments, or force us or one or more of our subsidiaries into bankruptcy or liquidation. Any of the foregoing occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For more information regarding our debt covenants, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Compliance with Covenants" to our consolidated financial statements.

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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 competitive 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. Some of our competitors are owned or partially owned by foreign governments which may provide a competitive advantage to those competitors. 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. Further, it is possible that we could abandon certain products, processes, or applications due to potential infringement of third party intellectual property rights or that we could be named in future litigation for the infringement or misappropriation of a competitor's or other third party's intellectual property rights, which could include a claim for injunctive relief and damages, and, if so, such adverse results could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

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 their roles 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 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, products liability and casualty insurance policies which we believe are in accordance with customary industry practices, as well as insurance policies covering other types of risks, including pollution legal liability insurance, but we are not fully insured

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against all potential hazards and risks incident to our business. 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. For more information, see " Item 3. Legal Proceedings" below. It is possible that judgments could be rendered against us in these cases or others for which we could be uninsured or not covered by indemnity, or which may be beyond the amounts that we currently have reserved or anticipate incurring for such matters.

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

During periods of economic disruption, more of our customers than normal 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. In addition, we rely on a number of 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. During periods of economic disruption, some of these companies could be forced to reduce their output, shut down their operations or file for bankruptcy protection. If this were to occur, it could adversely affect their ability to provide us with the raw materials, energy sources or facilities that we need, which could materially disrupt our operations, including the production of certain of our products. Moreover, it could be difficult to find replacements for certain of our business partners without incurring significant delays or cost increases. All of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We are subject to many environmental, health and safety 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 safety, and the generation, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances and waste materials. Actual or alleged violations of environmental, health and safety, or EHS, laws or permit requirements could result in restrictions or prohibitions on plant operations and substantial civil or criminal sanctions, as well as, under some EHS laws, the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability.

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 regarding our products and operations, 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. For example, our

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operations are increasingly subject to regulations that seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, or GHGs, such as carbon dioxide and methane, which may be contributing to changes in the Earth's climate. Compliance with these regulations and any more stringent restrictions in the future may increase our operational costs.

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.

Our operations, financial condition and liquidity could be adversely affected by legal claims against us, including antitrust claims.

We face risks arising from various legal actions, including matters relating to antitrust, product liability, intellectual property and environmental claims. Over the past few years, antitrust claims have been made against chemical companies, and we have been named as a defendant in the antitrust suits discussed in " Item 3. Legal Proceedings Antitrust Matters" below. In this type of litigation, the plaintiffs generally seek treble damages, which may be significant. An adverse outcome in any antitrust claim could be material and significantly impact our operations, financial condition and liquidity.

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 agreements imposing confidentiality obligations upon our employees and third parties to protect our intellectual property, these confidentiality obligations 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.

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.

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

Conflicts, military actions and terrorist attacks have precipitated economic instability and turmoil in financial markets. Instability and turmoil, particularly in energy-producing nations, may result in raw material cost increases. The uncertainty and economic disruption resulting from hostilities, military action or acts of terrorism may impact any or all of our facilities and operations or those of our suppliers or customers. Accordingly, any conflict, military action or terrorist attack that impacts us or any of our suppliers or customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In addition, a number of governments have instituted regulations attempting to increase the security of chemical plants and the transportation of hazardous chemicals, which could result in higher operating costs and could have a material adverse effect on our 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 nonguarantor 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 nonguarantor subsidiaries. Any payment of dividends, distributions, loans or advances by our nonguarantor 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 nonguarantor subsidiaries. In addition, payments to us by our subsidiaries are contingent upon our subsidiaries' earnings.

Our subsidiaries are separate 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 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 or market changes with respect to MTBE may 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. 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. This business has been profitable to us over time, and future legislative or regulatory initiatives outside the U.S. restricting MTBE could materially adversely affect

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our ability to market and sell MTBE and our profitability. Expansion of our PO/MTBE operations, including our joint venture with Sinopec in China, will further expose us to these risks.

While we could use all or a portion of our precursor TBA to produce saleable products other than MTBE, this would require significant capital expenditures to modify our facilities. Moreover, the sale of other products would produce a lower level of cash flow than that historically produced from the sale of MTBE.

Our pension and postretirement benefit plan obligations are currently underfunded, and under certain circumstances we may have to significantly increase the level of cash funding to some or all of these plans, which would reduce the cash available for our business.

We have unfunded obligations under our domestic and foreign pension and postretirement benefit plans and assumed additional unfunded pension obligations as part of our acquisition of the Performance Additives and Titanium Dioxide businesses of Rockwood. The funded status of our pension plans is dependent upon many factors, including returns on invested assets, the level of certain market interest rates and the discount rate used to determine pension obligations. Unfavorable returns on the plan assets or unfavorable changes in applicable laws or regulations could materially change the timing and amount of required plan funding, which would reduce the cash available for our business. In addition, a decrease in the discount rate used to determine pension obligations could result in an increase in the valuation of pension obligations, which could affect the reported funding status of our pension plans and future contributions, as well as the periodic pension cost in subsequent fiscal years.

Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") has the authority to terminate an underfunded tax-qualified pension plan under limited circumstances. In the event our tax-qualified pension plans are terminated by the PBGC, we could be liable to the PBGC for the entire amount of the underfunding and, under certain circumstances, the liability could be senior to our notes.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK AND DEBT SECURITIES

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 were to consider 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.

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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.

We have a history of paying 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.

We have purchased, and may continue to purchase, a portion of our debt securities, which could impact the market for our debt securities and likely would negatively affect our liquidity.

Consistent with past practices, we may from time to time seek to repurchase or redeem our debt securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, partial or full calls for redemption 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 negatively affect our liquidity.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the date of this filing, 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 principal 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 and Accounting Shared Services Center
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Various	Shared Services Center
Mumbai, India	Various	Technology Center, Administrative Offices, Labs and Accounting Shared Services Center
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Various	Administrative Offices, Labs and Accounting Shared Services Center
Geismar, Louisiana(2)	Polyurethanes and Performance Products	MDI, Nitrobenzene(4), Aniline(4), Polyols and Maleic Anhydride Manufacturing Facilities, Polyurethanes Systems House
Rotterdam, The Netherlands(1)	Polyurethanes and other various	MDI Manufacturing Facility, Polyols Manufacturing Facilities, Polyurethanes Systems House and Accounting Shared Services Center
Caojing, China	Polyurethanes	MDI Finishing Facilities, Global Technology Center
Caojing, China(3)	Polyurethanes	Precursor MDI Manufacturing Facility

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Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
Jinshan, China(1)	Polyurethanes	TPU Manufacturing Facility
Deer Park, Australia	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Cartagena, Colombia	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Deggendorf, Germany	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House and Technology Center
Ternate, Italy	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House and Technology Center
Shanghai, China(1)	Polyurethanes, Performance Products and Advanced Materials	Polyurethane Systems House, Global Technology Center
Azeglio, Italy	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Pune, India(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Buenos Aires, Argentina(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Samutprakarn, Thailand(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Istanbul, Turkey	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Kuan Yin, Taiwan(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Tlalnepantla, Mexico	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Mississauga, Canada(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Obninsk, Russia	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Dammam, Saudi Arabia(4)	Polyurethanes	Polyurethane Systems House
Georgsmarienhütte, Germany	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
Houston, Texas(1)	Polyurethanes	Polyols Manufacturing Facility
Derry, New Hampshire(1)	Polyurethanes	TPU Research Facility
Ringwood, Illinois(1)	Polyurethanes	TPU Manufacturing Facility
Osnabrück, Germany	Polyurethanes	TPU Manufacturing Facility
Wilton, U.K.	Polyurethanes and other various	Aniline and Nitrobenzene Manufacturing Facilities and Accounting Shared Services Center
Port Neches, Texas	Polyurethanes and Performance Products	Olefins, EO, EG, Surfactants, Amines, PO and MTBE 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(5)	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(6)	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
Castiglione, Italy	Performance Products	Surfactant Manufacturing Facility
Ankleshwar, India(1)	Performance Products	Surfactant/Amines Manufacturing Facility
Patrica/Frosinone, Italy(7)	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	Synthesis Facility
McIntosh, Alabama	Advanced Materials	Resins and Synthesis Facility
Bad Saeckingen, Germany	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Duxford, U.K.	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Sadat City, Egypt	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility

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Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
Taboão da Serra, Brazil	Advanced Materials, Polyurethanes and Textile Effects	Formulating Facility, Polyurethane Systems House and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Panyu, China(1)(8)	Advanced Materials and Textile Effects	Formulating and Synthesis Facility, Technology Center and Accounting Shared Services Center
Nanjing, China(1)	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
East Lansing, Michigan	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Istanbul, Turkey(1)	Advanced Materials and Textile Effects	Formulating Facility
Los Angeles, California	Advanced Materials	Formulating Facility
Basel, Switzerland(1)	Advanced Materials and Textile Effects	Advanced Materials Regional Headquarters, Technology Center
Langweid am Leich, Germany(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Synthesis and Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulation Facility
Charlotte, North Carolina(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Samutsakorn (Mahachai), Thailand(1)	Textile Effects	Textiles Dyes Synthesis and Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Atotonilquillo, Mexico	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Synthesis and Formulations Facility
Baroda, India	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes Synthesis and Formulations Facility
Gandaria, Jakarta, Indonesia	Textile Effects and Polyurethanes	Textile Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility and Polyurethane Systems House
Qingdao, China	Textile Effects	Textile Dyes Synthesis and Dyes and Chemicals Formulations Facility
Frijanes, Guatemala(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Bogota, Colombia(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Hangzhou, China(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Karachi, Pakistan(1)	Textile Effects	Chemicals Formulations Facility
Wynyard, U.K.(1)	Pigments and Additives	Administrative Offices, Research Facility and Accounting Shared Services Center
Greatham, U.K.	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Birtley, U.K.	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Kidsgrove, U.K.	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Sudbury, U.K.	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Duisburg, Germany	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide, Functional Additives and Water Treatment Manufacturing Facility
Ibbenbueren, Germany	Pigments and Additives	Water Treatment Manufacturing Facility
Krefeld, Germany(1)	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Schwarzheide, Germany(1)	Pigments and Additives	Water Treatment Manufacturing Facility
Walluf, Germany(1)	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Calais, France	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Comines, France	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Huelva, Spain	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Scarlino, Italy	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Turin, Italy	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Pori, Finland	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Shenzhen, China(1)(9)	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Taicang, China(1)	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Petaling Jaya, Malaysia	Pigments and Additives	Administrative Offices and Accounting Shared Services Center
Teluk Kalung, Malaysia	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Umbogintwini, South Africa	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Augusta, Georgia	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Lake Charles, Louisiana(10)	Pigments and Additives	Titanium Dioxide Manufacturing Facility
Beltsville, Maryland(1)	Pigments and Additives	Administrative Offices and Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Los Angeles, California	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility

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Location	Business Segment	Description of Facility
East St. Louis, Illinois(1)	Pigments and Additives	Administrative Offices and Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
St. Louis, Missouri(1)	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Harrisburg, North Carolina	Pigments and Additives	Timber Treatments Manufacturing Facility
Easton, Pennsylvania(1)	Pigments and Additives	Color Pigments Manufacturing Facility
Freeport, Texas	Pigments and Additives	Timber Treatments 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 and three Chinese chemical companies.
- (4) 51%-owned consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Basic Chemicals Industries Ltd.
- (5) 50% interest in Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated manufacturing joint venture with the Zamil Group.
- (6) 50% interest in Sasol-Huntsman, our consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Sasol.
- (7) The surfactants manufacturing facility in Patrica, Italy has ceased operations effective October 28, 2014.
- (8) 95%-owned consolidated manufacturing joint venture with Guangzhou Sheng'an Package Company Limited.
- (9) 89%-owned consolidated manufacturing business with Shenzhen Nantou City Industry 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.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Antitrust Matters

We were named as a defendant in consolidated class action civil antitrust suits filed on February 9 and 12, 2010 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland alleging that we and our co-defendants and other alleged co-conspirators conspired to fix prices of titanium dioxide sold in the U.S. between at least March 1, 2002 and the present. The other defendants named in this matter were DuPont, Kronos and Cristal (formerly Millennium). On August 28, 2012, the court certified a class consisting of all U.S. customers who purchased titanium dioxide directly from the defendants (the "Direct Purchasers") since February 1, 2003. We and all other defendants settled the Direct Purchasers litigation and the court approved the settlement on December 13, 2013. We paid the settlement in an amount immaterial to our consolidated financial statements.

On November 22, 2013, we were named as a defendant in a civil antitrust suit filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota brought by a Direct Purchaser who opted out of the Direct Purchasers class litigation (the "Opt-Out Litigation"). On April 21, 2014, the court severed the claims against us from the other defendants sued and ordered our case transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. Subsequently, Kronos, another defendant, was also severed from the Minnesota case and claims against it were transferred and consolidated for trial with our case in the Southern District of Texas. Trial is scheduled for February 22, 2016. It is possible that additional claims will be filed by other Direct Purchasers who opted out of the class litigation.

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We were also named as a defendant in a class action civil antitrust suit filed on March 15, 2013 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California by purchasers of products made from titanium dioxide (the "Indirect Purchasers") making essentially the same allegations as did the Direct Purchasers. On October 14, 2014, Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Class Action Complaint narrowing the class of plaintiffs to those merchants and consumers of architectural coatings containing titanium dioxide. Plaintiffs have raised state antitrust claims under the laws of 16 states, consumer protection claims under the laws of 10 states, as well as unjust enrichment claims under the laws of 20 states. The Opt-Out Litigation and Indirect Purchasers plaintiffs seek to recover injunctive relief, treble damages or the maximum damages allowed by state law, costs of suit and attorneys' fees. We are not aware of any illegal conduct by us or any of our employees. Nevertheless, we have incurred costs relating to these claims and could incur additional costs in amounts which in the aggregate could be material to us. Because of the overall complexity of these cases, we are unable to reasonably estimate any possible loss or range of loss associated with these claims and we have made no accruals with respect to these claims.

Product Delivery Claim

We have been notified by a customer of potential claims related to our alleged delivery of a different product than the one the customer had ordered. Our customer claims that it was unaware that the different product had been delivered until after that product had been used to manufacture materials which were subsequently sold. Originally, the customer stated that it had been notified of claims by its customers of up to an aggregate of €153 million (approximately \$187 million) relating to this matter and claimed that we may be responsible for all or a portion of these potential claims. Our customer has since resolved some of these claims and the aggregate amount of the current claims is now approximately €113 million (approximately \$138 million). Based on the facts currently available, we believe that we are insured for any liability we may ultimately have in excess of \$10 million. However, no assurance can be given regarding our ultimate liability or costs. We believe our range of possible loss in this matter is between €0 and €113 million (approximately \$138 million), and we have made no accrual with respect to this matter.

Indemnification Matters

On July 3, 2012, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (the "Banks") demanded that we indemnify them for claims brought against them by certain MatlinPatterson entities that were formerly our stockholders ("MatlinPatterson") in litigation filed by MatlinPatterson on June 19, 2012 in the 9th District Court in Montgomery County, Texas (the "Texas Litigation"). The Banks assert that they are entitled to indemnification pursuant to the Agreement of Compromise and Settlement between the Banks and our Company, dated June 22, 2009, wherein the Banks and our Company settled claims that we filed relating to the failed acquisition by and merger with Hexion. MatlinPatterson claims that the Banks knowingly made materially false representations about the nature of the financing for the acquisition of our Company by Hexion and that they suffered substantial loss in value to their 19 million shares of our common stock as a result thereof. MatlinPatterson is asserting statutory fraud, common law fraud and aiding and abetting statutory fraud and are seeking actual damages, exemplary damages, costs and attorney's fees and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest. On December 21, 2012, the court dismissed the Texas Litigation, a decision which was affirmed by the Ninth Court of Appeals of Texas on May 15, 2014. A subsequent motion for rehearing by MatlinPatterson was denied by the same appellate court on June 12, 2014. A petition for discretionary review in the Texas Supreme Court was filed on July 28, 2014 and is currently pending.

On July 14, 2014, the Banks demanded that we indemnify them for additional claims brought against them by certain other former Company stockholders in litigation filed June 14, 2014 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin (the "Wisconsin Litigation"). The stockholders in the Wisconsin Litigation have made essentially the same allegations as MatlinPatterson

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made in the Texas Litigation and, additionally, have named Apollo Global Management LLC and Apollo Management Holdings, L.P. as defendants. Stockholder plaintiffs in the Wisconsin Litigation assert claims for misrepresentation and conspiracy to defraud. On December 23, 2014, the Banks filed motions to dismiss the Wisconsin Litigation on the same grounds asserted in the Texas Litigation. The court has not ruled on these motions. We denied the Banks' indemnification demand for both the Texas Litigation and the Wisconsin Litigation.

Port Neches Flaring Matter

As part of the EPA's national enforcement initiative on flaring operations and by letter dated October 12, 2012, the DOJ notified us that we were in violation of the CAA based on our response to a 2010 CAA Section 114 Information Request. The EPA has used the enforcement initiative to bring similar actions against refiners and other chemical manufacturers. Specifically, the EPA alleged violations at our Port Neches, Texas facility from 2007-2012 for flare operations not consistent with good pollution control practice and not in compliance with certain flare-related regulations. As a result of these findings, the EPA referred this matter to the DOJ. We provided a formal response to the DOJ and the EPA with a supplemental data submission on April 29, 2013. We have been engaged in discussions with the DOJ and the EPA regarding these alleged violations and conducted field trials on an alternate flare monitoring method beginning in September 2014. We are currently unable to determine the likelihood or magnitude of potential penalty or injunctive relief that may be incurred in resolving this matter.

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 effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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 77, is the Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of our Company. Prior to his appointment as Executive Chairman in February 2009, Mr. Huntsman served as Chairman of the Board of our company since its formation in 2004 and the predecessors to our company since 1970, when he founded his first plastics company. 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 Chief Executive Officer for all businesses in Europe and North America. Mr. Huntsman was awarded the American Chemical Society's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2013. 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 founding and principal benefactor of the Huntsman Cancer Institute.

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Mr. Huntsman is the father of our Chief Executive Officer, Peter R. Huntsman, our Division President, Advanced Materials, James H. Huntsman, and our director, Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

Peter R. Huntsman, age 51, 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 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. Mr. Huntsman is the son of our Executive Chairman, Jon M. Huntsman, and the brother of our Division President, Advanced Materials, James H. Huntsman, and our director, Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

J. Kimo Esplin, age 52, 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.

David M. Stryker, age 56, is Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. Mr. Stryker was appointed to this position in June 2013. Prior to joining Huntsman, Mr. Stryker served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the BASF Corporation since 2004. Previously, he was Associate General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer at Siemens Corporation and, prior to that, a partner at the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis. Mr. Stryker started his legal career as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Robert H. Bork on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

Anthony P. Hankins, age 57, 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 segment, from October 2000 to December 2001, he served as Vice President Americas for our Polyurethanes segment, and from March 1998 to September 2000, he served as Vice President Asia-Pacific for our Polyurethanes segment. 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 58, 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.

James H. Huntsman, age 44, is Division President, Advanced Materials. Mr. Huntsman was appointed to this position in July 2011. Prior to that time, Mr. Huntsman served as Vice President of Huntsman Advanced Materials, Americas Region since February 2009. From March 2006 to February 2009, Mr. Huntsman owned and managed a film production company based in Los Angeles, California. Prior to March 2006, he served as our Vice President, U.S. Base Chemicals and Polymers. Mr. Huntsman originally joined our Company in 1990 and has held numerous manufacturing and commercial roles of increasing responsibility within a number of divisions. Mr. Huntsman is the son of

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our Executive Chairman, Jon M. Huntsman, the brother of our Chief Executive Officer, Peter R. Huntsman, and the brother of our director, Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

Stewart A. Monteith, age 58, 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 Unit, 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 51, is Division President, Pigments and Additives. Prior to his appointment to this position in November 2008, Mr. Turner served as Senior Vice President, Pigments and Additives since April 2008. From 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 55, is Senior Vice President, Environmental, Health & Safety and Manufacturing Excellence. Mr. Gerrard was appointed to this position in June 2009. He also serves as our Corporate Sustainability Officer. From May 2004 to June 2009, Mr. Gerrard served as Vice President, Global Operations and Technology in our Polyurethanes segment. 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 segment. 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 57, 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 49, 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 52, 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.

Randy W. Wright, age 56, is Vice President and Controller. Prior to his appointment to this position in February 2012, Mr. Wright served as Assistant Controller and Director of Financial Reporting since July 2004. Prior to joining Huntsman in 2004, Mr. Wright held various positions with Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Riverwood International, Johns Manville and PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Wright is a Certified Public Accountant.

Kevin C. Hardman, age 51, 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

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worked for 10 years. Mr. Hardman is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a master's degree in tax accounting.

John R. Heskett, age 46, is Vice President, Planning and Treasurer. 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 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 46, is Vice President, Accounting Shared Services and Internal Controls effective February 17, 2012. Prior to his appointment to this position in February 2012, Mr. Jorgensen served as Vice President, Internal Controls and Internal Audit since 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 master's degree in accounting.

Kurt D. Ogden, age 46, is Vice President, Investor Relations and Finance. 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 56, 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.

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 9, 2015, there were approximately 194 stockholders of record and the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$23.62 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
2014		
First Quarter	\$ 25.81	\$ 20.79
Second Quarter	28.87	23.55
Third Quarter	29.32	25.64
Fourth Quarter	27.15	20.36

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Period	High	Low
2013		
First Quarter	\$ 19.51	\$ 16.16
Second Quarter	20.14	16.02
Third Quarter	21.11	16.18
Fourth Quarter	24.74	20.53

DIVIDENDS

During the quarters ended December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, we paid cash dividends of \$30 million and \$31 million, respectively, or \$0.125 per share, to common stockholders, and during each of the quarters ended June 30, 2014 and March 31, 2014, we paid cash dividends of \$30 million, or \$0.125 per share, to common stockholders for a total of \$121 million of cash dividends paid during 2014. During each quarter of 2013, we paid cash dividends of \$30 million, or \$0.125 per share, to common stockholders for a total of \$120 million of cash dividends paid during 2013. The payment of dividends is a business decision made by our Board of Directors from time to time based on our earnings, financial position and prospects, and such other considerations as our Board of Directors considers relevant. Accordingly, while management currently expects that the Company will continue to pay the quarterly cash dividend, its dividend practice may change at any time.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

See "Part III. Item 11. Executive Compensation" for information relating to our equity compensation plans.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE COMPANY

The following table provides information with respect to shares of our common stock that we repurchased and 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, 2014.

	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	4,155	\$ 21.26		
November				
December				
Total	4,155	\$ 21.26		

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 "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

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(in millions, except per share amounts)	Year ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 11,578	\$ 11,079	\$ 11,187	\$ 11,221	\$ 9,250
Gross profit	1,919	1,753	2,034	1,840	1,461
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	158	151	92	167	29
Operating income	633	510	845	606	410
Income (loss) from continuing operations	353	154	378	251	(9)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax(a)	(8)	(5)	(7)	(1)	42
Extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil(b)			2	4	(1)
Net income	345	149	373	254	32
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	323	128	363	247	27
Basic income (loss) per common share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.03	\$ (0.06)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(a)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)		0.17
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(b)			0.01	0.01	
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.11
Diluted income (loss) per common share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.01	\$ (0.06)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(a)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)		0.17
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax(b)			0.01	0.01	
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.11
Other Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 445	\$ 448	\$ 432	\$ 439	\$ 405
Capital expenditures	601	471	412	330	236
Dividends per share	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Total assets	\$ 11,002	\$ 9,188	\$ 8,884	\$ 8,657	\$ 8,714
Total debt	5,206	3,916	3,706	3,946	4,150
Total liabilities	9,051	7,059	6,988	6,881	6,864

(a)

(Loss) income 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.

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- (b) The extraordinary gain (loss) on the acquisition of a business relates to the June 30, 2006 acquisition of our Textile Effects segment.

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, personal care and hygiene, 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, maleic anhydride, epoxy-based polymer formulations, textile chemicals, dyes, titanium dioxide and color pigments. Our administrative, research and development and manufacturing operations are primarily conducted at the facilities listed in "Part I. Item 2. Properties" above, which are located in more than 30 countries. We employed approximately 16,000 associates worldwide at December 31, 2014.

We operate in five segments: Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials, Textile Effects and Pigments and Additives. Our Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments produce differentiated organic chemical products and our Pigments and Additives segment produces primarily inorganic chemical products. In a series of transactions beginning in 2006, we have sold or shut down substantially all of our former Australian styrenics operations and our North American polymers and base chemicals operations. We report the results from these businesses as discontinued operations.

Growth in our Polyurethanes and Advanced Materials 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. MDI does, however, experience some seasonality in its sales reflecting its exposure to seasonal construction-related end markets. 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.

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, maleic anhydride demand can be cyclical given its dependence on the UPR market, which is influenced by construction end markets.

Demand in our Textile Effects segment is driven primarily by consumer activity. Consumer spending for goods incorporating our Textile Effects products is impacted significantly by a wide range of economic factors, including personal incomes, housing and energy prices and other highly volatile factors. Accordingly, demand for our Textile Effects products has been volatile and appears likely to remain volatile.

Historically, demand for titanium dioxide pigments and additives has grown at rates approximately equal to 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

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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.

For further information regarding sales price and demand trends, see "Results of Operations Segment Analysis Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013" and the tables captioned "Year ended December 31, 2014 vs. 2013, Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)" and "Fourth Quarter 2014 vs. Third Quarter 2014, Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)" below.

OUTLOOK

Our differentiated businesses that include MDI urethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects have an attractive growth profile and we expect profitability to continue to improve during 2015.

We have a number of initiatives underway that will improve the competitiveness and strength of our entire Company and we are investing in growth projects that will improve our businesses over the next few years. We are taking aggressive action to deliver synergies as we integrate the businesses we purchased from Rockwood.

Our earnings are subject to fluctuations due to exchange rate movements. Our revenues and expenses are denominated in various currencies, including the primary European currencies which have recently been volatile, while our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Generally, a decline in the value of the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar, will reduce the reported profitability of our Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Pigments and Additives segments. A decline in the value of the Pound Sterling relative to the U.S. dollar will increase the reported profitability of our Pigments and Additives segment and an increase in the value of the Swiss Franc relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the reported profitability of our Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments. We are also exposed to other foreign currencies including the Chinese Renminbi, the Indian Rupiah, the Brazilian Real and the Thai Baht. In general, a decline in the value of these currencies as compared to the U.S. dollar will reduce our reported profitability.

Notwithstanding near term headwinds and shocks to the business landscape, such as meaningful movements in foreign currency rates and lower priced oil, we believe we are well positioned to deliver increased earnings, an improvement in free cash flow and increased stockholder value over the next several years. The following is a summary of the key trends expected in our business segments:

Polyurethanes:

Strong MDI demand in the U.S. and Asia, modest demand in Europe

Improving MDI margins

Lower benzene raw material costs

Lower PO/MTBE margins

PO/MTBE maintenance outage in the first quarter 2015, approximate \$60 million EBITDA impact and \$90 million maintenance cost

Performance Products:

Benefits of European surfactants restructuring expected in 2015

Improving downstream product margins

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Singapore polyetheramine facility expansion in mid-2016

Lower oil prices reduces U.S. Gulf Coast manufacturing advantage

Advanced Materials:

Strong aerospace market

Textile Effects:

Selective growth above underlying market demand

Progressive environmental regulations impacting raw materials costs

Pigments and Additives:

Approximately \$130 million of synergies from integration of former Rockwood businesses

Approximately \$35 million of cost savings from planned titanium dioxide capacity rationalization in Calais, France

Improving sales prices

We expect to spend approximately \$625 million in 2015 on capital expenditures, net of reimbursements, for growth initiatives, maintenance and restructuring.

We expect our full year 2015 adjusted effective income tax rate to be in the low 30%. We believe our long-term effective income tax rate will be approximately 30%.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For each of our Company and Huntsman International, the following tables set forth our consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts).

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Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,			Percent Change	
	2014	2013	2012	2014 vs. 2013	2013 vs. 2012
Revenues	\$ 11,578	\$ 11,079	\$ 11,187	5%	(1)%
Cost of goods sold	9,659	9,326	9,153	4%	2%
Gross profit	1,919	1,753	2,034	9%	(14)%
Operating expenses	1,128	1,092	1,097	3%	
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	158	151	92	5%	64%
Operating income	633	510	845	24%	(40)%
Interest expense	(205)	(190)	(226)	8%	(16)%
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	6	8	7	(25)%	14%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(28)	(51)	(80)	(45)%	(36)%
Other (loss) income	(2)	2	1	NM	100%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	404	279	547	45%	(49)%
Income tax expense	(51)	(125)	(169)	(59)%	(26)%
Income from continuing operations	353	154	378	129%	(59)%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(8)	(5)	(7)	60%	(29)%
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil			2		NM
Net income	345	149	373	132%	(60)%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(21)	(10)	5%	110%
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	323	128	363	152%	(65)%
Interest expense	205	190	226	8%	(16)%
Income tax expense from continuing operations	51	125	169	(59)%	(26)%
Income tax benefit from discontinued operations	(2)	(2)	(3)		(33)%
Depreciation and amortization	445	448	432	(1)%	4%
EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,022	\$ 889	\$ 1,187	15%	(25)%
Reconciliation of EBITDA to adjusted EBITDA:					
EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,022	\$ 889	\$ 1,187		
Acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments	67	21	5		
Loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries			4		
EBITDA from discontinued operations	10	5	5		
Gain on disposition of businesses/assets	(3)		(3)		
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	28	51	80		
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business			(2)		
Certain legal settlements and related expenses	3	9	11		
Amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses	51	74	43		
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3):					
Polyurethanes	19	2	38		
Performance Products	28	18	1		
Advanced Materials	11	34	38		

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Textile Effects	28	87	26		
Pigments and Additives	60	4	4		
Corporate and other	16	19	2		
Total restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3)	162	164	109		
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,439		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 760	\$ 708	\$ 774	7%	(9)%
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,606)	(566)	(471)	184%	20%
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,197	(6)	(473)	NM	(99)%
Capital expenditures	(601)	(471)	(412)	28%	14%
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Table of Contents**Huntsman International**

	Year ended December 31,			Percent Change	
	2014	2013	2012	2014 vs. 2013	2013 vs. 2012
Revenues	\$ 11,578	\$ 11,079	\$ 11,187	5%	(1)%
Cost of goods sold	9,651	9,309	9,146	4%	2%
Gross profit	1,927	1,770	2,041	9%	(13)%
Operating expenses	1,123	1,086	1,080	3%	1%
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	158	151	92	5%	64%
Operating income	646	533	869	21%	(39)%
Interest expense	(214)	(203)	(238)	5%	(15)%
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	6	8	7	(25)%	14%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(28)	(51)	(80)	(45)%	(36)%
Other (loss) income	(1)	2	1	NM	100%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	409	289	559	42%	(48)%
Income tax expense	(43)	(137)	(179)	(69)%	(23)%
Income from continuing operations	366	152	380	141%	(60)%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(9)	(5)	(7)	80%	(29)%
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil			2		NM
Net income	357	147	375	143%	(61)%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(21)	(10)	5%	110%
Net income attributable to Huntsman International LLC	335	126	365	166%	(65)%
Interest expense	214	203	238	5%	(15)%
Income tax expense from continuing operations	43	137	179	(69)%	(23)%
Income tax benefit from discontinued operations	(2)	(2)	(3)		(33)%
Depreciation and amortization	430	424	408	1%	4%
EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,020	\$ 888	\$ 1,187	15%	(25)%

Reconciliation of EBITDA to adjusted EBITDA:

EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,020	\$ 888	\$ 1,187		
Acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments	67	21	5		
Loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries			4		
EBITDA from discontinued operations	10	5	5		
Gain on disposition of businesses/assets	(3)		(3)		
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	28	51	80		
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business			(2)		
Certain legal settlements and related expenses	3	9	11		
Amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses	59	80	48		
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3):					
Polyurethanes	19	2	38		
Performance Products	28	18	1		
Advanced Materials	11	34	38		
Textile Effects	28	87	26		
Pigments and Additives	60	4	4		

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Corporate and other	16	19	2
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Total restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3)	162	164	109
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Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,444
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Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 754	\$ 734	\$ 860	3%	(15)%
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,607)	(614)	(578)	162%	6%
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,059	188	(306)	463%	NM
Capital expenditures	(601)	(471)	(412)	28%	14%

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Table of Contents**Huntsman Corporation****Reconciliation of net income to adjusted net income:**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 323	\$ 128	\$ 363
Acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments net of tax of \$(10), \$(5) and \$(1) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	57	16	4
Impact of certain foreign tax credit elections	(94)		
Loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries, net of tax of nil for 2014, 2013 and 2012 each			4
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax of \$(2), \$(2) and \$(3) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	8	5	7
Discount amortization on settlement financing, net of tax of nil, \$(3) and \$(11) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively		6	20
Gain on disposition of businesses/assets, net of tax of \$1, nil and nil in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(2)		(3)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of tax of \$(10), \$(19) and \$(29) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	18	32	51
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil for 2014, 2013 and 2012 each			(2)
Certain legal settlements and related expenses, net of tax of nil, \$(2) and \$(4) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	3	7	7
Amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses, net of tax of \$(10), \$(20) and \$(8) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	41	54	35
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3), net of tax of \$(38), \$(22) and \$(18) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	124	142	91
Adjusted net income(2)	\$ 478	\$ 390	\$ 577
Weighted average shares-basic	242.1	239.7	237.6
Weighted average shares-diluted	246.0	242.4	240.6
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.53
Diluted	1.31	0.53	1.51
Other non-GAAP measures:			
Adjusted income per share(2):			
Basic	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.63	\$ 2.43
Diluted	1.94	1.61	2.40
Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements(4)	(564)	(467)	(408)

Table of Contents**Huntsman International****Reconciliation of net income to adjusted net income:**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income attributable to Huntsman International	\$ 335	\$ 126	\$ 365
Acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments net of tax of \$(10), \$(5) and \$(1) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	57	16	4
Impact of certain foreign tax credit elections	(105)		
Loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries, net of tax of nil for 2014, 2013 and 2012 each			4
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax of \$(2), \$(2) and \$(3) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	8	5	7
Discount amortization on settlement financing, net of tax of nil, \$(3) and \$(11) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively		6	20
Gain on disposition of businesses/assets, net of tax of \$1, nil and nil in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(2)		(3)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of tax of \$(10), \$(19) and \$(29) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	18	32	51
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil for 2014, 2013 and 2012 each			(2)
Certain legal settlements and related expenses, net of tax of nil, \$(2) and \$(4) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	3	7	7
Amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses, net of tax of \$(11), \$(21) and \$(9) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	48	59	39
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs(3), net of tax of \$(38), \$(22) and \$(18) in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	124	142	91
Adjusted net income(2)	\$ 486	\$ 393	\$ 583
Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements(4)	(564)	(467)	(408)

NM Not meaningful

- (1) EBITDA is defined as net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Because EBITDA excludes these items, 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. Adjusted EBITDA is computed by eliminating the following from EBITDA: (a) acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments; (b) loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries; (c) EBITDA from discontinued operations; (d) gain on disposition of businesses/assets; (e) loss on early extinguishment of debt; (f) extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business; (g) certain legal settlements and related expenses; (h) amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses; and (i) restructuring, impairment, plant closing and transition costs. We believe that net income 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.

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We believe that EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA supplement an investor's understanding of our financial performance. However, these measures should not be considered in isolation or viewed as substitutes for net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, or other measures of performance determined in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA as used herein are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies due to potential inconsistencies in the methods of calculation. Our management believes these measures are useful to compare general operating performance from period to period and to make certain related management decisions. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are also used by securities analysts, lenders and others in their evaluation of different companies because they exclude certain items that can vary 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 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 and adjusted EBITDA in the evaluation of our Company as compared to net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, which reflects overall financial performance. For example, we have borrowed money in order to finance our operations and interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. Our management compensates for the limitations of using EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA by using these measures to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business rather than GAAP results alone.

In addition to the limitations 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 because certain excluded items can vary significantly depending on specific underlying transactions or events, and the variability of such items may not relate specifically to ongoing operating results or trends and certain excluded items, while potentially recurring in future periods, may not be indicative of future results. For example, while EBITDA from discontinued operations is a recurring item, it is not indicative of ongoing operating results and trends or future results.

(2)

Adjusted net income is computed by eliminating the after-tax amounts related to the following from net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate: (a) acquisition and integration expenses and purchase accounting adjustments; (b) impact of certain foreign tax credit elections; (c) loss on initial consolidation of subsidiaries; (d) loss from discontinued operations; (e) discount amortization on settlement financing; (f) gain on disposition of businesses/assets; (g) loss on early extinguishment of debt; (h) extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business; (i) certain legal settlements and related expenses; (j) amortization of pension and postretirement actuarial losses; and (k) restructuring, impairment and plant closing and

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transition costs. The income tax impacts, if any, of each adjusting item represent a ratable allocation of the total difference between the unadjusted tax expense and the total adjusted tax expense, computed without consideration of any adjusting items using a with and without approach. We do not adjust for changes in tax valuation allowances because we do not believe it provides more meaningful information than is provided under GAAP. Basic adjusted income per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing adjusted net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted adjusted income per share reflects all potential dilutive common shares outstanding during the period and is computed by dividing adjusted net income 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 and adjusted income per share amounts are presented solely as supplemental disclosures to net income applicable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, and income per share because we believe that these measures are indicative of our operating performance. These measures are also used by securities analysts, lenders and others in their evaluation of different companies because they exclude certain items that can vary widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. Nevertheless, our management recognizes that there are material limitations associated with the use of adjusted net income and adjusted income per share in the evaluation of our Company as compared to net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation or Huntsman International, as appropriate, which reflects overall financial performance. For example, adjusted net income and adjusted income 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 because 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. For example, while loss (gain) from discontinued operations is a recurring item, it is not indicative of ongoing operating results and trends or future results.

- (3) Includes cost associated with the transition of our Textile Effects segment's production from Basel, Switzerland to a tolling facility. These costs were included in cost of sales on our consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, includes costs associated with a reorganization of our global information technology organization.
- (4) Capital expenditures, net of reimbursements, represent cash paid for capital expenditures less payments received as reimbursements from customers and joint venture partners. During 2014, 2013 and 2012, capital expenditures of \$601 million, \$471 million and \$412 million, respectively, were reimbursed in part by \$37 million, \$4 million and \$4 million, respectively.

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Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2013

For the year ended December 31, 2014, net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation was \$323 million on revenues of \$11,578 million, compared with net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation of \$128 million on revenues of \$11,079 million for 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2014, net income attributable to Huntsman International was \$335 million on revenues of \$11,578 million, compared with net income attributable to Huntsman International of \$126 million on revenues of \$11,079 million for 2013. The increase of \$195 million in net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and the increase of \$209 million in net income attributable to Huntsman International was the result of the following items:

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$499 million, or 5%, as compared with 2013. The increase was due principally to higher average selling prices in our Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments and higher sales volumes in our Polyurethanes and Pigments and Additives segments. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Our gross profit and the gross profit of Huntsman International for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$166 million and \$157 million, respectively, or 9% each, as compared with 2013. The increase resulted from higher gross margins in all our segments, except for our Pigments and Additives segment. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$36 million and \$37 million, respectively, or 3% each, as compared with 2013, primarily related to higher acquisition and integration costs and higher foreign currency losses.

Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased to \$158 million from \$151 million in 2013. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our interest expense and the interest expense of Huntsman International for 2014 increased by \$15 million and \$11 million, respectively, or 8% and 5%, respectively, as compared with 2013. The increase was due primarily to additional borrowings in 2014 that were used to fund the Rockwood Acquisition.

Loss on early extinguishment of debt for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to \$28 million from \$51 million in 2013. The loss in 2014 resulted from the redemption of our 2020 Senior Subordinated Notes. The loss in 2013 resulted primarily from the repurchase of the remainder of our 5.50% senior notes due 2016 ("2016 Senior Notes"). For more information, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our income tax expense decreased and the income tax expense of Huntsman International decreased by \$74 million and \$94 million, respectively, as compared with 2013, primarily due to the benefit of utilizing U.S. foreign tax credits, which had been subject to a valuation allowance. Excluding the impact of the U.S. foreign tax credits, our income tax expense increased and the income tax expense of Huntsman International increased by \$40 million and \$41 million, respectively, as compared with 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2014, excluding the impact of the benefit of our U.S. foreign tax credits, our effective tax rate was 39%, which is lower than our effective tax rate of 45% for 2013, primarily due to various valuation allowance releases in 2014 and because our Textile Effects segment's restructuring charges in 2013 received nominal tax benefit. Our tax expense is significantly affected by the mix of income and losses in the tax jurisdictions in which we operate, as impacted by the presence of valuation allowances in certain tax jurisdictions. For further information concerning taxes, see "Note 17. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Segment Analysis****Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013**

	Year ended December 31,		Percent Change Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2014	2013	
Revenues			
Polyurethanes	\$ 5,032	\$ 4,964	1%
Performance Products	3,072	3,019	2%
Advanced Materials	1,248	1,267	(1)%
Textile Effects	896	811	10%
Pigments and Additives	1,549	1,269	22%
Eliminations	(219)	(251)	13%
Total	\$ 11,578	\$ 11,079	5%

Huntsman Corporation**Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 669	\$ 696	(4)%
Performance Products	440	372	18%
Advanced Materials	182	86	112%
Textile Effects	28	(78)	NM
Pigments and Additives	(59)	79	NM
Corporate and other	(228)	(261)	13%
Subtotal	1,032	894	15%
Discontinued Operations	(10)	(5)	100%
Total	\$ 1,022	\$ 889	15%

Huntsman International**Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 669	\$ 696	(4)%
Performance Products	440	372	18%
Advanced Materials	182	86	112%
Textile Effects	28	(78)	NM
Pigments and Additives	(59)	79	NM
Corporate and other	(230)	(262)	12%
Subtotal	1,030	893	15%
Discontinued Operations	(10)	(5)	100%
Total	\$ 1,020	\$ 888	15%

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Year ended December 31, 2014 vs 2013				
Average Selling Price(1)				
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	Mix & Other	Sales Volumes(2)
Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)				
Polyurethanes	(2)%		1%	2%
Performance Products	4%		(1)%	(1)%
Advanced Materials	5%		4%	(10)%
Textile Effects	15%	(1)%		(4)%
Pigments and Additives	(6)%	2%	26%(3)	
Total Company	2%		3%	

Fourth Quarter 2014 vs. Third Quarter 2014				
Average Selling Price(1)				
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	Mix & Other	Sales Volumes(2)
Period-Over-Period Increase (Decrease)				
Polyurethanes	(3)%	(2)%	(7)%	3%
Performance Products		(2)%	(2)%	(3)%
Advanced Materials		(3)%	1%	(3)%
Textile Effects	(2)%	(2)%	(1)%	(3)%
Pigments and Additives	4%	(8)%	103%(3)	(19)%
Total Company	(5)%	(2)%	10%	(1)%

(1) Excludes revenues from tolling arrangements, byproducts and raw materials.

(2) Excludes sales volumes of byproducts and raw materials.

(3) Includes the effects of the Rockwood Acquisition.

Polyurethanes

The increase in revenues in our Polyurethanes segment for 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to higher sales volumes and improved sales mix, partially offset by lower average selling prices. MDI sales volumes increased due to improved demand in the Americas and Asian regions and across most major markets. PO/MTBE sales volumes decreased primarily as a result of two manufacturing disruptions at our Port Neches, Texas facility in the second and third quarters of 2014. PO/MTBE average selling prices decreased primarily due to less favorable market conditions. MDI average selling prices increased in the Americas and European regions, partially offset by lower component pricing in China. The decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to lower PO/MTBE earnings, partially offset by higher MDI sales margins. During 2014 and 2013, our Polyurethanes segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$19 million and \$2 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Performance Products

The increase in revenues in our Performance Products segment for 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to higher average selling prices, partially offset by lower sales volumes and unfavorable

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changes in sales mix. Average selling prices increased in response to higher raw material costs and continued strong market conditions for amines, maleic anhydride and specialty surfactants. Sales volumes decreased primarily due to a decline in sales volumes of surfactants, which resulted from the restructuring of our European surfactants business, partially offset by an increased demand for amines and maleic anhydride. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to the impact of our scheduled maintenance in the first quarter of 2013, estimated at \$55 million, and increased margins in amines and maleic anhydride, partially offset by higher restructuring charges. During 2014 and 2013, our Performance Products segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$28 million and \$18 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Advanced Materials

The decrease in revenues in our Advanced Materials segment for 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher average selling prices and improved sales mix. Sales volumes decreased primarily in our coatings and construction market due to our restructuring efforts, partially offset by higher demand in the wind market in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions. During the fourth quarter of 2013, we closed two of our base resins production units as we focus on higher value markets, such as aerospace and transportation and industrial. During 2014, we also experienced an unplanned production outage due to a raw materials supply disruption in the Americas region. Average selling prices increased in all regions and across most markets primarily due to certain price increase initiatives and a focus on higher value markets. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher margins, improved sales mix, lower restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs and lower selling, general and administrative costs as a result of recent restructuring efforts. During 2014 and 2013, our Advanced Materials segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$11 million and \$34 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 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to higher average selling prices, partially offset by lower sales volumes. Average selling prices increased primarily in response to higher raw material costs. Sales volumes decreased primarily due to the de-selection of lower value business. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher margins, lower manufacturing costs and lower restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs, partially offset by higher selling, general and administrative costs. During 2014 and 2013, our Textile Effects segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs of \$28 million and \$87 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Pigments and Additives

The increase in revenues in our Pigments and Additives segment for 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to the impact of the Rockwood Acquisition. Other than the impact of the Rockwood Acquisition, sales volumes remained flat as a result of higher end-use demand in the European and North American regions, offset by lower demand in the Africa, Latin America and Middle East regions. Average selling prices decreased primarily as a result of high industry inventory levels, partially offset by the strength of the euro against the U.S. dollar. The decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to lower margins, higher acquisition expenses and integration costs and higher restructuring costs, partially offset by lower selling, general and administrative costs. During 2014 and

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2013, our Pigments and Additives segment recorded acquisition expenses and integration costs of \$43 million and \$8 million, respectively. During 2014 and 2013, our Pigments and Additives segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$60 million and \$4 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

Corporate and other includes unallocated corporate overhead, unallocated foreign exchange gains and losses, last-in first-out ("LIFO") inventory valuation reserve adjustments, loss on early extinguishment of debt, unallocated restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs, nonoperating income and expense, benzene sales and gains and losses on the disposition of corporate assets. For 2014, EBITDA from Corporate and other for Huntsman Corporation increased by \$33 million to a loss of \$228 million from a loss of \$261 million for 2013. For 2014, EBITDA from Corporate and other for Huntsman International increased by \$32 million to a loss of \$230 million from a loss of \$262 million for 2013. The increase in EBITDA from Corporate and other resulted primarily from a decrease in loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$23 million (\$28 million loss in 2014 compared to \$51 million loss in 2013). For more information regarding the loss on early extinguishment of debt, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements. The increase in EBITDA also resulted from a \$7 million decrease in loss from benzene sales (nil in 2014 compared to \$7 million loss in 2013), a \$6 million decrease in restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (\$13 million of expense in 2014 compared to \$19 million of expense in 2013) and a decrease in legal settlements of \$5 million (nil in 2014 compared to \$5 million of expense in 2013). For more information concerning restructuring activities see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements. The increase in EBITDA was partially offset by an increase in unallocated foreign exchange losses of \$5 million (\$5 million loss in 2014 compared to nil in 2013) and an increase in global information technology transition costs of \$3 million (\$3 million of expense in 2014 compared to nil in 2013).

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 EBITDA of these former businesses are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented. The loss from discontinued operations represents the operating results, legal costs, restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs and gain (loss) on disposal with respect to our former businesses.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2012

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation was \$128 million on revenues of \$11,079 million, compared with net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation of \$363 million on revenues of \$11,187 million for 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the net income attributable to Huntsman International was \$126 million on revenues of \$11,079 million, compared with net income attributable to Huntsman International of \$365 million on revenues of \$11,187 million for 2012. The decrease of \$235 million in net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and the decrease of \$239 million in net income attributable to Huntsman International was the result of the following items:

Revenues for 2013 decreased by \$108 million, or 1%, as compared with 2012. The decrease was due principally to lower average selling prices in our Pigments and Additives segment and lower sales volumes in our Performance Products and Advanced Materials segments. See " Segment Analysis" below.

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Our gross profit and the gross profit of Huntsman International for 2013 decreased by \$281 million and \$271 million, respectively, or 14% and 13%, respectively, as compared with 2012. The decrease resulted from lower gross margins in our Polyurethanes and Pigments and Additives segments. See " Segment Analysis" below.

Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs for 2013 increased to \$151 million from \$92 million in 2012. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our interest expense and the interest expense of Huntsman International for 2013 decreased by \$36 million and \$35 million, respectively, or 16% and 15%, respectively, as compared with 2012. The decrease was due primarily to the reduction in noncash interest expense resulting from the repayment of our 2016 Senior Notes in 2012 and 2013.

Loss on early extinguishment of debt for 2013 decreased to \$51 million from \$80 million in 2012. In 2012, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$80 million primarily from the repurchase of a portion of our 2016 Senior Notes. In 2013, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$34 million primarily from the repurchase of the remainder of our 2016 Senior Notes and \$17 million primarily related to the repayment of our term loan C Facility ("Term Loan C"). For more information, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

Our income tax expense decreased by \$44 million to an expense of \$125 million for 2013 as compared with an expense of \$169 million for 2012. Huntsman International's income tax expense decreased by \$42 million to an expense of \$137 million for 2013 as compared with an expense of \$179 million for 2012. 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 2013 effective tax rate is significantly impacted by losses in tax jurisdictions where we have a full valuation allowance. For more information, see "Note 17. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Segment Analysis****Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012**

	Year ended December 31,		Percent Change Favorable (Unfavorable)
	2013	2012	
Revenues			
Polyurethanes	\$ 4,964	\$ 4,894	1%
Performance Products	3,019	3,065	(2)%
Advanced Materials	1,267	1,325	(4)%
Textile Effects	811	752	8%
Pigments and Additives	1,269	1,436	(12)%
Eliminations	(251)	(285)	12%
Total	\$ 11,079	\$ 11,187	(1)%

Huntsman Corporation**Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 696	\$ 726	(4)%
Performance Products	372	360	3%
Advanced Materials	86	54	59%
Textile Effects	(78)	(49)	(59)%
Pigments and Additives	79	352	(78)%
Corporate and other	(261)	(251)	(4)%
Subtotal	894	1,192	(25)%
Discontinued Operations	(5)	(5)	
Total	\$ 889	\$ 1,187	(25)%

Huntsman International**Segment EBITDA**

Polyurethanes	\$ 696	\$ 726	(4)%
Performance Products	372	360	3%
Advanced Materials	86	54	59%
Textile Effects	(78)	(49)	(59)%
Pigments and Additives	79	352	(78)%
Corporate and other	(262)	(251)	(4)%
Subtotal	893	1,192	(25)%
Discontinued Operations	(5)	(5)	
Total	\$ 888	\$ 1,187	(25)%

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Year ended December 31, 2013 vs. 2012				
Average Selling Price(1)				
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency Translation Impact	Mix & Other	Sales Volumes(2)
Period-Over-Period (Decrease) Increase				
Polyurethanes	(1)%	1%		1%
Performance Products	2%		(2)%	(2)%
Advanced Materials	4%	(1)%	3%	(10)%
Textile Effects	3%	(1)%		6%
Pigments and Additives	(23)%	1%		10%
Total Company	(2)%			1%

(1) Excludes revenues from tolling arrangements, byproducts and raw materials.

(2) Excludes sales volumes of byproducts and raw materials.

NM Not Meaningful

Polyurethanes

The increase in revenues in our Polyurethanes segment for 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to higher sales volumes. MDI sales volumes increased in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions, partially offset by lower volumes in the European region. European sales volumes were lower primarily as a result of a force majeure event that caused an extended outage at our Rotterdam, The Netherlands' MDI facility in the second quarter of 2013. PO/MTBE sales volumes decreased due to weaker market demand. MDI average selling prices increased in all regions primarily in response to higher raw material costs, offset by a decrease in PO/MTBE average selling prices primarily due to less favorable market conditions. The 2013 decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to lower PO/MTBE earnings (in 2012, first and third quarter EBITDA benefited from industry supply outages) and lower MDI margins in the European region as a result of the Rotterdam MDI facility outage during the second quarter of 2013, partially offset by increased MDI margins in the Americas and Asia Pacific regions. During 2013 and 2012, our Polyurethanes segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$2 million and \$38 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Performance Products

The decrease in revenues in our Performance Products segment for 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to lower sales volumes. The decrease in sales volumes resulted from the impact of the scheduled maintenance on our olefins and ethylene oxide facilities in Port Neches, Texas in the first quarter of 2013, which more than offset increases in amines and maleic anhydride sales volumes. Excluding the impact of this scheduled maintenance, sales volumes would have increased by approximately 4%. Average selling prices increased in amines and maleic anhydride offset by the mix effect of a higher level of toll business in 2013. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to improved sales volumes and margins in maleic anhydride and amines, partially offset by the impact of our scheduled maintenance, estimated at \$55 million, and higher restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs. During 2013 and 2012, our Performance Products segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$18 million and \$1 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

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Advanced Materials

The decrease in revenues in our Advanced Materials segment for 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher average selling prices. Sales volumes decreased in our base resins business in all regions due to reduced available output which resulted from the permanent closure of some production lines and over supply. In our specialty component business, sales volumes decreased in all regions in the coatings and construction and wind markets, offset in part by higher sales volumes in the aerospace markets in the Americas and European regions. Sales volumes also decreased in our formulations business in the Americas and European regions, primarily in the wind and electrical and electronics markets, offset in part by higher sales volumes in the Asia Pacific region marine market and in the Africa Middle East region electrical and electronics market. Average selling prices increased in the European region, primarily in response to higher raw material costs and increased focus on higher value component and formulations sales, partially offset by decreases in average selling prices in our Asia Pacific formulations business and in our Americas base resins business due to increased competition. The increase in segment EBITDA was primarily due to lower restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs and lower selling, general and administrative costs as a result of recent restructuring efforts, partially offset by lower sales volumes and lower margins. During 2013 and 2012, our Advanced Materials segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$34 million and \$38 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 2013 compared to 2012 was due to higher sales volumes and higher average selling prices. Sales volumes increased primarily due to increased market share in key countries. Average selling prices increased primarily in response to higher raw material costs, offset in part by the strength of the U.S. dollar against major international currencies. The decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to higher restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs and higher raw material costs, partially offset by lower manufacturing and selling, general and administrative costs as a result of our restructuring efforts and higher sales volumes. During 2013 and 2012, our Textile Effects segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing and transition costs of \$87 million and \$26 million, respectively. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Pigments and Additives

The decrease in revenues in our Pigments and Additives segment for 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to lower average selling prices, partially offset by higher sales volumes. Average selling prices decreased in all regions of the world primarily as a result of high industry inventory levels. Sales volumes increased in all regions primarily due to higher end-use demand. The decrease in segment EBITDA was primarily due to lower margins, partially offset by lower manufacturing and selling, general and administrative costs as a result of our restructuring efforts. During 2013 and 2012, our Pigments and Additives segment recorded restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs of \$4 million each. For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

Corporate and other

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, nonoperating income and expense,

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benzene sales and gains and losses on the disposition of corporate assets. For 2013, EBITDA from Corporate and other for Huntsman Corporation decreased by \$10 million to a loss of \$261 million from a loss of \$251 million for 2012. For 2013, EBITDA from Corporate and other for Huntsman International decreased by \$11 million to a loss of \$262 million from a loss of \$251 million for 2012. The decrease in EBITDA from Corporate and other resulted primarily from a \$17 million decrease in income from benzene sales (\$7 million of loss in 2013 compared to \$10 million of income in 2012), a \$13 million decrease in LIFO inventory valuation income (\$1 million of income in 2013 compared to \$14 million of income in 2012) and a \$17 million increase in restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs (\$19 million of expense in 2013 compared to \$2 million of expense in 2012). For more information concerning restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements. The decrease in EBITDA was partially offset by a decrease in incentive compensation of \$6 million and a decrease in loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$29 million (\$51 million of loss in 2013 compared to \$80 million of loss in 2012). For more information regarding the loss on early extinguishment of debt, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt" 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 EBITDA of these former businesses are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented. The loss from discontinued operations represents the operating results, legal costs, restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs and gain (loss) on disposal with respect to our former 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, 2014 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2014 and 2013 was \$760 million and \$708 million, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities during 2014 compared with 2013 was primarily attributable to an increase in net income as described in "Results of Operations" above, offset in part by a \$61 million unfavorable variance in operating assets and liabilities for 2014 as compared with 2013.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2014 and 2013 was \$1,606 million and \$566 million, respectively. During 2014 and 2013, we paid \$601 million and \$471 million, respectively, for capital expenditures. During 2014, we paid \$1.04 billion for Rockwood's Performance Additives and Titanium Dioxide businesses and during 2013 we paid \$66 million for the acquisition of businesses. During 2014 and 2013, we made investments in Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. of \$37 million and \$60 million, respectively, and in Nanjing Jinling Huntsman New Materials Co., Ltd of \$62 and \$37 million, respectively, and we received dividends from Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. of \$48 million and \$71 million, respectively.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities for 2014 and 2013 was \$1,197 million and \$(6) million, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by financing activities was due to higher net borrowings during 2014, primarily used to fund the Rockwood Acquisition, as compared to 2013.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows for Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2013 and 2012 was \$708 million and \$774 million, respectively. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities during year ended December 31, 2013 compared with the same period in 2012 was primarily attributable to a decrease in operating income as described in " Results of Operations" above, offset in part by a \$123 million favorable variance in operating assets and liabilities for 2013 as compared with 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2013 and 2012 was \$566 million and \$471 million, respectively. During 2013 and 2012, we paid \$471 million and \$412 million, respectively, for capital expenditures. During 2013 and 2012, we made investments in Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. of \$60 million and \$100 million, respectively, and in our Nanjing Jinling joint venture of \$37 million and \$24 million, respectively, and received dividends from our unconsolidated joint ventures, Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. and BASF Huntsman Shanghai Isocyanate Investment B.V., of \$71 million and \$82 million, respectively. During 2013 and 2012, we paid \$66 million and \$18 million, respectively, for the acquisitions of businesses.

Net cash used in financing activities for 2013 and 2012 was \$6 million and \$473 million, respectively. The decrease in net cash used in financing activities was primarily due to lower net repayments of debt during 2013 as compared to 2012, offset in part by an increase in dividends paid to common stockholders.

Changes in Financial Condition

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

	December 31, 2014	Less: Acquisition(1)	Subtotal	December 31, 2013	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 860	\$ (78)	\$ 782	\$ 520	\$ 262	50%
Restricted cash	10		10	9	1	11%
Accounts and notes receivable, net	1,707	(245)	1,462	1,575	(113)	(7)%
Inventories	2,025	(400)	1,625	1,741	(116)	(7)%
Prepaid expenses	62	(3)	59	61	(2)	(3)%
Deferred income taxes	62	(2)	60	53	7	13%
Other current assets	313	(41)	272	200	72	36%
Total current assets	5,039	(769)	4,270	4,159	111	3%
Accounts payable	1,275	(146)	1,129	1,113	16	1%
Accrued liabilities	739	(71)	668	726	(58)	(8)%
Deferred income taxes	51	(9)	42	43	(1)	(1)%
Current portion of debt	267		267	277	(10)	(4)%
Total current liabilities	2,332	(226)	2,106	2,159	(53)	(2)%
Working capital	\$ 2,707	\$ (543)	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,000	\$ 164	8%

(1) Represents amounts related to the Rockwood Acquisition. For more information, see "Note. 3 Business Combinations and Dispositions Rockwood Acquisition" to our consolidated financial statements.

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Excluding the effects of the Rockwood Acquisition on October 1, 2014, our working capital increased by \$164 million as a result of the net impact of the following significant changes:

The increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$262 million resulted from the matters identified on our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Accounts and notes receivable decreased by \$113 million mainly due to lower sales in the fourth quarter of 2014, excluding sales from the acquired Rockwood businesses, compared with the fourth quarter of 2013.

Inventories decreased by \$116 million mainly due to lower raw material costs offset in part by an increase in inventory levels in anticipation of scheduled maintenance outages at certain manufacturing facilities during the first quarter of 2015.

Other current assets increased by \$72 million mainly due to increases in income taxes receivable and the value of cross-currency interest rate contracts.

Accrued liabilities decreased by \$58 million mainly due to decreases in accrued taxes other than income, income taxes payable and accrued rebates, offset in part by an increase in accrued restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs.

DIRECT AND SUBSIDIARY DEBT

Huntsman Corporation's direct debt and guarantee obligations consist of a guarantee of certain indebtedness incurred from time to time to finance certain insurance premiums. Substantially all of our other debt, including the facilities described below, has been incurred by our subsidiaries (primarily Huntsman International); Huntsman Corporation is not a guarantor of such subsidiary debt.

Certain of our subsidiaries are designated as nonguarantor subsidiaries and have third-party debt agreements. These debt agreements contain certain restrictions with regard to dividends, distributions, loans or advances. In certain circumstances, the consent of a third party would be required prior to the transfer of any cash or assets from these subsidiaries to us.

Senior Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2014, our senior credit facilities ("Senior Credit Facilities") consisted of our revolving credit facility ("Revolving Facility"), our extended term loan B facility ("Extended Term Loan B"), our extended term loan B facility series 2 ("Extended Term Loan B Series 2"), our 2014 new term loan facility ("2014 New Term Loan"), and Term Loan C as follows (dollars in millions):

Facility	Committed Amount	Principal Outstanding	Carrying Value	Interest Rate ⁽³⁾	Maturity
Revolving Facility	\$ 625	\$ (1)	(1)	USD LIBOR plus 2.50%	2017
Extended Term Loan B	NA	952	952	USD LIBOR plus 2.50%	2017
Extended Term Loan B Series 2	NA	339	339	USD LIBOR plus 2.75%	2017
2014 New Term Loan	NA	1,200	1,188	USD LIBOR plus 3.00% ⁽²⁾	2021
Term Loan C	NA	50	49	USD LIBOR plus 2.25%	2016

(1) We had no borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Facility; we had approximately \$16 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit and bank guarantees issued and outstanding under our Revolving Facility.

(2)

The 2014 New Term Loan is subject to a 0.75% LIBOR floor.

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(3) The applicable interest rate of the Senior Credit Facilities is subject to certain secured leverage ratio thresholds. As of December 31, 2014, the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding balances under the Senior Credit Facilities was approximately 3%.

Our obligations under the Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed by substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries and certain of our foreign subsidiaries (collectively, the "Guarantors"), 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.

Amendment to the Credit Agreement

On October 15, 2013, Huntsman International entered into a tenth amendment to the agreement governing the Senior Credit Facilities (the "Credit Agreement"). The amendment, among other things, permitted us to incur a senior secured term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion, the 2014 New Term Loan, and to increase our Revolving Facility. In August 2014, we entered into the eleventh and twelfth amendments, which modified the Credit Agreement to initially fund the 2014 New Term Loan into escrow and completed the increase of our Revolving Facility by \$200 million.

On October 1, 2014, the 2014 New Term Loan was used to fund the Rockwood Acquisition. See "Note 3. Business Combinations and Dispositions Rockwood Acquisition." The 2014 New Term Loan matures on October 1, 2021 and will amortize in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1% of the original principal amount of the 2014 New Term Loan, payable quarterly commencing March 31, 2015. The 2014 New Term Loan bears interest at an interest rate margin of LIBOR plus 3.00% (subject to a 0.75% floor). The 2014 New Term Loan was recorded at a carrying value of \$1,188 million as of October 1, 2014.

On October 1, 2014, Huntsman International entered into a further amendment to the Credit Agreement. The amendment increased revolving commitments in an aggregate principal amount of \$25 million to an aggregate amount of \$625 million.

A/R Programs

Our U.S. accounts receivable securitization program ("U.S. A/R Program") and our European accounts receivable securitization program ("EU A/R Program" and collectively with the U.S. A/R Program, "A/R Programs") are structured so that we grant a participating undivided interest in certain of our trade receivables to a U.S. special purpose entity ("U.S. SPE") and a European special purpose entity ("EU SPE"). We retain the servicing rights and a retained interest in the securitized receivables. Information regarding our A/R Programs as of December 31, 2014 was as follows (monetary amounts in millions):

Facility	Maturity	Maximum Funding Availability(1)	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rate(2)(3)
U.S. A/R Program	April 2016	\$250	\$90(4)	Applicable rate plus 1.10%
EU A/R Program	April 2016	€225 (approximately \$275)	€114 (approximately \$139)	Applicable rate plus 1.35%

(1) The amount of actual availability under our 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.

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- (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.
- (3) Applicable rate for our U.S. A/R Program is defined by the lender as USD LIBOR. Applicable rate for our EU A/R Program is either GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR or EURIBOR.
- (4) As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$7 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit issued and outstanding under our U.S. A/R Program.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$472 million and \$521 million, respectively, of accounts receivable were pledged as collateral under our A/R Programs.

Notes

As of December 31, 2014, we had outstanding the following notes (monetary amounts in millions):

Notes	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
Senior Notes ("2020 Senior Notes")	November 2020	4.875%	\$650 (\$647 carrying value)
Senior Notes ("2021 Senior Notes")	April 2021	5.125%	€445 (€449 carrying value (\$549))
2022 Senior Notes	November 2022	5.125%	\$400
Senior Subordinated Notes ("2021 Senior Subordinated Notes")	March 2021	8.625%	\$522 (\$531 carrying value)

On November 13, 2014, Huntsman International issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 2022 Senior Notes. Huntsman International applied the net proceeds to redeem in full \$350 million of its 2020 Senior Subordinated Notes, pay associated accrued interest and for general corporate purposes.

The 2022 Senior Notes bear interest at 5.125% per year, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15, and are due on November 15, 2022. Huntsman International may redeem the 2022 Senior Notes in whole or in part at any time prior to August 15, 2022 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest.

On June 2, 2014, pursuant to an indenture entered into on December 23, 2013, Huntsman International issued €145 million (approximately \$197 million) aggregate principal amount of additional 2021 Senior Notes. The additional notes are recorded at carrying value €149 million (approximately \$182 million) as of December 31, 2014.

The 2021 Senior Notes bear interest at 5.125% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15, and are due on April 15, 2021. Huntsman International may redeem the 2021 Senior Notes in whole or in part at any time prior to January 15, 2021 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest.

The 2020, 2021 and 2022 Senior Notes are general unsecured senior obligations of Huntsman International and are guaranteed on a general unsecured senior basis by the Guarantors. The indentures impose certain limitations on the ability of Huntsman International and its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness secured by any principal properties, incur indebtedness of nonguarantor subsidiaries, enter into sale and leaseback transactions with respect to any principal properties and consolidate or merge with or into any other person or lease, sell or transfer all or substantially all of its properties and assets. Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, holders of the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Senior Notes will have the right to require that Huntsman International purchase all or a portion of such holder's notes in cash at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

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

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we redeemed or repurchased the following notes (dollars in millions):

Date of Redemption	Notes	Principal Amount of Notes Redeemed	Amount Paid (Excluding Accrued Interest)	Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt
December 2014	2021 Senior Subordinated Notes	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$
November 28, 2014	2020 Senior Subordinated Notes	350	374	28
March 4, 2013	2016 Senior Notes	200	200	34

Variable Interest Entity Debt

As of December 31, 2014, Arabian Amines Company had \$158 million outstanding under its loan commitments and debt financing arrangements. Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated 50%-owned joint venture, is currently not in compliance with payment and other obligations under these loan commitments. We do not guarantee these loan commitments and Arabian Amines Company is not a guarantor of any of our other debt obligations, and the noncompliance with these financial covenants does not affect any of our other debt obligations. We are currently in discussions with the lenders under these loan commitments and expect to resolve the noncompliance. As of December 31, 2014, the amounts outstanding under these loan commitments were classified as current on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2014, Sasol-Huntsman, our consolidated 50%-owned venture has €40 million (approximately \$49 million) outstanding under the term loan facility. The facility will be repaid over semiannual installments with the final repayment scheduled for December 2018. Obligations under the facility agreement are secured by, among other things, first priority right on the property, plant and equipment of Sasol-Huntsman.

Note Payable from Huntsman International to Huntsman Corporation

As of December 31, 2014, we have a loan of \$750 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, 2014 on our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014, 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 U.S. accounts receivable securitization program ("U.S. A/R Program"), less 10 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).

COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS

We believe 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. However, Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated 50%-owned joint venture, is currently not in compliance with certain financial covenants contained under its loan commitments. See " Variable Interest Entity Debt" above.

Our material financing arrangements contain certain covenants with which we must comply. A failure to comply with a covenant could result in a default under a financing arrangement unless we obtained an appropriate waiver or forbearance (as to which we can provide no assurance). A default under these material financing arrangements generally allows debt holders the option to declare the

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underlying debt obligations immediately due and payable. Furthermore, certain of our material financing arrangements contain cross-default and cross-acceleration provisions under which a failure to comply with the covenants in one financing arrangement may result in an event of default under another financing arrangement.

Our Senior Credit Facilities are subject to a single financial covenant (the "Leverage Covenant") which applies only to the Revolving Facility and is calculated 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 fails to comply with the Leverage Covenant, then we may 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 Programs' 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, requiring that we 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.

MATURITIES

The scheduled maturities of our debt (excluding debt to affiliates) by year as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in millions):

Year ending December 31	
2015	\$ 267
2016	322
2017	1,293
2018	25
2019	14
Thereafter	3,279
	\$ 5,200

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, 2014, we had \$1,601 million of combined cash and unused borrowing capacity, consisting of \$870 million in cash and restricted cash, \$609 million in availability under our Revolving Facility, and \$122 million in availability under our A/R

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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:

Cash invested in our accounts receivable and inventory, net of accounts payable, decreased by approximately \$68 million for 2014, as reflected in our consolidated statements of cash flows. We expect volatility in our working capital components to continue.

During 2015, we expect to spend approximately \$625 million on capital expenditures, net of reimbursements, including approximately \$100 million combined for our new MDI facility, the completion of the Augusta, Georgia color pigments facility and replacement of Rockwood computer systems. Our future expenditures include certain EHS maintenance and upgrades; periodic maintenance and repairs applicable to major units of manufacturing facilities; expansions of our existing facilities or construction of new facilities; certain cost reduction projects; and certain information technology expenditures. We expect to fund this spending with cash provided by operations.

During 2014, we made contributions to our pension and postretirement benefit plans of \$159 million. During 2015, we expect to contribute an additional amount of approximately \$101 million to these plans.

We are also involved in a number of cost reduction programs for which we have established restructuring accruals. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$138 million of accrued restructuring costs from continuing operations, and we expect to incur and pay additional restructuring and plant closing costs of up to approximately \$150 million in 2015.

On December 1, 2014, we announced that we are taking significant action to improve the global competitiveness of our Pigments and Additives segment. As part of a comprehensive restructuring program, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 900 positions. Annual cost savings are expected to exceed \$130 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. In connection with this restructuring program, we recorded restructuring expense of \$57 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. We expect to record additional restructuring expense in 2015 once negotiations of employee termination benefits with European works councils are completed.

On February 12, 2015, we announced plans to reduce our titanium dioxide capacity by approximately 100 kt by closing specific operations at our Calais, France facility, subject to consultation with employees and appropriate representative groups. Annual cost savings are expected to be approximately \$35 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. This plan is in addition to that announced on December 1, 2014.

During 2014, after extensive analysis, we filed amended U.S. tax returns for tax years 2008 through 2012, along with our original U.S. tax return for tax year 2013, which allowed us to utilize foreign tax credits. As a result of utilizing these assets, we realized reductions in our cash taxes paid of \$55 million for 2014 and expect to realize an additional \$12 million reduction in future cash taxes paid.

On October 1, 2014, we completed the Rockwood Acquisition for a purchase price of \$1.04 billion in cash, subject to certain purchase price adjustments. See "Note 3. Acquisition and Dispositions Rockwood Acquisition" to our consolidated financial statements. The transaction was financed by a \$1.2 billion New Term Loan under our existing Senior Credit Facilities. See "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt" to our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, we completed an amendment to our Senior Credit Facilities to increase our commitments by \$200 million to our existing Revolving Facility to an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million. See "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt" to our consolidated financial

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statements. In addition, in October 2014, we further increased commitments under our Revolving Facility by \$25 million to an aggregate principal amount of \$625 million.

During the first half of 2015, we will have scheduled maintenance at our PO/MTBE facility in Port Neches, Texas. We estimate the facility will be off-line for approximately 60 days and the EBITDA impact will be approximately \$60 million. This amount includes lost revenue and unabsorbed fixed costs for the period. In addition, the maintenance costs will be approximately \$90 million; however, these costs will be capitalized and amortized over approximately five years until the next scheduled maintenance outage reducing future EBITDA over that period of time.

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$267 million classified as current portion of debt, including debt at our variable interest entities of \$172 million, a short term borrowing facility in China totaling \$36 million, our scheduled Senior Credit Facilities amortization payments totaling \$26 million, our annual financing of various insurance premiums totaling \$14 million, and certain other short-term facilities and scheduled amortization payments totaling \$19 million. Although we cannot provide assurances, we intend to renew or extend the majority of these short-term facilities in the current period.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$356 million of cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, held by our foreign subsidiaries, including our variable interest entities. Additionally, we have material intercompany debt obligations owed to us by our non-U.S. subsidiaries. We intend to use cash held in our foreign subsidiaries to fund our local operations. Nevertheless, we could repatriate cash as dividends or as repayments of intercompany debt. If foreign cash were repatriated as dividends, the dividends could be subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes without any offsetting foreign tax credit relief. At present, we estimate that we will generate sufficient cash in our U.S. operations, together with the payments of intercompany debt, if necessary, to meet our cash needs in the U.S. and we do not expect to repatriate cash to the U.S. as dividends. Cash held by certain foreign subsidiaries, including our variable interest entities, may also be subject to legal restrictions, including those arising from the interests of our partners, which could limit the amounts available for repatriation.

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, 2014 are summarized below (dollars in millions):

	2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	After 2019	Total
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 267	\$ 1,615	\$ 39	\$ 3,279	\$ 5,200
Interest expense(1)	245	423	357	285	1,310
Operating leases(2)	94	158	130	152	534
Purchase commitments(3)	1,365	679	181	190	2,415
Total(4)(5)	\$ 1,971	\$ 2,875	\$ 707	\$ 3,906	\$ 9,459

(1) Interest calculated using interest rates as of December 31, 2014 and contractual maturity dates assuming no refinancing or extension of debt instruments.

(2) Future minimum lease payments have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of \$3 million due in the future under noncancelable subleases.

(3) We have various purchase commitments extending through 2027 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 2015. Certain contracts allow for changes in minimum required purchase volumes in the event of a temporary or permanent shutdown of a

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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 current 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. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we made minimum payments of nil, \$7 million and nil, respectively, under such take or pay contracts without taking the product.

(4)

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):

	2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	5-Year Average Annual
Pension plans	\$ 92	\$ 165	\$ 237	\$ 112
Other postretirement obligations	9	20	20	9

(5)

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 17. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

No off-balance sheet arrangements exist at this time.

Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs

On December 1, 2014, we announced that we are taking significant action to improve the global competitiveness of our Pigments and Additives segment. As part of a comprehensive restructuring program, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 900 positions. Annual cost savings are expected to exceed \$130 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. In connection with this restructuring program, we recorded restructuring expense of \$57 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. We expect to record additional restructuring expense in 2015 once negotiations of employee termination benefits with European works councils are completed.

On February 12, 2015, we announced plans to reduce our titanium dioxide capacity by approximately 100 kt by closing specific operations at our Calais, France facility, subject to consultation with employees and appropriate representative groups. Annual cost savings are expected to be approximately \$35 million and are expected to be achieved by the middle of 2016. This plan is in addition to that announced on December 1, 2014.

During 2013, our Performance Products segment initiated a restructuring program to refocus its surfactants business in Europe. In connection with this program, in 2014 we completed the sale of our European commodity surfactants business, including the ethoxylation facility in Lavera, France to Wilmar. In addition, Wilmar has entered into a multi-year arrangement to purchase certain sulfated surfactant products from our facilities in St. Mihiel, France and Castiglione delle Stiviere, Italy. Additionally, in 2014 we ceased production at our Patrica, Italy surfactants facility. During 2014, we recorded charges of \$23 million primarily related to workforce reductions. We expect to complete this program by the end of 2015.

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

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Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see "Note 18. 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 19. 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 U.S. GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in our 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:

Contingent Loss Accruals

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 impacts 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 19. Environmental, Health and Safety Matters" to our consolidated financial statements.

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business operations. We routinely assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes to these matters, as well as ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of the reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after analysis of each known claim. We have an active risk management program consisting of numerous insurance policies secured from many carriers. These policies often provide coverage that is intended to minimize the financial impact, if any, of the legal proceedings. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter. For further information, see "Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies Legal Matters" to our 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, in some cases, life insurance benefits covering certain employees in the U.S., Canada and South Africa. Amounts recorded in our consolidated financial

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statements are recorded based upon actuarial valuations performed by various independent actuaries. Inherent in these valuations are numerous assumptions regarding expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, discount rates, compensation increases, mortality rates and health care cost trends. These assumptions are described in "Note 16. Employee Benefit Plans" to our consolidated financial statements.

Management, with the advice of 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	\$ (29)	\$ (609)
1% decrease	33	634
Expected long-term rates of return on plan assets		
1% increase	(42)	
1% decrease	42	
Rate of compensation increase		
1% increase	16	116
1% decrease	(16)	(89)

(1) Estimated increase (decrease) on 2014 net periodic benefit cost

(2) Estimated increase (decrease) on December 31, 2014 pension and postretirement liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive loss

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. More than 60% of our goodwill balance relates to our Advanced Materials reporting unit. The remaining goodwill relates to three other reporting units.

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 2014 as part of the annual impairment testing procedures and determined that no goodwill impairment existed. Our most recent fair value determination resulted in an amount that exceeded the carrying amounts of reporting units by a significant margin.

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 on a 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 assets for each jurisdiction. These conclusions require significant judgment. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, we consider the cyclicity of businesses and cumulative income or losses during the applicable

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period. Cumulative losses incurred over the period limits our ability to consider other subjective evidence such as our projections for the future. Changes in expected future income in applicable jurisdictions could affect the realization of deferred tax assets in those jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2014, we had total valuation allowances of \$702 million. See "Note 17. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our valuation allowances.

For non-U.S. entities that were not treated as branches for U.S. tax purposes, we do not provide for income taxes on the undistributed earnings of these subsidiaries that are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely. We have material intercompany debt obligations owed by our non-U.S. subsidiaries to the U.S. We do not intend to repatriate earnings to the U.S. via dividend based on estimates of future domestic cash generation, combined with the ability to return cash to the U.S. through payments of intercompany debt owed by our non-U.S. subsidiaries to the U.S. To the extent that cash is required in the U.S., rather than repatriate earnings to the U.S. via dividends, we will repay certain of our intercompany debt. If any earnings were repatriated via dividend, we may need to accrue and pay taxes on the distributions. As discussed in "Note 17. Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements, we made a distribution of a portion of our earnings in 2013 when the amount of foreign tax credits associated with the distribution was greater than the amount of tax otherwise due. The undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries with positive earnings that are deemed to be permanently invested were approximately \$307 million at December 31, 2014. It is not practicable to determine the unrecognized deferred tax liability on those earnings because of the significant assumptions necessary to compute the tax.

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 significant 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 apply assumptions in order to measure the amount of the tax benefits to recognize. These judgments are 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 our consolidated financial statements.

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 50 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, 2014, 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 2014 would have been approximately \$34 million less or \$40 million greater, respectively.

We are required to evaluate the carrying value of our long-lived tangible and intangible assets whenever events indicate that such carrying value may not be recoverable in the future or when

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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. We determined that such indicators did not exist during the year ended December 31, 2014.

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 in each of our business segments, other than Performance Products. These charges are recorded when management has committed to a plan and incurred a liability related to the plan. 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. 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. For further discussion of our restructuring activities, see "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs" to our consolidated financial statements.

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, collectability 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.

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 loss.

Table of Contents**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 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 other derivative instruments 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.

Huntsman International has entered into several interest rate contracts to hedge the variability caused by monthly changes in cash flow due to associated changes in LIBOR under our Senior Credit Facilities. These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the swaps are recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income (dollars in millions):

December 31, 2014				
Notional Value	Effective Date	Maturity	Fixed Rate	Fair Value
\$ 50	January 2010	January 2015	2.8% less than \$1 current liability	
50	December 2014	April 2017	2.5% 2 noncurrent liability	
50	January 2015	April 2017	2.5% 2 noncurrent liability	

December 31, 2013				
Notional Value	Effective Date	Maturity	Fixed Rate	Fair Value
\$ 50	December 2009	December 2014	2.6% \$1 current liability	
50	January 2010	January 2015	2.8% 1 current liability	
50	December 2014	April 2017	2.5% 1 noncurrent liability	
50	January 2015	April 2017	2.5% 2 noncurrent liability	

In 2009, Sasol-Huntsman, our consolidated 50% owned joint venture, entered into derivative transactions to hedge the variable interest rate associated with its local credit facility. These derivative rate hedges include a floating to fixed interest rate contract providing Sasol-Huntsman with EURIBOR interest payments for a fixed payment of 3.62% and a cap for future periods with a strike price of 3.62%. As of December 31, 2014, the interest rate contracts expired and we have only the remaining interest cap for future periods until December 2018. In connection with the consolidation of Sasol-Huntsman as of April 1, 2011, the interest rate contract is now included in our consolidated results. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities." The notional amount of the interest rate caps as of December 31, 2014 was €22 million (approximately \$27 million) and the derivative transactions do not qualify for hedge accounting. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of this hedge was nil and €1 million (approximately \$1 million), respectively, and was recorded in other noncurrent liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For 2014 and 2013, we recorded a reduction of interest expense of €1 million (approximately \$1 million) and €1 million (approximately \$2 million), respectively, due to changes in the fair value of the swap.

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 included in our consolidated results. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities." The notional amount of the swap as of December 31, 2014 was \$28 million, and the interest rate contract is not designated as a cash flow hedge. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of the swap was \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively, and was recorded as other current liabilities on our consolidated

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balance sheets. For 2014 and 2013, we recorded a reduction of interest expense of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, due to changes in fair value of the swap. As of December 31, 2014 Arabian Amines Company was not in compliance with certain financial covenants contained in its loan commitments. For more information, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Variable Interest Entity Debt."

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the changes in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) associated with these cash flow hedging activities were approximately \$2 million and \$(3) million, respectively.

During 2015, accumulated other comprehensive 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 three months 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, 2014 and 2013, we had approximately \$179 million and \$193 million notional amount (in U.S. dollar equivalents) outstanding, respectively, in foreign currency contracts with a term of approximately one month.

In November 2014, we entered into two five year cross-currency interest rate contracts and one eight year cross-currency interest rate contract to swap an aggregate notional \$200 million for an aggregate notional €161 million. The swap is designated as a hedge of net investment for financial reporting purposes. Under the cross-currency interest rate contract, we will receive fixed USD payments of \$5 million semi annually on May 15 and November 15 (equivalent to an annual rate of 5.125%) and make interest payments of approximately €3 million (equivalent to an annual rate of approximately 3.6%). As of December 31, 2014 the fair value of this swap was \$5 million and recorded in noncurrent assets.

In conjunction with the issuance of our 2020 Senior Subordinated Notes, 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 purposes. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of this swap was \$43 million and \$2 million, respectively, and was recorded in current assets. On February 11, 2015, we terminated \$200 million notional amounts of these cross-currency interest rate contracts and received a \$37 million payment from the counterparty.

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A 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 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 (loss) income. From time to time, we review such designation of intercompany loans.

We review our non-U.S. dollar denominated debt and derivative instruments to determine the appropriate amounts designated as hedges. As of December 31, 2014, we have designated approximately €655 million (approximately \$800 million) of euro-denominated debt and cross-currency interest rate contracts as a hedge of our net investment. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the amount of gain (loss) recognized on the hedge of our net investment was \$97 million, \$(22) million and \$(11) million, respectively, and was recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately €1,516 million (approximately \$1,851 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.

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 Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2014. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2014, 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.

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CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

No changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 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;

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.

On October 1, 2014, we completed the Rockwood Acquisition. As a result, we have excluded the internal controls of Rockwood from our annual evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting for our Company and Huntsman International. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Rockwood represents 2.9% of total revenues of our Company and Huntsman International, and as of December 31, 2014, Rockwood represents 13.4% and 13.3% of total assets of our Company and Huntsman International, respectively.

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, 2014, 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 (2013)* ("COSO").

Our independent registered public accountants, Deloitte & Touche LLP, with direct access to our Board of Directors through our Audit Committee, have audited our 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 2014 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 division-level and entity-level controls and internal control attestations from key 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

February 18, 2015

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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, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at Performance Additives and Titanium Dioxide businesses of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. ("Rockwood"), which was acquired on October 1, 2014 and whose financial statements constitute 13.4% of total assets and 2.9% of revenues of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at Rockwood. 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, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

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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, 2014 of the Company and our report dated February 18, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

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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, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at Performance Additives and Titanium Dioxide businesses of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. ("Rockwood"), which was acquired on October 1, 2014 and whose financial statements constitute 13.3% of total assets and 2.9% of revenues of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at Rockwood. 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, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

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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, 2014 of the Company and our report dated February 18, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

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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 will be disclosed 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 will be disclosed 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 will be disclosed 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 will be disclosed 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 will be disclosed 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 will be disclosed 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 Huntsman Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1/A filed on February 9, 2005)
3.2	Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Huntsman Corporation effective September 12, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 12, 2013)
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of February 10, 2005, by and among Huntsman Corporation 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))
4.2	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)
4.3	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)
4.4	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)
4.5	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) (File No. 001-32427)

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Number	Description
4.6	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) (File No. 001-32427)
4.7	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)
4.8	Form of 8.625% Senior Subordinated Note due 2021 (included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.7) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
4.9	Form of Guarantee (included as Exhibit E to Exhibit 4.7) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2010)
4.10	Indenture, dated as of November 19, 2012, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the 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 November 19, 2012)
4.11	Form of 4.875% Senior Note due 2020 (included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.13) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed November 19, 2012)
4.12	Form of Notation of Guarantee (included as Exhibit D to Exhibit 4.13) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed November 19, 2012)
4.13	Indenture, dated as of December 23, 2013, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the guarantors named therein, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as paying agent, registrar and transfer agent, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2013)
4.14	Form of 5 ¹ / ₈ % Senior Note (included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.13) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2013)
4.15	Form of Notation of Guarantee (included as Exhibit D to Exhibit 4.13) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 23, 2013)
4.16	Indenture, dated as of November 13, 2014, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the guarantors named therein, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2014)
4.17	Form of 5 ¹ / ₈ % Senior Note (included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.16) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2014)
4.18	Form of Notation of Guarantee (included as Exhibit D to Exhibit 4.16) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2014)
10.1	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)
10.2	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)

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Number	Description
10.3	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)
10.4	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)
10.5	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)
10.6	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)
10.7	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)
10.8	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)
10.9	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))
10.10	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))
10.11	Consent and First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated December 12, 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 December 27, 2005 (File No. 333-85141))
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))

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Number	Description
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 (File No. 001-32427))
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 24, 2007 (File No. 001-32427))
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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) (File No. 001-32427)
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	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)
10.28	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)
10.29	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)
10.30	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)
10.31	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)
10.32	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)
10.33	Second Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)
10.34	Third Amendment to Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)
10.35	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)
10.36	Form of Phantom Share Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)
10.37	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)
10.38	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Outside Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 17, 2011)

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Number	Description
10.39	Sixth Amendment, dated as of March 7, 2011, to the Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 9, 2011)
10.40	Master Amendment No. 2 to the U.S. Receivables Loan Agreement, U.S. Servicing Agreement and Transaction Documents dated as of April 18, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2011)
10.41	Master Amendment No. 2 to the European Receivables Loan Agreement, European Servicing Agreement and Transaction Documents dated as of April 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2011)
10.42	Huntsman Executive Severance Plan (as amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our current report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2011)
10.43	Second Amendment to Huntsman Outside Directors Elective Deferral Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our current report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2011)
10.44	Third Amendment to Huntsman Outside Directors Elective Deferral Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our current report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2011)
10.45	Huntsman Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our registration statement on Form S-8 filed on May 10, 2011)
10.46	Seventh Amendment, dated as of March 6, 2012, to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 6, 2012)
10.47	Severance Agreement dated January 1, 2013 between Huntsman Corporation and Jon M. Huntsman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2013)
10.48	Severance Agreement dated January 1, 2013 between Huntsman Corporation and Peter R. Huntsman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2013)
10.49	First Amendment to the Huntsman Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.56 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 12, 2013)
10.50	Eighth Amendment, dated as of March 11, 2013, to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2013)
10.51	Master Amendment No. 3 to the U.S. Receivables Loan Agreement, U.S. Servicing Agreement and Transaction Documents dated as of April 29, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2013)
10.52	Master Amendment No. 3 to the European Receivables Loan Agreement dated as of April 29, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2013)

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Number	Description
10.53	Form of Notice of Award of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013)
10.54	Ninth Amendment, dated as of August 22, 2013, to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on August 26, 2013)
10.55	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 17, 2013 by and between Rockwood Specialties Group, Inc. and Huntsman International LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on September 20, 2013) as amended by Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of March 20, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on April 29, 2014) as amended by Amendment No. 2 to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of July 24, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on July 30, 2014) as amended by Amendment No. 3 to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 30, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on October 27, 2014)
10.56	Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, Second Amendment to Collateral Security Agreement, Second Amendment to Pledge Agreement and Second Amendment to Subsidiary Guaranty, dated as of October 15, 2013, among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 18, 2013)
10.57	Huntsman Executive Severance Plan (as amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013)
10.58	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2013, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the guarantors named therein and Citigroup Global Markets Limited, as representative of the several purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2013)
10.59	Consulting Agreement effective January 1, 2014 between Huntsman International LLC and Jon M. Huntsman, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.65 to our annual report on Form 10-K filed on February 11, 2014)
10.60	Huntsman Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (amended and restated) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on May 12, 2014)
10.61	Eleventh Amendment, dated as of August 12, 2014, to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on August 15, 2014)
10.62	Twelfth Amendment, dated as of August 13, 2014, to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, among Huntsman International LLC, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on August 15, 2014)

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Number	Description
10.63	Thirteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2014, among Huntsman International LLC, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 7, 2014)
10.64	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2014, by and among Huntsman International LLC, the guarantors named therein and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the several purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2014)
10.65*	Form of Performance Share Unit Award Agreement
10.66*	Amendment to the Huntsman Corporation Stock Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement
21.1*	Subsidiaries of Huntsman Corporation
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.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

*
Filed herewith.

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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 18th day of February 2015.

/s/ JON M. HUNTSMAN

/s/ PETER R. HUNTSMAN

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

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

/s/ J. KIMO ESPLIN

/s/ RANDY W. WRIGHT

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

Randy W. Wright
*Vice President and Controller
(Authorized Signatory and
Principal Accounting Officer)*

/s/ DAVID M. STRYKER

David M. Stryker
*Executive Vice President, General Counsel
Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary*

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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, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. 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, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, 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, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

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, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 18, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

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

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents(a)	\$ 860	\$ 520
Restricted cash(a)	10	9
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$34 and \$42, respectively), (\$472 and \$521 pledged as collateral, respectively)(a)	1,665	1,542
Accounts receivable from affiliates	42	33
Inventories(a)	2,025	1,741
Prepaid expenses	62	61
Deferred income taxes	62	53
Other current assets(a)	313	200
Total current assets	5,039	4,159
Property, plant and equipment, net(a)	4,423	3,824
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	350	285
Intangible assets, net(a)	95	87
Goodwill	122	131
Deferred income taxes	435	243
Other noncurrent assets(a)	538	459
Total assets	\$ 11,002	\$ 9,188
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable(a)	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,067
Accounts payable to affiliates	57	46
Accrued liabilities(a)	739	726
Deferred income taxes	51	43
Current portion of debt(a)	267	277
Total current liabilities	2,332	2,159
Long-term debt(a)	4,933	3,633
Notes payable to affiliates	6	6
Deferred income taxes	333	313
Other noncurrent liabilities(a)	1,447	948
Total liabilities	9,051	7,059
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 18 and 19)		
Equity		
Huntsman Corporation stockholders' equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, 1,200,000,000 shares authorized, 248,893,036 and 245,930,859 issued and 243,416,979 and 240,401,442 outstanding in 2014 and 2013, respectively	3	2
Additional paid-in capital	3,385	3,305
Treasury stock, 4,043,526 shares at both December 31, 2014 and 2013	(50)	(50)
Unearned stock-based compensation	(14)	(13)
Accumulated deficit	(493)	(687)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,053)	(577)
Total Huntsman Corporation stockholders' equity	1,778	1,980
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	173	149

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Total equity		1,951		2,129
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 11,002	\$	9,188

(a)

At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, \$46 and \$39 of cash and cash equivalents, \$10 and \$9 of restricted cash, \$41 each of accounts and notes receivable (net), \$68 and \$54 of inventories, \$6 and \$3 of other current assets, \$339 and \$369 of property, plant and equipment (net), \$40 and \$17 of intangible assets (net), \$27 and \$28 of other noncurrent assets, \$92 and \$73 of accounts payable, \$37 and \$32 of accrued liabilities, \$172 and \$183 of current portion of debt, \$36 and \$64 of long-term debt, and \$97 and \$45 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****(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:			
Trade sales, services and fees, net	\$ 11,317	\$ 10,847	\$ 10,964
Related party sales	261	232	223
Total revenues	11,578	11,079	11,187
Cost of goods sold	9,659	9,326	9,153
Gross profit	1,919	1,753	2,034
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	974	942	951
Research and development	158	140	152
Other operating (income) expense	(4)	10	(6)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	158	151	92
Total expenses	1,286	1,243	1,189
Operating income	633	510	845
Interest expense	(205)	(190)	(226)
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	6	8	7
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(28)	(51)	(80)
Other (loss) income	(2)	2	1
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	404	279	547
Income tax expense	(51)	(125)	(169)
Income from continuing operations	353	154	378
Loss from discontinued operations	(8)	(5)	(7)
Income before extraordinary gain	345	149	371
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil			2
Net income	345	149	373
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(21)	(10)
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 323	\$ 128	\$ 363

(continued)

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Basic income (loss) per share:			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.55
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax			0.01
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.53
Weighted average shares	242.1	239.7	237.6
Diluted income (loss) per share:			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.53
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders, net of tax			0.01
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.51
Weighted average shares	246.0	242.4	240.6
Amounts attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 331	\$ 133	\$ 368
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(8)	(5)	(7)
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax			2
Net income	\$ 323	\$ 128	\$ 363
Dividends per share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.40

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(In Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 345	\$ 149	\$ 373
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translations adjustments, net of tax of \$47, \$13 and \$20 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(221)	(23)	51
Pension and other postretirement benefits adjustments, net of tax of \$182, \$83 and \$197 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(271)	185	(236)
Other, net	1	10	(1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(491)	172	(186)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(146)	321	187
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(7)	(26)	(9)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ (153)	\$ 295	\$ 178

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY****(In Millions, Except Share Amounts)****Huntsman Corporation Stockholders' Equity**

	Shares			Treasury stock	Unearned stock-based compensation	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	Total equity
	Common stock	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital						
Balance, January 1, 2012	235,746,087	\$ 2	\$ 3,228	\$ (50)	\$ (12)	\$ (947)	\$ (559)	\$ 114	\$ 1,776
Net income						363		10	373
Other comprehensive loss							(185)	(1)	(186)
Issuance of nonvested stock awards			12		(12)				
Vesting of stock awards	2,162,043		10						10
Recognition of stock-based compensation			9		12				21
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(537,039)					(7)			(7)
Stock options exercised	902,331		3						3
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation			4						4
Acquisition of a business			(2)						(2)
Dividends declared on common stock						(96)			(96)
Balance, December 31, 2012	238,273,422	2	3,264	(50)	(12)	(687)	(744)	123	1,896
Net income						128		21	149
Other comprehensive income							167	5	172
Issuance of nonvested stock awards			14		(14)				
Vesting of stock awards	1,067,888		5						5
Recognition of stock-based compensation			8		13				21
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(304,209)					(6)			(6)
Stock options exercised	1,364,341		13						13
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation			1						1
Accrued and unpaid dividends						(2)			(2)
Dividends declared on common stock						(120)			(120)
Balance, December 31, 2013	240,401,442	2	3,305	(50)	(13)	(687)	(577)	149	2,129
Net income						323		22	345
Other comprehensive loss							(476)	(15)	(491)
Issuance of nonvested stock awards			15		(15)				
Vesting of stock awards	1,018,050		7						7
Recognition of stock-based compensation			10		14				24
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(302,200)					(7)			(7)
Stock options exercised	2,299,687	1	47						48
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests								(4)	(4)
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation			1						1
Accrued and unpaid dividends						(1)			(1)
Cash received for a noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary								5	5
Acquisition of a business								16	16
						(121)			(121)

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Dividends declared on common
stock

Balance, December 31, 2014	243,416,979	\$	3	\$	3,385	\$	(50)	\$	(14)	\$	(493)	\$	(1,053)	\$	173	\$	1,951
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 345	\$ 149	\$ 373
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(6)	(8)	(7)
Depreciation and amortization	445	448	432
Provision for losses on accounts receivable		2	4
Loss on disposal of businesses/assets, net	4	5	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	28	51	80
Noncash interest expense	11	11	33
Noncash restructuring and impairment charges	37	13	15
Deferred income taxes	(51)	10	(38)
Noncash loss on foreign currency transactions	15	31	11
Stock-based compensation	28	29	27
Other, net	(2)		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts and notes receivable	2	(11)	
Inventories	(20)	77	(248)
Prepaid expenses	(2)	(11)	(3)
Other current assets	(44)	23	24
Other noncurrent assets	(44)	(113)	103
Accounts payable	86	(12)	146
Accrued liabilities	11	(39)	23
Other noncurrent liabilities	(83)	53	(201)
Net cash provided by operating activities	760	708	774
Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(601)	(471)	(412)
Cash received from unconsolidated affiliates	51	71	82
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(108)	(104)	(127)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(960)	(66)	(18)
Proceeds from sale of businesses/assets	15	2	6
Other, net	(3)	2	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,606)	(566)	(471)

(continued)

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

(In Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Financing Activities:			
Net repayments under revolving loan facilities	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ (15)
Net (repayments) borrowings on overdraft facilities	(5)	(9)	2
Repayments of short-term debt	(8)	(18)	(53)
Borrowings on short-term debt	15	15	
Repayments of long-term debt	(418)	(840)	(694)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,792	979	405
Repayments of notes payable	(34)	(40)	(37)
Borrowings on notes payable	33	35	34
Debt issuance costs paid	(67)	(11)	(11)
Call premiums related to early extinguishment of debt	(24)	(4)	(2)
Contingent consideration paid for acquisition	(6)		
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(121)	(120)	(96)
Repurchase and cancellation of stock awards	(7)	(6)	(7)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	47	13	3
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	1	1	4
Other, net		3	(6)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,197	(6)	(473)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(11)	(3)	3
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	340	133	(167)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	520	387	554
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 860	\$ 520	\$ 387

Supplemental cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 208	\$ 187	\$ 209
Cash paid for income taxes	165	78	224

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, the amount of capital expenditures in accounts payable (decreased) increased by \$(2) million, \$(16) million and \$31 million, respectively.

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, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. 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, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, 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.

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, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 18, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

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

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents(a)	\$ 710	\$ 515
Restricted cash(a)	10	9
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$34 and \$42, respectively), (\$472 and \$521 pledged as collateral, respectively)(a)	1,665	1,542
Accounts receivable from affiliates	346	325
Inventories(a)	2,025	1,741
Prepaid expenses	61	61
Deferred income taxes	62	53
Other current assets(a)	306	200
Total current assets	5,185	4,446
Property, plant and equipment, net(a)	4,375	3,759
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	350	285
Intangible assets, net(a)	96	88
Goodwill	122	131
Deferred income taxes	435	243
Other noncurrent assets(a)	538	459
Total assets	\$ 11,101	\$ 9,411
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable(a)	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,067
Accounts payable to affiliates	74	53
Accrued liabilities(a)	736	742
Deferred income taxes	52	44
Note payable to affiliate	100	100
Current portion of debt(a)	267	277
Total current liabilities	2,447	2,283
Long-term debt(a)	4,933	3,633
Notes payable to affiliates	656	779
Deferred income taxes	326	303
Other noncurrent liabilities(a)	1,443	938
Total liabilities	9,805	7,936
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 18 and 19)		
Equity		
Huntsman International LLC members' equity:		
Members' equity, 2,728 units issued and outstanding	3,166	3,138
Accumulated deficit	(956)	(1,194)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,087)	(618)

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Total Huntsman International LLC members' equity	1,123	1,326
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	173	149
Total equity	1,296	1,475
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 11,101	\$ 9,411

(a)

At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, \$46 and \$39 of cash and cash equivalents, \$10 and \$9 of restricted cash, \$41 each of accounts and notes receivable (net), \$68 and \$54 of inventories, \$6 and \$3 of other current assets, \$339 and \$369 of property, plant and equipment (net), \$40 and \$17 of intangible assets (net), \$27 and \$28 of other noncurrent assets, \$92 and \$73 of accounts payable, \$37 and \$32 of accrued liabilities, \$172 and \$183 of current portion of debt, \$36 and \$64 of long-term debt, and \$97 and \$45 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 INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In Millions)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:			
Trade sales, services and fees, net	\$ 11,317	\$ 10,847	\$ 10,964
Related party sales	261	232	223
Total revenues	11,578	11,079	11,187
Cost of goods sold	9,651	9,309	9,146
Gross profit	1,927	1,770	2,041
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	969	936	934
Research and development	158	140	152
Other operating (income) expense	(4)	10	(6)
Restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs	158	151	92
Total expenses	1,281	1,237	1,172
Operating income	646	533	869
Interest expense	(214)	(203)	(238)
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	6	8	7
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(28)	(51)	(80)
Other (loss) income	(1)	2	1
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	409	289	559
Income tax expense	(43)	(137)	(179)
Income from continuing operations	366	152	380
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(9)	(5)	(7)
Income before extraordinary gain	357	147	373
Extraordinary gain on the acquisition of a business, net of tax of nil			2
Net income	357	147	375
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(21)	(10)
Net income attributable to Huntsman International LLC	\$ 335	\$ 126	\$ 365

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(In Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 357	\$ 147	\$ 375
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translations adjustments, net of tax of \$34, nil and \$7 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(221)	(25)	51
Pension and other postretirement benefits adjustments, net of tax of \$211, \$113 and \$228 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(264)	193	(231)
Other, net	1	10	(1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(484)	178	(181)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(127)	325	194
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(7)	(26)	(9)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Huntsman International LLC	\$ (134)	\$ 299	\$ 185

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY****(In Millions, Except Unit Amounts)****Huntsman International LLC Members**

	Members' equity		Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	Total equity
	Units	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2012	2,728	\$ 3,081	\$ (1,493)	\$ (611)	\$ 114	\$ 1,091
Net income			365		10	375
Dividends paid to parent			(96)			(96)
Other comprehensive loss				(180)	(1)	(181)
Contribution from parent		26				26
Acquisition of a business		(2)				(2)
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation		4				4
Balance, December 31, 2012	2,728	3,109	(1,224)	(791)	123	1,217
Net income			126		21	147
Dividends paid to parent			(96)			(96)
Other comprehensive income				173	5	178
Contribution from parent		28				28
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation		1				1
Balance, December 31, 2013	2,728	3,138	(1,194)	(618)	149	1,475
Net income			335		22	357
Dividends paid to parent			(97)			(97)
Other comprehensive loss				(469)	(15)	(484)
Contribution from parent		27				27
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests					(4)	(4)
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation		1				1
Cash received for a noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary					5	5
Acquisition of a business					16	16
Balance, December 31, 2014	2,728	\$ 3,166	\$ (956)	\$ (1,087)	\$ 173	\$ 1,296

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In Millions)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 357	\$ 147	\$ 375
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in income of investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(6)	(8)	(7)
Depreciation and amortization	430	424	408
Provision for losses on accounts receivable		2	4
Loss on disposal of businesses/assets, net	4	5	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	28	51	80
Noncash interest expense	21	23	45
Noncash restructuring and impairment charges	37	13	15
Deferred income taxes	(48)	56	76
Noncash loss on foreign currency transactions	15	31	11
Noncash compensation	27	28	26
Other, net	(3)		(2)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts and notes receivable	2	(11)	
Inventories	(20)	77	(248)
Prepaid expenses	(2)	(11)	(3)
Other current assets	(37)	23	(1)
Other noncurrent assets	(44)	(113)	103
Accounts payable	76	(24)	134
Accrued liabilities	(8)	(39)	41
Other noncurrent liabilities	(75)	60	(197)
Net cash provided by operating activities	754	734	860
Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(601)	(471)	(412)
Cash received from unconsolidated affiliates	51	71	82
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(108)	(104)	(127)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(960)	(66)	(18)
Proceeds from sale of businesses/assets	15	2	6
Increase in receivable from affiliate	(2)	(48)	(108)
Other, net	(2)	2	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,607)	(614)	(578)

(continued)

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(In Millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Financing Activities:			
Net repayments under revolving loan facilities	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ (15)
Net (repayments) borrowings on overdraft facilities	(5)	(9)	2
Repayments of short-term debt	(8)	(18)	(53)
Borrowings on short-term debt	15	15	
Repayments of long-term debt	(418)	(840)	(694)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,792	979	405
Repayments of notes payable to affiliate	(122)		(139)
Proceeds from notes payable to affiliate		177	299
Repayments of notes payable	(34)	(40)	(37)
Borrowings on notes payable	33	35	34
Debt issuance costs paid	(67)	(11)	(11)
Call premiums related to early extinguishment of debt	(24)	(4)	(2)
Contingent consideration paid for acquisition	(6)		
Dividends paid to parent	(97)	(96)	(96)
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	1	1	4
Other, net		3	(3)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,059	188	(306)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(11)	(3)	3
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	195	305	(21)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	515	210	231
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 710	\$ 515	\$ 210

Supplemental cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 208	\$ 205	\$ 209
Cash paid for income taxes	165	44	129

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, the amount of capital expenditures in accounts payable (decreased) increased by \$(2) million, \$(16) million and \$31 million, respectively. During the years ended 2014, 2013 and 2012, Huntsman Corporation contributed \$27 million, \$28 million and \$26 million, respectively to stock-based compensation.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

DEFINITIONS

For convenience in this report, the terms "Company," "our" 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 Company's 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. (our consolidated splitting joint venture with Shanghai Chlor-Alkali Chemical Company, Ltd); and "SLIC" refers to Shanghai Liengheng Isocyanate Company (our unconsolidated manufacturing joint venture with BASF 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.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

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, personal care and hygiene, 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, maleic anhydride, epoxy-based polymer formulations, textile chemicals, dyes, titanium dioxide and color pigments.

We operate in five segments: Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials, Textile Effects and Pigments and Additives. Our Polyurethanes, Performance Products, Advanced Materials and Textile Effects segments produce differentiated organic chemical products and our Pigments and Additives segment produces inorganic chemical products. In a series of transactions beginning in 2006, we sold or shutdown substantially all of our Australian styrenics operations and our North American polymers and base chemicals operations. We report the results of these businesses as discontinued operations.

COMPANY

Our Company, a Delaware corporation, was formed in 2004 to hold the Huntsman businesses. Jon M. Huntsman founded the predecessor to our Company in 1970 as a small packaging company. Since then, we have grown through a series of acquisitions and now own a global portfolio of businesses.

Currently, 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.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. GENERAL (Continued)

HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Except where otherwise indicated, these notes relate to the consolidated financial statements for both our Company and Huntsman International. The differences between our consolidated financial statements and Huntsman International's consolidated financial statements relate primarily to the following:

purchase accounting recorded at our Company for the 2003 step-acquisition of Huntsman International Holdings LLC, the former parent company of Huntsman International that was merged into Huntsman International in 2005;

the different capital structures; and

a note payable from Huntsman International to us.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

We accrue for asset retirement obligations, which consist primarily of landfill capping, closure and post-closure costs and asbestos abatement costs, in the period in which the obligations are incurred. Asset retirement obligations are accrued at estimated fair value. When the liability is initially recorded, we capitalize the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its estimated settlement value and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, we will recognize a gain or loss for any difference between the settlement amount and the liability recorded. Asset retirement obligations were \$26 million and \$29 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

CARRYING VALUE OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

We review long-lived assets and all amortizable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is based upon current and anticipated undiscounted cash flows, and we recognize an impairment when such estimated cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset. Measurement of the amount of impairment, if any, is based upon the difference between carrying value and fair value. Fair value is generally estimated by discounting estimated future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved. See "Note 11. Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs."

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

We consider cash in checking accounts and cash in short-term highly liquid investments with remaining maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase, to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash flows from discontinued operations are not presented separately in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

COST OF GOODS SOLD

We classify the costs of manufacturing and distributing our products as cost of goods sold. Manufacturing costs include variable costs, primarily raw materials and energy, and fixed expenses directly associated with production. Manufacturing costs also include, among other things, plant site operating costs and overhead (including depreciation), production planning and logistics costs, repair and maintenance costs, plant site purchasing costs, and engineering and technical support costs. Distribution, freight and warehousing costs are also included in cost of goods sold.

DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

All derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, are recorded on our balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged items are recognized in earnings. If the derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss, to the extent effective, and will be recognized in the income statement when the hedged item affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of the hedge in the net investment of certain international operations are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), to the extent effective. The effectiveness of a cash flow hedging relationship is established at the inception of the hedge, and after inception we perform effectiveness assessments at least every three months. A derivative designated as a cash flow hedge is determined to be effective if the change in value of the hedge divided by the change in value of the hedged item is within a range of 80% to 125%. Hedge ineffectiveness in a cash flow hedge occurs only if the cumulative gain or loss on the derivative hedging instrument exceeds the cumulative change in the expected future cash flows on the hedged transaction. For a derivative that does not qualify or has not been designated as a hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURES

Environmental related restoration and remediation costs are recorded as liabilities when site restoration and environmental remediation and clean-up obligations are either known or considered probable and the related costs can be reasonably estimated. Other environmental expenditures that are principally maintenance or preventative in nature are recorded when expended and incurred and are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. See "Note 19. Environmental, Health and Safety Matters."

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The accounts of our operating subsidiaries outside of the U.S., unless they are operating in highly inflationary economic environments, consider the functional currency to be the currency of the economic environment in which they operate. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are translated at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses are translated at a weighted average rate for the period. Cumulative translation adjustments are recorded to equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

If a subsidiary operates in an economic environment that is considered to be highly inflationary (100% cumulative inflation over a three-year period), the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

currency and gains and losses from remeasurement to the U.S. dollar from the local currency are included in the statement of operations. Where a subsidiary's operations are effectively run, managed, financed and contracted in U.S. dollars, such as certain finance subsidiaries outside of the U.S., the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional currency.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded in other operating (income) expense in our consolidated statements of operations and were net losses of \$15 million, \$11 million and \$4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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 on a 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 assets for each jurisdiction. These conclusions require significant judgment. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, we consider the cyclical nature of businesses and cumulative income or losses during the applicable period. Cumulative losses incurred over the period limits our ability to consider other subjective evidence such as our projections for the future. Changes in expected future income in applicable 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 that 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 significant 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 apply assumptions to measure the amount of the tax benefits to recognize. These judgments are 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 our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL**

Intangible assets are stated at cost (fair value at the time of acquisition) and are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or the life of the related agreement as follows:

Patents and technology	5 - 30 years
Trademarks	13 - 30 years
Licenses and other agreements	5 - 15 years
Other intangibles	5 - 15 years

Goodwill represents costs in excess of fair values assigned to the underlying net assets of acquired businesses. Goodwill is not subject to any method of amortization, but is tested for impairment 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. When the fair value is less than the carrying value of the related reporting unit, we are required to reduce the amount of goodwill through a charge to earnings. Fair value is estimated using the market approach, as well as the income approach based on discounted cash flow projections. Goodwill has been assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing. The net change to goodwill in response to changes in foreign currency exchange rates during 2014 was \$9 million.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined using LIFO, first-in first-out, and average costs methods for different components of inventory.

LEGAL COSTS

We expense legal costs, including those legal costs incurred in connection with a loss contingency, as incurred.

NET INCOME PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO HUNTSMAN CORPORATION

Basic income per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share reflects all potential dilutive common shares outstanding during the period and is computed by dividing net income available to Huntsman Corporation common stockholders 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.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Basic and diluted income per share is determined using the following information (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Numerator:			
Basic and diluted income from continuing operations:			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 331	\$ 133	\$ 368
Basic and diluted net income:			
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	\$ 323	\$ 128	\$ 363
Shares (denominator):			
Weighted average shares outstanding	242.1	239.7	237.6
Dilutive securities:			
Stock-based awards	3.9	2.7	3.0
Total weighted average shares outstanding, including dilutive shares	246.0	242.4	240.6

Additional stock-based awards of 1.0 million, 7.3 million and 7.8 million weighted average equivalent shares of stock were outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. However, these stock-based awards were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the respective periods mentioned because the effect would be anti-dilutive.

OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS

Other noncurrent assets consist primarily of spare parts, deferred debt issuance costs, the overfunded portion related to defined benefit plans for employees and capitalized turnaround costs. Debt issuance costs are amortized using the interest method over the term of the related debt.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our wholly owned and majority owned subsidiaries and any variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or lease term as follows:

Buildings and equipment	5 - 50 years
Plant and equipment	3 - 30 years

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Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements 5 - 20 years

Interest expense capitalized as part of plant and equipment was \$16 million, \$7 million and \$4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Periodic maintenance and repairs applicable to major units of manufacturing facilities (a "turnaround") are accounted for on the deferral basis by capitalizing the costs of the turnaround and amortizing the costs over the estimated period until the next turnaround. Normal maintenance and repairs of plant and equipment are charged to expense as incurred. Renewals, betterments and major repairs that materially extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized, and the assets replaced, if any, are retired.

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, collectability 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 licensing of technology, are evaluated 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.

SECURITIZATION OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Under our A/R Programs, we grant an undivided interest in certain of our trade receivables to the U.S. SPE and the EU SPE. This undivided interest serves as security for the issuance of debt. The A/R Programs provide for financing in both U.S. dollars and euros. The amounts outstanding under our A/R Programs are accounted for as secured borrowings. See "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt A/R Programs."

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which the employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award. See "Note 21. Stock-Based Compensation Plan."

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated material subsequent events through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted During 2014

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2013-04, *Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date*, requiring entities to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented for those obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements that exist at the beginning of an entity's fiscal year of adoption. We adopted the amendments in this ASU effective January 1, 2014, and the initial adoption of the amendments in this ASU did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, *Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity*, resolving diversity in practice and clarifying the applicable guidance for the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or business within a foreign entity. We adopted the amendments in this ASU effective January 1, 2014, and the initial adoption of the amendments in this ASU did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*, providing guidance on the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits in the financial statements as either a reduction to a deferred tax asset or as a liability to better reflect the manner in which an entity would settle at the reporting date any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position when net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs"), similar tax losses or tax credit carryforwards exist. The amendments in this ASU do not require new recurring disclosures. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. We adopted the amendments in this ASU effective January 1, 2014, and the initial adoption of the amendments in this ASU did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-17, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Pushdown Accounting*, providing guidance on whether and at what threshold an acquired entity that is a business or nonprofit activity can apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements. The amendments in this ASU provide an acquired entity with an option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements upon occurrence of an event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. An acquired entity may elect the option to apply pushdown accounting in the reporting

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

period in which the change-in-control event occurs or otherwise in a subsequent reporting period to the acquired entity's most recent change-in-control event. The amendments in this ASU were effective on November 18, 2014. After the effective date, an acquired entity can make an election to apply the guidance to future change-in-control events or to its most recent change-in-control event. We adopted the amendments in this ASU effective November 18, 2014, and the initial adoption of the amendments in this ASU did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Pending Adoption in Future Periods

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, *Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*, changing the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and enhancing reporting requirements for discontinued operations. A disposal of a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity will be required to be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Further, the amendments in this ASU will require an entity to present, for each comparative period, the assets and liabilities of a disposal group that includes a discontinued operation separately in the asset and liability sections, respectively, of the statement of financial position. The amendments in this ASU are effective prospectively for all disposals (or classifications as held for sale) of components of an entity that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years, and for all businesses that, on acquisition, are classified as held for sale that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years. We do not expect the adoption of the amendments in this ASU to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, outlining a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenues arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively, and early application is not permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of the amendments in this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*, providing guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this ASU are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of the amendments in this ASU to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-01, *Income Statement - Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*, eliminating from US GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. Reporting entities will no longer have to assess whether a particular event or transaction event is extraordinary. The

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. A reporting entity may apply the amendments prospectively or may also apply them retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. We do not expect the adoption of the amendments in this ASU to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

ROCKWOOD ACQUISITION

On October 1, 2014, we completed the Rockwood Acquisition. We paid \$1.04 billion in cash, subject to certain purchase price adjustments, and assumed certain unfunded pension liabilities in connection with the Rockwood Acquisition. The acquisition was financed using a bank term loan. The majority of the acquired businesses have been integrated into our Pigments and Additives segment. Transaction costs charged to expense related to this acquisition were \$24 million and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.

The following businesses were acquired from Rockwood:

titanium dioxide, a white pigment derived from titanium bearing ores with strong specialty business in fibers, inks, pharmaceuticals, food and cosmetics;

functional additives made from barium and zinc based inorganics used to make colors more brilliant, primarily in plastics, coatings, films, food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and paper;

color pigments made from synthetic iron-oxide and other non-TiO₂ inorganic pigments used by manufacturers of coatings and colorants;

timber treatment wood protection chemicals used primarily in residential and commercial applications;

water treatment products used to improve water purity in industrial, commercial and municipal applications; and

specialty automotive molded components.

In connection with securing certain regulatory approvals required to complete the Rockwood Acquisition, we sold our TiO₂ TR52 product line used in printing inks to Henan in December 2014. The sale did not include any manufacturing assets but does include an agreement to supply TR52 product to Henan during a transitional period.

We have accounted for the Rockwood Acquisition using the acquisition method. As such, we analyzed the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Continued)**

preliminary allocation of acquisition cost to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Cash paid for Rockwood Acquisition	\$ 1,038
Expected purchase price adjustment receivable	(25)
Expected net acquisition cost	\$ 1,013

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Cash	\$ 78
Accounts receivable, net	220
Inventories	400
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	46
Property, plant and equipment	591
Intangible assets	33
Deferred income taxes, non-current	126
Other assets	9
Accounts payable	(146)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(80)
Long-term debt, non-current	(3)
Pension and related liabilities	(233)
Deferred income taxes, non-current	(10)
Other liabilities	(18)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 1,013

The acquisition cost allocation is preliminary pending final determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including final valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, asset retirement obligations, and environmental and other legal reserves, and finalizing the expected purchase price adjustment receivable. None of the fair value of this acquisition was allocated to goodwill. It is possible that changes to this allocation could occur. The acquired businesses had revenues and net loss of \$330 million and \$2 million, respectively, for the period from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2014. If the Rockwood Acquisition were to have occurred on January 1, 2013, the following estimated pro forma revenues and net income attributable to Huntsman

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Continued)**

Corporation and Huntsman International would have been reported (dollars in millions, except per share amounts):

Huntsman Corporation

	Pro Forma	
	Year ended December 31,	
	(Unaudited)	
	2014	2013
Revenues	\$ 12,724	\$ 12,599
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	398	100
Income per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.64	\$ 0.42
Diluted	1.62	0.41

Huntsman International

	Pro Forma	
	Year ended December 31,	
	(Unaudited)	
	2014	2013
Revenues	\$ 12,724	\$ 12,599
Net income attributable to Huntsman International	410	98

OXID ACQUISITION

On August 29, 2013, we completed the Oxid Acquisition. The acquisition cost of approximately \$76 million consists of cash payments of approximately \$66 million and contingent consideration of \$10 million. The contingent consideration relates to an earn-out agreement which will be paid over two years if certain conditions are met. Related to this earn-out agreement, \$6 million was paid during 2014 and the balance has been paid in 2015. The acquired business has been integrated into our Polyurethanes segment. Transaction costs charged to expense related to this acquisition were not significant.

We have accounted for the Oxid Acquisition using the acquisition method. As such, we analyzed the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The allocation of

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Continued)**

acquisition cost to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Cash paid for acquisition	\$ 66
Contingent consideration	10
Acquisition cost	\$ 76

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Accounts receivable	\$ 9
Inventories	14
Property, plant and equipment	22
Intangible assets	36
Accounts payable	(4)
Accrued liabilities	(1)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 76

Intangible assets acquired consist primarily of developed technology and customer relationships, both of which will be amortized over 15 years. If the Oxid Acquisition were to have occurred on January 1, 2012, the following estimated pro forma revenues and net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation and Huntsman International would have been reported (dollars in millions, except per share amounts):

Huntsman Corporation

	Pro Forma	
	Year ended December 31,	
	(Unaudited)	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 11,142	\$ 11,269
Net income attributable to Huntsman Corporation	135	369
Income per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.55
Diluted	0.56	1.53

Huntsman International

	Pro Forma	
	Year ended December 31,	
	(Unaudited)	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 11,142	\$ 11,269
Net income attributable to Huntsman International	133	371

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Continued)****TEXTILE EFFECTS ACQUISITION**

On June 30, 2006, we acquired Ciba's textile effects business and accounted for the Textile Effects Acquisition using the purchase method. As such, we analyzed the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed and determined the excess of fair value of net assets over cost. Because the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed exceeded the purchase price, the value of the long-lived assets acquired was reduced to zero. Accordingly, no basis was assigned to property, plant and equipment or any other non-current nonfinancial assets and the remaining excess was recorded as an extraordinary gain. During 2012, we recorded an additional extraordinary gain on the acquisition of \$2 million, related to settlement of contingent purchase price consideration, the reversal of accruals for certain restructuring and employee termination costs recorded in connection with the Textile Effects Acquisition and a reimbursement by Ciba of certain costs pursuant to the acquisition agreements.

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 508	\$ 433
Work in progress	96	92
Finished goods	1,494	1,290
Total	2,098	1,815
LIFO reserves	(73)	(74)
Net	\$ 2,025	\$ 1,741

For December 31, 2014 and 2013, approximately 9% and 11%, respectively, of inventories were recorded using the LIFO cost method.

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The cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment were as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Land	\$ 227	\$ 159
Buildings	799	730
Plant and equipment	6,889	6,589
Construction in progress	869	613
Total	8,784	8,091
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,361)	(4,267)
Net	\$ 4,423	\$ 3,824

Depreciation expense for 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$413 million, \$415 million and \$399 million, respectively, of which nil, \$2 million and \$5 million was related to discontinued operations in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Huntsman International

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Land	\$ 227	\$ 159
Buildings	799	730
Plant and equipment	6,918	6,617
Construction in progress	869	613
Total	8,813	8,119
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,438)	(4,360)
Net	\$ 4,375	\$ 3,759

Depreciation expense for 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$398 million, \$391 million and \$375 million, respectively, of which nil, \$2 million and \$5 million was related to discontinued operations in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

6. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

Investments in companies in which we exercise significant influence, but do not control, are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in companies in which we do not exercise significant influence are accounted for using the cost method.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****6. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES (Continued)**

Our ownership percentage and investment in unconsolidated affiliates were as follows (dollars in millions):

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Equity Method:		
Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P. (50%)	\$ 91	\$ 104
BASF Huntsman Shanghai Isocyanate Investment BV (50%)(1)	100	87
Nanjing Jinling Huntsman New Material Co., Ltd. (49%)	122	62
Jurong Ningwu New Materials Development Co., Ltd. (30%)	16	15
Nippon Aqua Co., Ltd. (15)%	12	8
Others		1
Total equity method investments	341	277
Cost Method:		
International Diol Company (4%)	5	5
White Mountain Titanium Corporation (3%)	3	3
Others	1	
Total investments	\$ 350	\$ 285

- (1) We own 50% of BASF Huntsman Shanghai Isocyanate Investment BV. BASF Huntsman Shanghai Isocyanate Investment BV owns a 70% interest in SLIC, thus giving us an indirect 35% interest in SLIC.

On November 13, 2012, we entered into an agreement to form a joint venture with Sinopec (Nanjing Jingling). The joint venture involves the construction and operation of a PO/MTBE facility in China. Under the joint venture agreement, we hold a 49% interest in the joint venture and Sinopec holds a 51% interest. Our total equity investment is anticipated to be approximately \$90 million, net of reimbursements, and we expect to receive approximately \$50 million of license fees from the joint venture. The timing of equity contributions and license fee payments depends on various factors, but the majority are expected to be made over the course of the construction period of the plant (expected to be completed in the second half of 2016). At the end of 2014, cumulative capital contributions were approximately \$85 million, net of license fees from the joint venture.

7. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

We evaluate our investments and transactions to identify variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary. We hold a variable interest in the following joint ventures for which we are the primary beneficiary:

Rubicon LLC manufactures products for our Polyurethanes and Performance Products segments. The structure of the joint venture is such that the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the joint venture to finance its activities without additional financial support. By virtue of the operating agreement with this joint venture, we purchase a majority of the output, absorb a majority of the operating costs and provide a majority of the additional funding.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES (Continued)

Pacific Iron Products Sdn Bhd manufactures products for our Pigments and Additives segment. In this joint venture we supply all the raw materials through a fixed cost supply contract, operate the manufacturing facility and market the products of the joint venture to customers. Through a fixed price raw materials supply contract with the joint venture we are exposed to the risk related to the fluctuation of raw material pricing.

Arabian Amines Company manufactures products for our Performance Products segment. As required in the operating agreement governing this joint venture, we purchase all of Arabian Amines Company's production and sell it to our customers. Substantially all of the joint venture's activities are conducted on our behalf.

Sasol-Huntsman is our 50%-owned joint venture with Sasol that owns and operates a maleic anhydride facility in Moers, Germany. This joint venture manufactures products for our Performance Products segment. The joint venture uses our technology and expertise, and we bear a disproportionate amount of risk of loss due to a related-party loan to Sasol-Huntsman for which we bear the default risk.

Viance is our 50%-owned joint venture with Dow Chemical. Viance markets timber treatment products for our Pigments and Additives segment. Our joint venture interest in Viance was acquired as part of the Rockwood Acquisition on October 1, 2014. The joint venture sources all of its products through a contract manufacturing arrangement at our Harrisburg, North Carolina facility, and we bear a disproportionate amount of working capital risk of loss due to the supply arrangement whereby we control manufacturing on Viance's behalf. As a result, we concluded that we are the primary beneficiary and began consolidating Viance upon the Rockwood Acquisition on October 1, 2014.

Creditors of these entities have no recourse to our general credit. See "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt." As the primary beneficiary of these variable interest entities at December 31, 2014, the joint ventures' assets, liabilities and results of operations are included in our consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of Rubicon LLC, Pacific Iron Products Sdn Bhd, Arabian Amines Company and Sasol-Huntsman's assets and liabilities included in our

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES (Continued)**

consolidated balance sheets, before intercompany eliminations, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars in millions):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current assets	\$ 176	\$ 147
Property, plant and equipment, net	335	369
Other noncurrent assets	70	76
Deferred income taxes	50	28
Intangible assets	15	17
Goodwill	14	16
Total assets	\$ 660	\$ 653

Current liabilities	\$ 348	\$ 330
Long-term debt	42	72
Deferred income taxes	9	9
Other noncurrent liabilities	97	45
Total liabilities	\$ 496	\$ 456

The following table summarizes the fair value of Viance's assets and liabilities as of October 1, 2014 recorded upon initial consolidation in our consolidated balance sheet and the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014, before intercompany eliminations (dollars in millions):

	December 31, 2014	October 1, 2014
Current assets	\$ 10	\$ 15
Property, plant and equipment, net	5	2
Other noncurrent assets	—	1
Intangible assets	24	27
Total assets	\$ 39	\$ 45
Total liabilities	\$ 8	\$ 13

Viance had revenues and net income of \$21 million and \$2 million, respectively, for the period from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2014. For more information regarding the Rockwood Acquisition, see "Note 3. Business Combinations and Dispositions - Rockwood Acquisition."

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The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets were as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents, trademarks and technology	\$ 371	\$ 328	\$ 43	\$ 384	\$ 339	\$ 45
Licenses and other agreements	37	19	18	52	19	33
Non-compete agreements	4	2	2	4	2	2
Other intangibles	87	55	32	62	55	7
Total	\$ 499	\$ 404	\$ 95	\$ 502	\$ 415	\$ 87

Amortization expense was \$19 million, \$21 million and \$23 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Huntsman International

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents, trademarks and technology	\$ 371	\$ 328	\$ 43	\$ 384	\$ 339	\$ 45
Licenses and other agreements	37	19	18	52	19	33
Non-compete agreements	4	2	2	4	2	2
Other intangibles	94	61	33	70	62	8
Total	\$ 506	\$ 410	\$ 96	\$ 510	\$ 422	\$ 88

Amortization expense for Huntsman International was \$19 million, \$21 million and \$23 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our and Huntsman International's estimated future amortization expense for intangible assets over the next five years is as follows (dollars in millions):

Year ending December 31,	
2015	\$ 9
2016	10
2017	10
2018	10
2019	9

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Other noncurrent assets consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Capitalized turnaround costs	\$ 191	\$ 192
Spare parts inventory	96	100
Debt issuance costs	83	32
Deposits	43	41
Catalyst assets	28	26
Pension assets	8	20
Other	89	48
Total	\$ 538	\$ 459

Amortization expense of catalyst assets for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$13 million, \$12 million and \$10 million, respectively.

10. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Payroll and related costs	\$ 204	\$ 172
Volume and rebate accruals	79	95
Restructuring and plant closing costs	89	55
Taxes other than income taxes	65	79
Income taxes	35	61
Interest	32	35
Pension liabilities	13	12
Self-insured casualty loss reserves	12	12
Other postretirement benefits	9	9
Environmental accruals	7	5
Legal reserve	6	3
Deferred revenue	5	11
Asset retirement obligations		1
Other miscellaneous accruals	183	176
Total	\$ 739	\$ 726

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	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Payroll and related costs	\$ 204	\$ 172
Volume and rebate accruals	79	95
Restructuring and plant closing costs	89	55
Taxes other than income taxes	65	79
Income taxes	35	80
Interest	32	35
Pension liabilities	13	12
Self-insured casualty loss reserves	12	12
Other postretirement benefits	9	9
Environmental accruals	7	5
Legal reserve	6	3
Deferred revenue	5	11
Asset retirement obligations		1
Other miscellaneous accruals	180	173
Total	\$ 736	\$ 742

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As of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, accrued restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs by type of cost and initiative consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

	Workforce reductions(1)	Demolition and decommissioning	Non-cancelable lease costs	Other restructuring costs	Total(2)
Accrued liabilities as of January 1, 2012	\$ 73	\$	\$ 17	\$ 2	\$ 92
2012 charges for 2011 and prior initiatives	9	5		10	24
2012 charges for 2012 initiatives	64			5	69
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(15)			(1)	(16)
2012 payments for 2011 and prior initiatives	(31)	(6)	(2)	(11)	(50)
2012 payments for 2012 initiatives	(12)			(6)	(18)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance	2	1		1	4
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2012	90		15		105
2013 charges for 2012 and prior initiatives	32	16	53	20	121
2013 charges for 2013 initiatives	28			8	36
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(22)		(4)		(26)
2013 payments for 2012 and prior initiatives	(66)	(16)	(3)	(19)	(104)
2013 payments for 2013 initiatives	(10)			(8)	(18)
Net activity of discontinued operations			(3)		(3)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance			2		2
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2013	52		60	1	113
Pigments and Additives opening balance sheet liabilities	1				1
2014 charges for 2013 and prior initiatives	37	7	4	17	65
2014 charges for 2014 initiatives	64				64
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(4)			(1)	(5)
2014 payments for 2013 and prior initiatives	(58)	(7)	(8)	(13)	(86)
2014 payments for 2014 initiatives	(1)			(1)	(2)
Net activity of discontinued operations			(2)		(2)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance	(4)		(6)		(10)
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2014	\$ 87	\$	\$ 48	\$ 3	\$ 138

(1) The total workforce reduction reserves of \$87 million relate to the termination of 1,572 positions, of which 1,418 positions had not been terminated as of December 31, 2014.

(2) Accrued liabilities remaining at December 31, 2014 and 2013 by year of initiatives were as follows (dollars in millions):

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
2012 initiatives and prior	\$ 63	\$ 95
2013 initiatives	12	18

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2014 initiatives	63
Total	\$ 138 \$ 113

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Details with respect to our reserves for restructuring, impairment and plant closing costs are provided below by segment and initiative (dollars in millions):

	Polyurethanes	Performance Products	Advanced Materials	Textile Effects	Pigments and Additives	Discontinued Operations	Corporate & Other	Total
Accrued liabilities as of January 1, 2012		1	12	69	3	6	1	92
2012 charges for 2011 and prior initiatives		1	4	14	4		1	24
2012 charges for 2012 initiatives	38		30				1	69
Reversal of reserves no longer required				(16)				(16)
2012 payments for 2011 and prior initiatives		(2)	(15)	(27)	(5)		(1)	(50)
2012 payments for 2012 initiatives	(12)		(6)					(18)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance	1		2	2	(1)			4
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2012	27		27	42	1	6	2	105
2013 charges for 2012 and prior initiatives	5		38	73	4		1	121
2013 charges for 2013 initiatives		18		1			17	36
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(9)		(8)	(9)				(26)
2013 payments for 2012 and prior initiatives	(14)		(45)	(41)	(3)		(1)	(104)
2013 payments for 2013 initiatives		(7)			(1)		(10)	(18)
Net activity of discontinued operations						(3)		(3)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance		(1)		2	1			2
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2013	9	10	12	68	2	3	9	113
Pigments and Additives opening balance sheet liabilities					1			1
2014 charges for 2013 and prior initiatives	2	23	10	13	3		14	65
2014 charges for 2014 initiatives			1	6	57			64
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(1)		(2)	(1)			(1)	(5)
2014 payments for 2013 and prior initiatives	(3)	(22)	(14)	(25)	(4)		(18)	(86)
2014 payments for 2014 initiatives			(1)	(1)				(2)
Net activity of discontinued operations						(2)		(2)
Foreign currency effect on liability balance	(1)	(2)	(1)	(6)				(10)
Accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2014	\$ 6	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 54	\$ 59	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 138
Current portion of restructuring reserves	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ 11	\$ 59	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 89

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Long-term portion of restructuring reserve	3	3	43	49
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Details with respect to cash and noncash restructuring charges for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 by initiative are provided below (dollars in millions):

Cash charges:	
2014 charges for 2013 and prior initiatives	65
2014 charges for 2014 initiatives	64
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(5)
Pension-related charges	2
Non-cash charges	32
Total 2014 Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs	\$ 158

Cash charges:	
2013 charges for 2012 and prior initiatives	\$ 121
2013 charges for 2013 initiatives	36
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(26)
Pension-related charges	7
Non-cash charges	13
Total 2013 Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs	\$ 151

Cash charges:	
2012 charges for 2011 and prior initiatives	\$ 24
2012 charges for 2012 initiatives	69
Reversal of reserves no longer required	(16)
Non-cash charges	15
Total 2012 Restructuring, Impairment and Plant Closing Costs	\$ 92

2014 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

In connection with a September 2014 announcement of a feasibility study into a MDI production expansion at our Geismar, Louisiana facility, we concluded that certain capitalized engineering costs associated with a previously planned MDI production expansion at our Rotterdam, The Netherlands facility were impaired and our Polyurethanes segment recorded a noncash impairment charge of \$16 million during 2014.

During 2013, our Performance Products segment initiated a restructuring program to refocus its surfactants business in Europe. In connection with this program, in 2014 we completed the sale of our European commodity surfactants business, including the ethoxylation facility in Lavera, France to Wilmar. In addition, Wilmar has entered into a multi-year arrangement to purchase certain sulfated surfactant products from our facilities in St. Mihiel, France and Castiglione delle Stiviere, Italy. Additionally, in 2014 we ceased production at our Patrica, Italy surfactants facility. During 2014, we recorded charges of \$23 million primarily related to workforce reductions. We expect to complete this

program by the end of 2015.

During 2014, our Advanced Materials segment recorded charges of \$11 million primarily related to workforce reductions with our global transformational change program designed to improve the segment's manufacturing efficiencies, enhance its commercial excellence and improve its long-term global competitiveness. We expect to incur charges related to this program through the second quarter of 2015.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. RESTRUCTURING, IMPAIRMENT AND PLANT CLOSING COSTS (Continued)

During 2011, we announced plans to implement a significant restructuring of our Textile Effects segment, including the closure of our production facilities and business support offices in Basel, Switzerland, as part of an ongoing strategic program aimed at improving the Textile Effects segment's long-term global competitiveness. In connection with this program, during 2014, our Textile Effects segment recorded charges of \$19 million, including a \$9 million noncash charge for a pension settlement loss. We expect to incur charges related to this program through 2015. In June 2014, we announced plans for the closure of our Qingdao, China plant to be completed by December 2015. During 2014, we recorded charges of \$6 million primarily related to workforce reductions related to this initiative. We expect to incur charges related to this program through the end of 2016.

On December 1, 2014, we announced that we are taking significant action to improve the global competitiveness of our Pigments and Additives segment. As part of a comprehensive restructuring program, we plan to reduce our workforce by approximately 900 positions. In connection with this restructuring program, we recorded restructuring expense of \$57 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 related primarily to workforce reductions. We expect to record additional restructuring expense in 2015 once negotiations of employee termination benefits with European works councils are completed.

On February 12, 2015, we announced plans to reduce our titanium dioxide capacity by approximately 100 kt by closing specific operations at our Calais, France facility, subject to consultation with employees and appropriate representative groups. This plan is in addition to that announced on December 1, 2014.

During 2014, our Corporate and other segment recorded charges of \$13 million primarily related to the reorganization of our global information technology organization. We expect to incur charges related to this program through the end of 2015.

2013 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

During 2012, our Polyurethanes segment began implementing a restructuring program to reduce annualized fixed costs. In connection with this program, we recorded cash charges of \$5 million and reversed charges of \$9 million during 2013 primarily for workforce reductions. Our Polyurethanes segment also recorded pension-related charges of \$6 million during 2013 related to this program.

During 2013, our Performance Products segment recorded charges of \$13 million primarily related to workforce reductions in association with plans to refocus our surfactants business in Europe and \$5 million primarily related to workforce reductions in our Australian operation.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, our Advanced Materials segment began implementing a global transformational change program, subject to consultation with relevant employee representatives, designed to improve the segment's manufacturing efficiencies, enhance commercial excellence and improve its long-term global competitiveness. During 2013, we recorded cash charges of \$38 million and noncash charges of \$4 million and reversed charges of \$8 million.

During 2011, our Textile Effects segment began implementing a significant restructuring program, including the closure of our production facilities and business support offices in Basel, Switzerland, as part of an ongoing strategic program aimed at improving the segment's long-term global competitiveness. In connection with this program, during 2013, we recorded cash charges of \$73 million, a noncash charge of \$9 million for a pension settlement loss and reversed charges of \$5 million.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****11. RESTRUCTURING, IMPAIRMENT AND PLANT CLOSING COSTS (Continued)**

During 2013, our Corporate and other segment recorded charges of \$18 million primarily related to workforce reductions in association with a reorganization of our global information technology organization.

2012 RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

During 2012, our Polyurethanes segment implemented a restructuring program to reduce annualized fixed costs. In connection with this program, we recorded restructuring expenses of \$38 million during 2012 primarily for workforce reductions.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, our Advanced Materials segment began implementing a global transformational change program, subject to consultation with relevant employee representatives, designed to improve the segment's manufacturing efficiencies, enhance commercial excellence and ensure its long-term global competitiveness. During 2012, we recorded charges of \$38 million, including noncash charges of \$4 million related to pension settlements.

During 2011, our Textile Effects segment began implementing a significant restructuring program, including the closure of our production facilities and business support offices in Basel, Switzerland, as part of an ongoing strategic program aimed at improving the segment's long-term global competitiveness. In connection with this plan, during 2012, we recorded cash charges of \$10 million, an \$11 million noncash charge primarily for pension settlements and reversed charges of \$7 million. Additionally, we reversed charges of \$9 million for other initiatives.

12. OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Other noncurrent liabilities consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Pension liabilities	\$ 965	\$ 546
Other postretirement benefits	134	101
Environmental accruals	53	22
Restructuring and plant closing costs	49	58
Employee benefit accrual	39	38
Asset retirement obligations	26	28
Legal reserve	11	11
Other	170	144
Total	\$ 1,447	\$ 948

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****12. OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)****Huntsman International**

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Pension liabilities	\$ 965	\$ 546
Other postretirement benefits	134	101
Environmental accruals	53	22
Restructuring and plant closing costs	49	58
Employee benefit accrual	39	38
Asset retirement obligations	26	28
Legal reserve	11	11
Other	166	134
Total	\$ 1,443	\$ 938

13. DEBT

Outstanding debt of consolidated entities consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Senior Credit Facilities:		
Term loans	\$ 2,528	\$ 1,351
Amounts outstanding under A/R programs	229	248
Senior notes	1,596	1,061
Senior subordinated notes	531	891
Variable interest entities	207	247
Other	109	112
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Total current portion of debt	\$ 267	\$ 277
Long-term portion	4,933	3,633
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Notes payable to affiliates-noncurrent	6	6

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Total debt	\$	5,206	\$	3,916
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	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Senior Credit Facilities:		
Term loans	\$ 2,528	\$ 1,351
Amounts outstanding under A/R programs	229	248
Senior notes	1,596	1,061
Senior subordinated notes	531	891
Variable interest entities	207	247
Other	109	112
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Total current portion of debt	\$ 267	\$ 277
Long-term portion	4,933	3,633
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Total debt excluding debt to affiliates	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,910
Notes payable to affiliates-current	100	100
Notes payable to affiliates-noncurrent	656	779
Total debt	\$ 5,956	\$ 4,789

DIRECT AND SUBSIDIARY DEBT

Huntsman Corporation's direct debt and guarantee obligations consist of a guarantee of certain indebtedness incurred from time to time to finance certain insurance premiums. Substantially all of our other debt, including the facilities described below, has been incurred by our subsidiaries (primarily Huntsman International); Huntsman Corporation is not a guarantor of such subsidiary debt.

Certain of our subsidiaries are designated as nonguarantor subsidiaries and have third-party debt agreements. These debt agreements contain certain restrictions with regard to dividends, distributions, loans or advances. In certain circumstances, the consent of a third party would be required prior to the transfer of any cash or assets from these subsidiaries to us.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****13. DEBT (Continued)****Senior Credit Facilities**

As of December 31, 2014, our Senior Credit Facilities consisted of our Revolving Facility, our Extended Term Loan B, our Extended Term Loan B Series 2, our 2014 New Term Loan, and Term Loan C as follows (dollars in millions):

Facility	Committed Amount	Principal Outstanding	Carrying Value	Interest Rate(3)	Maturity
Revolving Facility	\$ 625	\$	(1\$) (1)	USD LIBOR plus 2.50%	2017
Extended Term Loan B	NA	952	952	USD LIBOR plus 2.50%	2017
Extended Term Loan B Series 2	NA	339	339	USD LIBOR plus 2.75%	2017
2014 New Term Loan	NA	1,200	1,188	USD LIBOR plus 3.00%(2)	2021
Term Loan C	NA	50	49	USD LIBOR plus 2.25%	2016

- (1) We had no borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Facility; we had approximately \$16 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit and bank guarantees issued and outstanding under our Revolving Facility.
- (2) The 2014 New Term Loan is subject to a 0.75% LIBOR floor.
- (3) The applicable interest rate of the Senior Credit Facilities is subject to certain secured leverage ratio thresholds. As of December 31, 2014, the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding balances under the Senior Credit Facilities was approximately 3%.

Our obligations under the Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed by our Guarantors, 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.

Amendment to the Credit Agreement

On October 15, 2013, Huntsman International entered into a tenth amendment to the agreement governing the Credit Agreement. The amendment, among other things, permitted us to incur a senior secured term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion, the 2014 New Term Loan, and to increase our Revolving Facility. In August 2014, we entered into the eleventh and twelfth amendments, which modified the Credit Agreement to initially fund the 2014 New Term Loan into escrow and completed the increase of our Revolving Facility by \$200 million.

On October 1, 2014, the 2014 New Term Loan was used to fund the Rockwood Acquisition. See "Note 3. Business Combinations and Dispositions Rockwood Acquisition." The 2014 New Term Loan matures on October 1, 2021 and will amortize in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1% of the original principal amount of the 2014 New Term Loan, payable quarterly commencing March 31, 2015. The 2014 New Term Loan bears interest at an interest rate margin of LIBOR plus 3.00% (subject to a 0.75% floor). The 2014 New Term Loan was recorded at a carrying value of \$1,188 million as of October 1, 2014.

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On October 1, 2014, Huntsman International entered into a further amendment to the Credit Agreement. The amendment increased revolving commitments in an aggregate principal amount of \$25 million to an aggregate amount of \$625 million.

A/R Programs

Our A/R Programs are structured so that we grant a participating undivided interest in certain of our trade receivables to the U.S. SPE and the EU SPE. We retain the servicing rights and a retained interest in the securitized receivables. Information regarding our A/R Programs as of December 31, 2014 was as follows (monetary amounts in millions):

Facility	Maturity	Maximum Funding Availability(1)	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rate(2)(3)
U.S. A/R Program	April 2016	\$250	\$90(4)	Applicable rate plus 1.10%
EU A/R Program	April 2016	€225 (approximately \$275)	€114 (approximately \$139)	Applicable rate plus 1.35%

- (1) The amount of actual availability under our 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.
- (3) Applicable rate for our U.S. A/R Program is defined by the lender as USD LIBOR. Applicable rate for our EU A/R Program is either GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR or EURIBOR.
- (4) As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$7 million (U.S. dollar equivalents) of letters of credit issued and outstanding under our U.S. A/R Program.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$472 million and \$521 million, respectively, of accounts receivable were pledged as collateral under our A/R Programs.

Notes

As of December 31, 2014, we had outstanding the following notes (monetary amounts in millions):

Notes	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
2020 Senior Notes	November 2020	4.875%	\$650 (\$647 carrying value)
2021 Senior Notes	April 2021	5.125%	€445 (€449 carrying value (\$549))

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2022 Senior Notes	November 2022	5.125%	\$400
2021 Senior Subordinated Notes	March 2021	8.625%	\$522 (\$531 carrying value)

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On November 13, 2014, Huntsman International issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 2022 Senior Notes. Huntsman International applied the net proceeds to redeem in full \$350 million of its 2020 Senior Subordinated Notes, pay associated accrued interest and for general corporate purposes.

The 2022 Senior Notes bear interest at 5.125% per year, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15, and are due on November 15, 2022. Huntsman International may redeem the 2022 Senior Notes in whole or in part at any time prior to August 15, 2022 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest.

On June 2, 2014, pursuant to an indenture entered into on December 23, 2013, Huntsman International issued €145 million (approximately \$197 million) aggregate principal amount of additional 2021 Senior Notes. The additional notes are recorded at carrying value €149 million (approximately \$182 million) as of December 31, 2014.

The 2021 Senior Notes bear interest at 5.125% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15, and are due on April 15, 2021. Huntsman International may redeem the 2021 Senior Notes in whole or in part at any time prior to January 15, 2021 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest.

The 2020, 2021 and 2022 Senior Notes are general unsecured senior obligations of Huntsman International and are guaranteed on a general unsecured senior basis by the Guarantors. The indentures impose certain limitations on the ability of Huntsman International and its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness secured by any principal properties, incur indebtedness of nonguarantor subsidiaries, enter into sale and leaseback transactions with respect to any principal properties and consolidate or merge with or into any other person or lease, sell or transfer all or substantially all of its properties and assets. Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, holders of the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Senior Notes will have the right to require that Huntsman International purchase all or a portion of such holder's notes in cash at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

Redemption of Notes and Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we redeemed or repurchased the following notes (dollars in millions):

Date of Redemption	Notes	Principal Amount of Notes Redeemed	Amount Paid (Excluding Accrued Interest)	Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt
December 2014	2021 Senior Subordinated Notes	\$ 8	\$ 9	
November 28, 2014	2020 Senior Subordinated Notes	350	374	28
March 4, 2013	2016 Senior Notes	200	200	34

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. DEBT (Continued)

Variable Interest Entity Debt

As of December 31, 2014, Arabian Amines Company had \$158 million outstanding under its loan commitments and debt financing arrangements. Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated 50%-owned joint venture, is currently not in compliance with payment and other obligations under these loan commitments. We do not guarantee these loan commitments and Arabian Amines Company is not a guarantor of any of our other debt obligations, and the noncompliance with these financial covenants does not affect any of our other debt obligations. We are currently in discussions with the lenders under these loan commitments and expect to resolve the noncompliance. As of December 31, 2014, the amounts outstanding under these loan commitments were classified as current on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2014, Sasol-Huntsman, our consolidated 50%-owned venture has €40 million (approximately \$49 million) outstanding under the term loan facility. The facility will be repaid over semiannual installments with the final repayment scheduled for December 2018. Obligations under the facility agreement are secured by, among other things, first priority right on the property, plant and equipment of Sasol-Huntsman.

Note Payable from Huntsman International to Huntsman Corporation

As of December 31, 2014, we have a loan of \$750 million to our subsidiary, Huntsman International. The Intercompany Note is unsecured and \$100 million of the outstanding amount is classified as current as of December 31, 2014 on our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014, 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 U.S. A/R Program, less 10 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).

COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS

We believe 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. However, Arabian Amines Company, our consolidated 50%-owned joint venture, is currently not in compliance with certain financial covenants contained under its loan commitments. See " Variable Interest Entity Debt" above.

Our material financing arrangements contain certain covenants with which we must comply. A failure to comply with a covenant could result in a default under a financing arrangement unless we obtained an appropriate waiver or forbearance (as to which we can provide no assurance). A default under these material financing arrangements generally allows debt holders the option to declare the underlying debt obligations immediately due and payable. Furthermore, certain of our material financing arrangements contain cross-default and cross-acceleration provisions under which a failure to comply with the covenants in one financing arrangement may result in an event of default under another financing arrangement.

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Our Senior Credit Facilities are the Leverage Covenant which applies only to the Revolving Facility and is calculated 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 fails to comply with the Leverage Covenant, then we may 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 Programs' 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, requiring that we 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.

MATURITIES

The scheduled maturities of our debt (excluding debt to affiliates) by year as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in millions):

Year ending December 31	
2015	\$ 267
2016	322
2017	1,293
2018	25
2019	14
Thereafter	3,279
	\$ 5,200

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES**

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 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 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 other derivative instruments 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.

Huntsman International has entered into several interest rate contracts to hedge the variability caused by monthly changes in cash flow due to associated changes in LIBOR under our Senior Credit Facilities. These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the swaps are recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income (dollars in millions):

December 31, 2014					
Notional Value	Effective Date	Maturity	Fixed Rate	Fair Value	
\$ 50	January 2010	January 2015	2.8% less than \$1	current liability	
50	December 2014	April 2017	2.5%	2 noncurrent liability	
50	January 2015	April 2017	2.5%	2 noncurrent liability	

December 31, 2013					
Notional Value	Effective Date	Maturity	Fixed Rate	Fair Value	
\$ 50	December 2009	December 2014	2.6%	\$1 current liability	
50	January 2010	January 2015	2.8%	1 current liability	
50	December 2014	April 2017	2.5%	1 noncurrent liability	
50	January 2015	April 2017	2.5%	2 noncurrent liability	

In 2009, Sasol-Huntsman, our consolidated 50% owned joint venture, entered into derivative transactions to hedge the variable interest rate associated with its local credit facility. These derivative rate hedges include a floating to fixed interest rate contract providing Sasol-Huntsman with EURIBOR interest payments for a fixed payment of 3.62% and a cap for future periods with a strike price of 3.62%. As of December 31, 2014, the interest rate contracts expired and we have only the remaining interest cap for future periods until December 2018. In connection with the consolidation of Sasol-Huntsman as of April 1, 2011, the interest rate contract is now included in our consolidated results. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities." The notional amount of the interest rate caps as of December 31,

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

2014 was €22 million (approximately \$27 million) and the derivative transactions do not qualify for hedge accounting. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of this hedge was nil and €1 million (approximately \$1 million), respectively, and was recorded in other noncurrent liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For 2014 and 2013, we recorded a reduction of interest expense of €1 million (approximately \$1 million) and €1 million (approximately \$2 million), respectively, due to changes in the fair value of the swap.

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 included in our consolidated results. See "Note 7. Variable Interest Entities." The notional amount of the swap as of December 31, 2014 was \$28 million, and the interest rate contract is not designated as a cash flow hedge. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of the swap was \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively, and was recorded as other current liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. For 2014 and 2013, we recorded a reduction of interest expense of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, due to changes in fair value of the swap. As of December 31, 2014 Arabian Amines Company was not in compliance with certain financial covenants contained in its loan commitments. For more information, see "Note 13. Debt Direct and Subsidiary Debt Variable Interest Entity Debt."

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the changes in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) associated with these cash flow hedging activities were approximately \$2 million and \$(3) million, respectively.

During 2015, accumulated other comprehensive 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 three months 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, 2014 and 2013, we had approximately \$179 million and \$193 million notional amount (in U.S. dollar equivalents) outstanding, respectively, in foreign currency contracts with a term of approximately one month.

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

In November 2014, we entered into two five year cross-currency interest rate contracts and one eight year cross-currency interest rate contract to swap an aggregate notional \$200 million for an aggregate notional €161 million. The swap is designated as a hedge of net investment for financial reporting purposes. Under the cross-currency interest rate contract, we will receive fixed USD payments of \$5 million semi annually on May 15 and November 15 (equivalent to an annual rate of 5.125%) and make interest payments of approximately €3 million (equivalent to an annual rate of approximately 3.6%). As of December 31, 2014 the fair value of this swap was \$5 million and recorded in noncurrent assets.

In conjunction with the issuance of our 2020 Senior Subordinated Notes, 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 purposes. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of this swap was \$43 million and \$2 million, respectively, and was recorded in current assets. On February 11, 2015, we terminated \$200 million notional amounts of these cross-currency interest rate contracts and received a \$37 million payment from the counterparty.

A 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 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 (loss) income. From time to time, we review such designation of intercompany loans.

We review our non-U.S. dollar denominated debt and derivative instruments to determine the appropriate amounts designated as hedges. As of December 31, 2014, we have designated approximately €655 million (approximately \$800 million) of euro-denominated debt and cross-currency interest rate contracts as a hedge of our net investment. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the amount of gain (loss) recognized on the hedge of our net investment was \$97 million, \$(22) million and \$(11) million, respectively, and was recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately €1,516 million (approximately \$1,851 million) in net euro assets.

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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.

15. FAIR VALUE

The fair values of our financial instruments were as follows (dollars in millions):

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Non-qualified employee benefit plan investments	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ 21
Cross-currency interest rate contacts	48	48	2	2
Interest rate contracts	(7)	(7)	(10)	(10)
Long-term debt (including current portion)	(5,200)	(5,210)	(3,910)	(4,010)

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of non-qualified employee benefit plan investments is obtained through market observable pricing using prevailing market prices. The estimated fair values of our long-term debt are based on quoted market prices for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market (Level 1).

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since December 31, 2014, and current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The following assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in millions):

Description	December 31, 2014	Fair Value Amounts Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)(3)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)(3)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for sale equity securities:				
Equity mutual funds	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$	\$
Derivatives:				
Cross-currency interest rate contracts(1)	48		43	5
Total assets	\$ 70	\$ 22	\$ 43	\$ 5

Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts(2)	\$ (7)	\$	\$ (7)	\$

Description	December 31, 2013	Fair Value Amounts Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)(3)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)(3)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for sale equity securities:				
Equity mutual funds	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$	\$
Derivatives:				
Cross-currency interest rate contracts(1)	2		2	
Total assets	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 2	\$

Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts(2)	\$ (10)	\$	\$ (10)	\$

(1)

The income approach is used to calculate the fair value of these instruments. Fair value represents the present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using relevant interest rates, exchange rates, and yield curves at stated intervals. There were no material changes to the valuation methods or assumptions used to determine the fair value during the current period.

In November 2014, we entered into two five year cross-currency interest rate contracts and one eight year cross-currency interest rate contract. These instruments have been categorized by us as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy due to unobservable inputs associated with the credit valuation adjustment, which we deemed to be significant inputs to the overall measurement of fair value at inception.

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Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****15. FAIR VALUE (Continued)**

- (2) The income approach is used to calculate the fair value of these instruments. Fair value represents the present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using relevant interest rates and yield curves at stated intervals. There were no material changes to the valuation methods or assumptions used to determine the fair value during the current period.
- (3) There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 within the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The following table shows a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances for the year ended December 31, 2014 for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (dollars in millions). During the year ended December 31, 2013, there were no instruments categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Cross-Currency Interest Rate Contracts
Beginning balance, January 1, 2014	\$
Transfers into Level 3	
Transfers out of Level 3	
Total gains (losses):	
Included in earnings	
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	5
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	
Ending balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 5
The amount of total gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to assets still held at December 31, 2014	\$

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) included in earnings for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are reported in interest expense and other comprehensive income (loss) as follows (dollars in millions):

	Interest expense	Other comprehensive income (loss)
2014		
Total net gains included in earnings	\$	\$
Changes in unrealized gains relating to assets still held at December 31, 2014		5

We also have assets that under certain conditions are subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets include property, plant and equipment and those associated with acquired businesses, including goodwill and intangible assets. For these assets, measurement at fair value in periods subsequent to their initial recognition is applicable if one or more is determined to be impaired. During 2014 and 2013, we recorded charges of \$26 million and nil, respectively, for the impairment of long-lived assets.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

DEFINED BENEFIT AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Our employees participate in a trustee, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") that covers substantially all of our full-time U.S. employees. Effective July 1, 2004, the Plan formula for employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement was converted to a cash balance design. For represented employees, participation in the cash balance design is subject to the terms of negotiated contracts. For participating employees, benefits accrued under the prior formula were converted to opening cash balance accounts. The new cash balance benefit formula provides annual pay credits from 4% to 12% of eligible pay, depending on age and service, plus accrued interest. Participants in the plan on July 1, 2004 may be eligible for additional annual pay credits from 1% to 8%, depending on their age and service as of that date, for up to five years. The conversion to the cash balance plan did not have a significant impact on the accrued benefit liability, the funded status or ongoing pension expense.

During 2013, we amended the Plan which enabled us to transfer some benefit amounts out of the Huntsman Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the "SERP") to the Plan as permitted by the IRS rules. There was no impact to the overall projected benefit obligation to the Company as a result of this amendment.

We sponsor defined benefit plans in a number of countries outside of the U.S. The availability of these plans, and their specific design provisions, are consistent with local competitive practices and regulations.

We also sponsor unfunded postretirement benefit plans other than pensions, which provide medical and life insurance benefits.

Our postretirement benefit plans provide a fully insured Medicare Part D plan including prescription drug benefits affected by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act"). We cannot determine whether the medical benefits provided by our postretirement benefit plans are actuarially equivalent to those provided by the Act. We do not collect a subsidy and our net periodic postretirement benefits cost, and related benefit obligation, do not reflect an amount associated with the subsidy.

During 2013, we amended certain of our postretirement benefit plans to discontinue subsidizing the cost of health care coverage for retirees who are eligible for Medicare. As a result of this amendment, our projected benefit obligation decreased by \$22 million with an offset to other comprehensive income (loss) during the year ended December 31, 2013.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. On March 30, 2010, President Obama signed into law a reconciliation measure, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. The passage of this legislation has resulted in comprehensive reform of health care in the U.S. We do not believe that this will have a significant impact on our financial position.

Beginning July 1, 2014, the Huntsman Defined Benefit Pension Plan was closed to new non-union entrants. New, non-union entrants will be provided with a defined contribution plan with a non-discretionary employer contribution and a company match.

In connection with the Rockwood Acquisition, we assumed certain pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities in the amount of approximately \$233 million.

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)**

The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans for us and Huntsman International and the amounts recognized in our consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars in millions):

	Defined Benefit Plans				Other Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Change in benefit obligation								
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 877	\$ 2,859	\$ 958	\$ 2,755	\$ 105	\$ 5	\$ 136	\$ 7
Service cost	27	32	31	38	3		4	
Interest cost	45	102	40	90	5		5	
Participant contributions		7		9	3		5	
Plan amendments		(6)		1			(22)	
Acquisitions/divestitures	9	333			3			
Foreign currency exchange rate changes		(294)		92				(1)
Curtailments		(1)		(5)				
Special termination benefits		3		9				
Actuarial loss (gain)	129	458	(100)	39	30	1	(9)	
Benefits paid	(86)	(176)	(52)	(169)	(12)		(14)	(1)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 1,001	\$ 3,317	\$ 877	\$ 2,859	\$ 137	\$ 6	\$ 105	\$ 5
Change in plan assets								
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 755	\$ 2,443	\$ 636	\$ 2,237	\$	\$	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	41	337	99	198				
Foreign currency exchange rate changes		(235)		79				
Participant contributions		7		9	3		5	
Acquisitions/divestitures	6	106						
Company contributions	45	105	72	89	9		9	1
Benefits paid	(86)	(176)	(52)	(169)	(12)		(14)	(1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 761	\$ 2,587	\$ 755	\$ 2,443	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded status								
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 761	\$ 2,587	\$ 755	\$ 2,443	\$	\$	\$	\$
Benefit obligation	1,001	3,317	877	2,859	137	6	105	5
Accrued benefit cost	\$ (240)	\$ (730)	\$ (122)	\$ (416)	\$ (137)	\$ (6)	\$ (105)	\$ (5)

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Amounts recognized in balance sheet:																
Noncurrent asset	\$	\$	8	\$	\$	20	\$	\$	\$	\$						
Current liability		(6)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(9)		(9)								
Noncurrent liability		(234)	(731)	(116)	(430)	(128)	(6)	(96)	(5)							
	\$	(240)	\$	(730)	\$	(122)	\$	(416)	\$	(137)	\$	(6)	\$	(105)	\$	(5)

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Huntsman Corporation

	Defined Benefit Plans				Other Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss:								
Net actuarial loss	\$ 390	\$ 916	\$ 264	\$ 705	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ 21	\$
Prior service cost	(29)	(2)	(35)	5	(23)		(27)	
	\$ 361	\$ 914	\$ 229	\$ 710	\$ 27	\$ 1	\$ (6)	\$

Huntsman International

	Defined Benefit Plans				Other Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss:								
Net actuarial loss	\$ 391	\$ 968	\$ 266	\$ 765	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ 21	\$
Prior service cost	(28)	(2)	(35)	5	(23)		(27)	
	\$ 363	\$ 966	\$ 231	\$ 770	\$ 27	\$ 1	\$ (6)	\$

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during the next fiscal year are as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Defined Benefit Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Actuarial loss	\$ 31	\$ 45	\$ 3	\$
Prior service cost	(6)		(3)	
Total	\$ 25	\$ 45	\$	\$

Table of Contents**HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)****Huntsman International**

	Defined Benefit Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Actuarial loss	\$ 31	\$ 53	\$ 3	\$
Prior service cost	(6)		(3)	
Total	\$ 25	\$ 53	\$	\$

Components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Defined Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 27	\$ 31	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 32
Interest cost	45	40	42	102	90	102
Expected return on plan assets	(56)	(50)	(48)	(138)	(124)	(133)
Amortization of prior service cost	(6)	(7)	(6)		1	(1)
Amortization of actuarial loss	19	35	21	34	43	23
Settlement loss				13	12	13
Special termination benefits				3	9	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 29	\$ 49	\$ 35	\$ 46	\$ 69	\$ 36

	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	5	5	7			1
Amortization of prior service cost	(4)	(2)	(3)			
Amortization of actuarial loss	1	2	2			
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 5	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$	\$	\$ 1

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	Defined Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 27	\$ 31	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 32
Interest cost	45	40	42	102	90	102
Expected return on plan assets	(56)	(50)	(48)	(138)	(124)	(133)
Amortization of prior service cost	(6)	(7)	(6)		1	(1)
Amortization of actuarial loss	19	35	21	41	49	28
Settlement loss				13	12	13
Special termination benefits				3	9	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 29	\$ 49	\$ 35	\$ 53	\$ 75	\$ 41

	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	5	5	7			1
Amortization of prior service cost	(4)	(2)	(3)			
Amortization of actuarial loss	1	2	2			
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 5	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$	\$	\$ 1

The amounts recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Defined Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 144	\$ (149)	\$ 103	\$ 257	\$ (40)	\$ 272
Amortization of actuarial loss	(19)	(35)	(21)	(34)	(43)	(23)
Current year prior service (credits) cost			(26)	(6)	1	
Amortization of prior service cost (credits)	6	7	6		(1)	1
Settlements				(13)	(12)	(13)

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Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	131	(177)	62	204	(95)	237
Net periodic benefit cost	29	49	35	46	69	36
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 160	\$ (128)	\$ 97	\$ 250	\$ (26)	\$ 273

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 30	\$ (8)	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$
Amortization of actuarial loss	(1)	(2)	(2)			
Current year prior service credit		(22)				
Amortization of prior service cost	4	2	3			
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	33	(30)	10	1	(1)	
Net periodic benefit cost	5	9	10			1
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 38	\$ (21)	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 1

Huntsman International

	Defined Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 144	\$ (149)	\$ 103	\$ 257	\$ (39)	\$ 272
Amortization of actuarial loss	(19)	(35)	(21)	(41)	(49)	(28)
Current year prior service (credits) cost			(26)	(6)	1	
Amortization of prior service cost (credits)	6	7	6		(1)	1
Settlements				(13)	(12)	(13)
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	131	(177)	62	197	(100)	232
Net periodic benefit cost	29	49	35	53	75	41
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 160	\$ (128)	\$ 97	\$ 250	\$ (25)	\$ 273

	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 30	\$ (8)	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$
Amortization of actuarial loss	(1)	(2)	(2)			
Current year prior service credit		(22)				

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Amortization of prior service cost	4	2	3				
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	33	(30)	10	1	(1)		
Net periodic benefit cost	5	9	10				1
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 38	\$ (21)	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 1	

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The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine the projected benefit obligation at the measurement date and the net periodic pension cost for the year:

	Defined Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Projected benefit obligation						
Discount rate	4.25%	5.13%	4.18%	2.48%	3.62%	3.38%
Rate of compensation increase	4.16%	4.17%	4.19%	3.23%	3.37%	3.34%
Net periodic pension cost						
Discount rate	5.13%	4.18%	5.30%	3.62%	3.38%	4.39%
Rate of compensation increase	4.17%	4.19%	3.88%	3.37%	3.34%	3.44%
Expected return on plan assets	7.75%	7.75%	8.00%	5.82%	5.75%	6.52%

	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. plans			Non-U.S. plans		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Projected benefit obligation						
Discount rate	4.17%	4.79%	3.89%	6.44%	6.49%	5.79%
Net periodic pension cost						
Discount rate	4.79%	3.89%	5.09%	6.49%	5.79%	6.09%

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the health care trend rate used to measure the expected increase in the cost of benefits was assumed to be 6.5% and 7.0%, respectively, decreasing to 5% after 2018. Assumed health care cost trend rates can have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the postretirement benefit plans. A one-percent point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects (dollars in millions):

Asset category	Increase	Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ 1	\$ (1)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	7	(5)

The projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the defined benefit plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (dollars in millions):

	U.S. plans		Non-U.S. plans	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets				
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,002	\$ 871	\$ 2,945	\$ 2,234
Fair value of plan assets	761	749	2,206	1,797

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The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the defined benefit plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (dollars in millions):

	U.S. plans		Non-U.S. plans	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets				
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,002	\$ 871	\$ 2,253	\$ 1,868
Accumulated benefit obligation	980	853	2,108	1,732
Fair value of plan assets	761	749	1,554	1,451

Expected future contributions and benefit payments are as follows (dollars in millions):

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	Defined Benefit Plans	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	Defined Benefit Plans	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans
2015 expected employer contributions				
To plan trusts	\$ 17	\$ 9	\$ 75	\$
Expected benefit payments				
2015	63	10	140	
2016	67	10	119	
2017	60	10	121	
2018	61	10	126	
2019	64	10	130	
2020 - 2024	342	45	698	2

Our investment strategy with respect to pension assets is to pursue an investment plan that, over the long term, is expected to protect the funded status of the plan, enhance the real purchasing power of plan assets, and not threaten the plan's ability to meet currently committed obligations. Additionally, our investment strategy is to achieve returns on plan assets, subject to a prudent level of portfolio risk. Plan assets are invested in a broad range of investments. These investments are diversified in terms of domestic and international equities, both growth and value funds, including small, mid and large capitalization equities; short-term and long-term debt securities; real estate; and cash and cash equivalents. The investments are further diversified within each asset category. The portfolio diversification provides protection against a single investment or asset category having a disproportionate impact on the aggregate performance of the plan assets.

Our pension plan assets are managed by outside investment managers. The investment managers value our plan assets using quoted market prices, other observable inputs or unobservable inputs. For certain assets, the investment managers obtain third-party appraisals at least annually, which use valuation techniques and inputs specific to the applicable property, market, or geographic location. During 2014, there were no transfers in or out of Level 3 assets.

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HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

We have established target allocations for each asset category. Our pension plan assets are periodically rebalanced based upon our target allocations.

The fair value of plan assets for the pension plans was \$3.3 billion and \$3.2 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The following plan assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in millions):

Asset category	December 31, 2014	Fair Value Amounts Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
U.S. pension plans:				
Equities	\$ 454	\$ 268	\$ 186	\$
Fixed income	216	83	133	
Real estate/other	85	34		51
Cash	6	6		
Total U.S. pension plan assets	\$ 761	\$ 391	\$ 319	\$ 51
Non-U.S. pension plans:				
Equities	\$ 933	\$ 487	\$ 446	\$
Fixed income	1,207	821	386	
Real estate/other	383	28	310	45
Cash	64	59	5	
Total Non-U.S. pension plan assets	\$ 2,587	\$ 1,395	\$ 1,147	\$ 45

Asset category	December 31, 2013	Fair Value Amounts Using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
U.S. pension plans:				
Equities	\$ 428	\$ 245	\$ 183	\$
Fixed income	208	88	120	
Real estate/other	92	45		47
Cash	27	27		
Total U.S. pension plan assets	\$ 755	\$ 405	\$ 303	\$ 47

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Non-U.S. pension plans:								
Equities	\$	1,053	\$	580	\$	473	\$	
Fixed income		908		668		240		
Real estate/other		400		30		341	29	
Cash		82		80		2		
Total Non-U.S. pension plan								
assets	\$	2,443	\$	1,358	\$	1,056	\$	29

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The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of plan assets measured at fair value using unobservable inputs (Level 3) (dollars in millions):

Fair Value Measurements of Plan Assets Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Real Estate/Other	
	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 76	\$ 68
Return on pension plan assets	5	6
Purchases, sales and settlements	6	2
Transfers (out of) into Level 3		
Acquisition date fair value of pension plan assets acquired	9	
Balance at end of period	\$ 96	\$ 76

Based upon historical returns, the expectations of our investment committee and outside advisors, the expected long-term rate of return on the pension assets is estimated to be between 5.75% and 8.00%. The asset allocation for our pension plans at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the target allocation for 2015, by asset category are as follows:

Asset category	Target Allocation 2015	Allocation at December 31, 2014	Allocation at December 31, 2013
U.S. pension plans:			
Equities	54%	60%	57%
Fixed income	33%	28%	27%
Real estate/other	13%	11%	12%
Cash		1%	4%
Total U.S. pension plans	100%	100%	100%
Non-U.S. pension plans:			
Equities	37%	36%	38%
Fixed income	46%	47%	40%
Real estate/other	11%	15%	11%
Cash	6%	2%	11%
Total non-U.S. pension plans	100%	100%	100%

Equity securities in our pension plans did not include any equity securities of our Company or our affiliates at the end of 2014.

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HUNTSMAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS U.S.

We have a money purchase pension plan covering substantially all of our domestic employees who were hired prior to January 1, 2004. Employer contributions are made based on a percentage of employees' earnings (ranging up to 8%). During 2014, we closed this plan to non-union participants, continuing to provide equivalent benefits to those covered under this plan into their salary deferral account.

We also have a salary deferral plan covering substantially all U.S. employees. Plan participants may elect to make voluntary contributions to this plan up to a specified amount of their compensation. We contribute an amount equal to one-half of the participant's contribution, not to exceed 2% of the participant's compensation.

Along with the introduction of the cash balance formula within our defined benefit pension plan, the money purchase pension plan was closed to new hires. At the same time, our match in the salary deferral plan was increased, for new hires, to a 100% match, not to exceed 4% of the participant's compensation, once the participant has achieved six years of service with our Company.

Our total combined expense for the above defined contribution plans for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$15 million, \$14 million and \$14 million, respectively.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS NON-U.S.

We have defined contribution plans in a variety of non-U.S. locations.

Our total combined expense for these defined contribution plans for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$14 million each, primarily related to the Huntsman UK Pension Plan.

All UK associates are eligible to participate in the Huntsman UK Pension Plan, a contract-based arrangement with a third party. Company contributions vary by business during a five year transition period. Plan participants elect to make voluntary contributions to this plan up to a specified amount of their compensation. We contribute a matching amount not to exceed 12% of the participant's salary for new hires and 15% of the participant's salary for all other participants.

SUPPLEMENTAL SALARY DEFERRAL PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTAL EXECUTIVE RETIREMENT PLAN

The Huntsman Supplemental Savings Plan ("Huntsman SSP") is a non-qualified plan covering key management employees and allows participants to defer amounts that would otherwise be paid as compensation. The participant can defer up to 75% of their salary and bonus each year. This plan also provides benefits that would be provided under the Huntsman Salary Deferral Plan if that plan were not subject to legal limits on the amount of contributions that can be allocated to an individual in a single year. The Huntsman SSP was amended and restated effective as of January 1, 2005 to allow eligible executive employees to comply with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The SERP is an unfunded non-qualified pension plan established to provide certain executive employees with benefits that could not be provided, due to legal limitations, under the Huntsman

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Defined Benefit Pension Plan, a qualified defined benefit pension plan, and the Huntsman Money Purchase Pension Plan, a qualified money purchase pension plan.

Assets of these plans are included in other noncurrent assets and as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$24 million and \$21 million, respectively. During each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we expensed a total of \$1 million as contributions to the Huntsman SSP and the SERP.

STOCK-BASED INCENTIVE PLAN

In connection with the initial public offering of common and preferred stock on February 16, 2005, we adopted the Huntsman Stock Incentive Plan (the "Stock Incentive Plan"). The Stock Incentive Plan permits the grant of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, nonvested stock, phantom stock, performance awards and other stock-based awards to our employees, directors and consultants and to employees and consultants of our subsidiaries, provided that incentive stock options may be granted solely to employees. As of December 31, 2014 we are authorized to grant up to 37.2 million shares under the Stock Incentive Plan. See "Note 21. Stock-Based Compensation Plan."

INTERNATIONAL PLANS

International employees are covered by various post-employment arrangements consistent with local practices and regulations. Such obligations are included in other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

17. INCOME TAXES

The following is a summary of U.S. and non-U.S. provisions for current and deferred income taxes (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Income tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.			
Current	\$ 55	\$ 75	\$ 156
Deferred	(4)	79	17
Non-U.S.			
Current	48	42	51
Deferred	(48)	(71)	(55)
Total	\$ 51	\$ 125	\$ 169

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Income tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.			
Current	\$ 43	\$ 41	\$ 52
Deferred	(1)	124	129
Non-U.S.			
Current	48	42	51
Deferred	(47)	(70)	(53)
Total	\$ 43	\$ 137	\$ 179

The following schedule reconciles the differences between the U.S. federal income taxes at the U.S. statutory rate to our provision for income taxes (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 404	\$ 279	\$ 547
Expected tax expense at U.S. statutory rate of 35%	\$ 142	\$ 98	\$ 192
Change resulting from:			
State tax expense net of federal benefit	10	11	15
Non-U.S. tax rate differentials	(7)	10	1
Effects of non-U.S. operations	3	1	(2)
U.S. domestic manufacturing deduction	(14)	(14)	(16)
Currency exchange gains and losses	(7)	14	11
Effect of tax holidays			(12)
U.S. foreign tax credits, net of associated income and taxes	(2)	(86)	(21)
Tax benefit of losses with valuation allowances as a result of other comprehensive income	(7)	(22)	
Tax authority audits and dispute resolutions	3	9	5
Change in valuation allowance	(76)	100	(11)
Other, net	6	4	7
Total income tax expense	\$ 51	\$ 125	\$ 169

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 409	\$ 289	\$ 559
Expected tax expense at U.S. statutory rate of 35%	\$ 143	\$ 101	\$ 196
Change resulting from:			
State tax expense net of federal benefit	10	11	15
Non-U.S. tax rate differentials	(7)	10	1
Effects of non-U.S. operations	4	3	(1)
U.S. domestic manufacturing deduction	(13)	(14)	(8)
Currency exchange gains and losses	(7)	14	11
Effect of tax holidays			(12)
U.S. foreign tax credits, net of associated income and taxes	(2)	(86)	(21)
Tax benefit of losses with valuation allowances as a result of other comprehensive income	(7)	(22)	
Tax authority audits and dispute resolutions	3	9	5
Change in valuation allowance	(88)	108	(14)
Other, net	7	3	7
Total income tax expense	\$ 43	\$ 137	\$ 179

During 2012, we amended certain prior year U.S. federal income tax filings and claimed \$31 million of additional U.S. foreign tax credits. Due to uncertainty regarding our ability to utilize these credits before they were to expire in 2015, we established a partial valuation allowance of \$21 million against the incremental deferred tax asset.

During 2013, we repatriated a significant amount of foreign earnings to the U.S., which included bringing onshore certain U.S. foreign tax credits. The foreign tax credits brought onshore significantly exceeded the amount needed to offset the cash tax impact of the dividend. A full valuation allowance was placed on the remaining foreign tax credits since it was more likely than not that the credits would expire unused due to a shortage of foreign source income for income tax purposes. In early 2014, the amount of foreign tax credits brought onshore was adjusted downward by \$10 million, to \$104 million, which was fully offset by a valuation allowance.

After extensive research and analysis, in September 2014, we made certain elections and filed amended U.S. tax returns for tax years 2008 through 2012, along with our original U.S. tax return for tax year 2013. These new tax elections and amended tax returns allowed us to utilize U.S. foreign tax credits. The net result was \$104 million of income tax benefit recognized during 2014 for the release of the associated valuation allowance, including a discrete income tax benefit of \$94 million in the third quarter of 2014.

Included in the non-U.S. deferred tax expense are income tax benefits of \$7 million in 2014 and \$22 million in 2013 for losses from continuing operations for certain jurisdictions with valuation allowances to the extent that income was recorded in other comprehensive income in that same

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jurisdiction. The benefit in 2014 was largely attributable to the U.K and the benefit in 2013 was largely attributable to Switzerland. In both years, foreign currency gains and changes in pension related items resulted in income in other comprehensive income where we have a full valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset. An offsetting income tax expense was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

We operate in over 40 non-U.S. tax jurisdictions with no specific country earning a predominant amount of our off-shore earnings. The vast majority of these countries have income tax rates that are lower than the U.S. statutory rate. The average statutory rate for countries with pre-tax losses was greater than the average statutory rate for countries with pre-tax income, resulting in a net benefit as compared to the U.S. statutory rate. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the tax rate differential resulted in lower tax expense of \$7 million, reflected in the reconciliation above.

In certain non-U.S. tax jurisdictions, our U.S. GAAP functional currency is different than the local tax currency. As a result, foreign exchange will always result in an impact to tax expense. For 2014, this resulted in a \$7 million tax benefit, as reflected in the reconciliation above.

During 2012, we were granted a tax holiday for the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2016 with respect to certain income from Pigments products manufactured in Malaysia. We are required to make certain investments in order to enjoy the benefits of the tax holiday and we intend to make these investments.

The components of income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes were as follows (dollars in millions):

Huntsman Corporation

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
U.S.	\$ 435	\$ 419	\$ 482