

Celanese CORP
Form 10-K
February 11, 2011

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

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

(Commission File Number) 001-32410

CELANESE CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

98-0420726

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

1601 West LBJ Freeway, Dallas, TX

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

75234-6034

(Zip Code)

(972) 443-4000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Series A Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Series A Common Stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2010 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$3,865,760,182.

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Series A Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, as of February 4, 2011 was 155,976,657.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

CELANESE CORPORATION

**Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010**

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Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report) or in other materials we have filed or will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and incorporated herein by reference, are forward-looking in nature as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate to matters of a strictly factual or historical nature and generally discuss or relate to forecasts, estimates or other expectations regarding future events. Generally, the words believe, expect, intend, estimate, anticipate, p may, can, could, might, will and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, including statements t relate to, such matters as planned and expected capacity increases and utilization; anticipated capital spending; environmental matters; legal proceedings; exposure to, and effects of hedging of, raw material and energy costs and foreign currencies; global and regional economic, political, and business conditions; expectations, strategies, and plans for individual assets and products, business segments, as well as for the whole Company; cash requirements and uses of available cash; financing plans; pension expenses and funding; anticipated restructuring, divestiture, and consolidation activities; cost reduction and control efforts and targets and integration of acquired businesses.

Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or guarantees of future performance but instead represent only our beliefs at the time the statements were made regarding future events, which are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are outside of our control and certain of which are listed above. Any or all of the forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report and in any other materials incorporated by reference herein may turn out to be materially inaccurate. This can occur as a result of incorrect assumptions, in some cases based upon internal estimates and analyses of current market conditions and trends, management plans and strategies, economic conditions, or as a consequence of known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many of the risks and uncertainties mentioned in this Annual Report, such as those discussed in *Item 1A. Risk Factors*, *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* will be important in determining whether these forward-looking statements prove to be accurate. Consequently, neither our shareholders nor any other person should place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements and should recognize that actual results may differ materially from those anticipated by us.

All forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report are made as of the date hereof, and the risk that actual results will differ materially from expectations expressed in this Annual Report will increase with the passage of time. We undertake no obligation, and disclaim any duty, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in our expectations or otherwise. However, we may make further disclosures regarding future events, trends and uncertainties in our subsequent reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K to the extent required under the Exchange Act. The above cautionary discussion of risks, uncertainties and possible inaccurate assumptions relevant to our business include factors we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Other factors beyond those listed above or in *Item 3. Legal Proceedings* below, including factors unknown to us and factors known to us which we have not determined to be material, could also adversely affect us.

Item 1. Business

Basis of Presentation

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the term Celanese refers to Celanese Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and not its subsidiaries. The terms Company, we, our and us refer to Celanese and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The term Celanese US refers to the Company's subsidiary, Celanese US Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability

company, and not its subsidiaries.

Overview

Celanese Corporation was formed in 2004 when affiliates of The Blackstone Group purchased 84% of the ordinary shares of Celanese GmbH, formerly known as Celanese AG, a diversified German chemical company. Celanese

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Corporation was incorporated in 2005 under the laws of the state of Delaware and its shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CE". During the period from 2005 through 2007, Celanese Corporation acquired the remaining 16% interest in Celanese GmbH.

We are a global technology and specialty materials company. We are one of the world's largest producers of acetyl products, which are intermediate chemicals, for nearly all major industries, as well as a leading global producer of high performance engineered polymers that are used in a variety of high-value applications. As a recognized innovator in the chemicals industry, we engineer and manufacture a wide variety of products essential to everyday living. Our broad product portfolio serves a diverse set of end-use applications including paints and coatings, textiles, automotive applications, consumer and medical applications, performance industrial applications, filter media, paper and packaging, chemical additives, construction, consumer and industrial adhesives, and food and beverage applications. Our products enjoy leading global positions due to our large global production capacity, operating efficiencies, proprietary production technology and competitive cost structures.

Our large and diverse global customer base primarily consists of major companies in a broad array of industries. We hold geographically balanced global positions and participate in diversified end-use applications. We combine a demonstrated track record of execution, strong performance built on shared principles and objectives, and a clear focus on growth and value creation. Known for operational excellence and execution of our business strategies, we deliver value to customers around the globe with best-in-class technologies.

Industry

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes industry data obtained from industry publications and surveys as well as our own internal company surveys. Third-party industry publications, surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. The statements regarding Celanese's industry position in this document are based on information derived from, among others, the *2009 Stanford Research Institute International Chemical Economics Handbook*.

Business Segment Overview

We operate principally through four business segments: Advanced Engineered Materials, Consumer Specialties, Industrial Specialties and Acetyl Intermediates. See Note 25 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further details on our business segments. The table below illustrates each business segment's net sales to external customers for the year ended December 31, 2010, as well as each business segment's major products and end-use applications.

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	Advanced Engineered Materials	Consumer Specialties	Industrial Specialties	Acetyl Intermediates
2010 Net Sales⁽¹⁾	\$1,109 million	\$1,089 million	\$1,036 million	\$2,682 million
Key Products	Polyacetal products (POM) Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (GUR®) Liquid crystal polymers (LCP) Polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) Long-fiber reinforced thermoplastics (LFT)	Acetate tow Acetate flake Sunett® sweetener Sorbates	Conventional emulsions Vinyl acetate ethylene emulsions (VAE) Low-density polyethylene resins (LDPE) Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) resins and compounds	Acetic acid Vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) Acetic anhydride Acetaldehyde Ethyl acetate Butyl acetate Formaldehyde
Major End-Use Applications	Fuel system components Conveyor belts Battery separators Electronics Automotive safety systems Appliances Filtrations Medical Devices Telecommunications	Filter products Beverages Confections Baked goods	Photovoltaic cell systems Paints Coatings Adhesives Textiles Paper finishing Flexible packaging Lamination products Medical tubing Automotive parts	Paints Coatings Adhesives Lubricants Pharmaceuticals Films Textiles Inks Plasticizers Esters Solvents

- (1) Consolidated net sales of \$5,918 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 also includes \$2 million in net sales from Other Activities, which is attributable to our captive insurance companies. Net sales for Acetyl Intermediates and Consumer Specialties exclude inter-segment sales of \$400 million and \$9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Competitive Strengths

We benefit from a number of competitive strengths, including the following:

Leading Positions

We hold a leading position in the major product industries that we serve. Our positions are based on our operating efficiencies, proprietary production technology and competitive cost structures in our major product lines.

Advanced Engineered Materials Our Advanced Engineered Materials business is a leading participant in the global technical polymers industry. Approximately 70% of its business is specification-based, which drives sustainable value for its performance polymers. Advanced Engineered Materials maintains its competitive advantage with high-quality products and services, as well as its technical knowledge in application development and product technology. Its substantial strategic affiliates also enhance its global reach.

Consumer Specialties Our Acetate Products business is a leading producer of acetate tow, used in the production of filter products. We also hold approximately 30% ownership interests in three separate Acetate Products production entities in China. Our Nutrinova business is a leading international supplier of the high intensity sweetener Sunett® (acesulfame potassium) for the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries and is also one of the world's largest producers of sorbates used in food preservatives.

Industrial Specialties Our Industrial Specialties business is active in every major global industrial sector and has manufacturing plants across North America, Europe and Asia. Our expertise in vinyl-based technology enables us to drive value into our customers' products. We are a leading global producer of VAE emulsions and a recognized authority on low VOC (volatile organic compound) technology.

Acetyl Intermediates As an industry leader, our Acetyl Intermediates business has built on its leading technology, an advantaged feedstock position, and attractive industry structure to drive growth. With decades of experience, advanced proprietary process technology and favorable production costs, we are a leading global producer of acetic acid and VAM. In 2007, we strengthened our global positions with the opening of an integrated chemical complex in Nanjing, China, that brings world-class scale to one site for the production of acetic acid, VAM, acetic anhydride and other products.

Highly Diversified Products and End-Use Applications

We offer our customers a broad range of products in a wide variety of end-use applications including paints and coatings, textiles, automotive applications, consumer and medical applications, performance industrial applications, filter media, paper and packaging, chemical additives, construction, consumer and industrial adhesives, and food and beverage applications. Our net sales are also geographically balanced across the global regions. For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 28% of our net sales were to customers located in North America, 40% to customers in Europe and Africa, 29% to customers in Asia-Pacific and 3% to customers in South America. We have property, plant and equipment, net in the United States of \$650 million and outside the United States of \$2,367 million.

Attractive Near-Term Growth Prospects

We continue to make significant progress toward our stated growth objectives and aim to increase the earnings power of our portfolio over the near term. We intend to continue to grow the earnings power of the business through four key strategic levers:

Geographic Growth We continue to accelerate growth in emerging regions, including Asia. Our integrated chemical complex in Nanjing, China, the largest integrated acetyls complex in the world, serves as a foundation for our expansion in Asia and supports the region's increasing demand. Our strategic affiliates will further accelerate this growth.

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Innovation We expect innovation through new product and application development to enhance revenue growth, particularly in our Advanced Engineered Materials and Industrial Specialties businesses. Advanced Engineered Materials has industry-leading polymer technologies used in high performance applications and Industrial Specialties provides attractive economic solutions for environmentally-sensitive low-VOC applications, including paints, coatings and adhesives. Innovation and application development strategies in these businesses bolster the company's operating earnings.

Productivity We have a track record of executing on our productivity commitments. Energy reduction, business process excellence, manufacturing optimization and other productivity initiatives will enable us to offset fixed cost inflation, improve our operating performance and fuel reinvestment in our businesses. We expect to realize our productivity commitments for fixed cost reductions in the near term.

Portfolio Enhancements We continuously pursue opportunities that meet our investment criteria and shift our current product base towards technology-focused and specialty materials businesses. In December 2009, we completed the acquisition of the LFT business of FACT GmbH (Future Advanced Composites Technology). We also acquired two product lines, Zenite® LCP and Thermx® polycyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate (PCT), from DuPont Performance Polymers in May 2010. Through our 25%-owned strategic venture in Saudi Arabia, known as National Methanol Company or Ibn Sina, we are also investing in a new POM facility in Saudi Arabia to strengthen our specialty materials portfolio.

Strategic Affiliates

Our equity and cost investments represent an important component of our strategy for accelerated growth and expansion of our global reach. These investments have provided our core businesses with a large presence in Asia and the Middle East, and have also contributed significantly to earnings and cash flow. These ventures, some of which date back as far as the 1960s, have sizeable operations and are significant within their industries.

Proprietary Production Technology and Operating Expertise

Our production of acetyl products employs industry-leading proprietary and licensed technologies, including our proprietary AOPlus® and AOPlus®2 technologies for the production of acetic acid and VAntage® and VAntage Plus™ vinyl acetate monomer technology. AOPlus®2 builds on the industry benchmark with the ability to increase acetic acid production from our current capacity of 1.2 million tons per reactor per year to approximately 1.5 million tons per reactor per year at a fraction of the cost of a new facility. This technology is applicable to existing and new greenfield units. AOPlus® enables increased raw material efficiencies, lower operating costs and the ability to expand plant capacity with minimal investment. VAntage® and VAntage Plus™ enable significant increases in production efficiencies, lower operating costs and increases in capacity at ten to fifteen percent of the cost of building a new plant.

Low Cost Producer

Our competitive cost structures are based on production and purchasing economies of scale, vertical integration, technical expertise and the use of advanced technologies.

Global Reach

We own or lease thirty production facilities throughout the world, of which three sites are no longer operating as of December 31, 2010. We participate in strategic ventures which operate eight additional facilities. Our infrastructure of

manufacturing plants, terminals, warehouses and sales offices provides us with a competitive advantage in anticipating and meeting the needs of our global and local customers in well-established and growing industries, while our geographic diversity reduces the potential impact of volatility in any individual country or region. We have a strong, growing presence in Asia, particularly in China, and we have a defined strategy to continue this growth. See Note 25 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our geographic areas.

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Business Strategies

Our strategic foundation is based on the following three pillars which are focused on increasing operating cash flows, improving profitability, delivering high return on investments and increasing shareholder value:

Business Focus

We focus on businesses where we have a clear, sustainable, competitive advantage. We continue to optimize our business portfolio in order to achieve industry, cost and technology leadership while expanding our product mix into higher value-added products.

Strategic Results

We have created a unique portfolio of technology and specialty materials businesses that will enable Celanese to deliver sustainable results that yield premier financial performance. Our advantaged portfolio is well positioned for sustained earnings growth, relatively higher margins, modest earnings volatility and high capital return.

Strategic Levers

We will deliver earnings growth, further strengthen our businesses and increase shareholder value through premier execution of our four key strategic earnings growth levers: Geographic Growth, Innovation, Productivity and Portfolio Enhancements.

Business Segments

Advanced Engineered Materials

Our Advanced Engineered Materials segment develops, produces and supplies a broad portfolio of high performance specialty polymers for application in automotive, medical and electronics products, as well as other consumer and industrial applications. Together with our strategic affiliates, we are a leading participant in the global specialty polymers industry. The primary products of Advanced Engineered Materials are POM, PPS, PBT, LFT, GUR[®] and LCP. POM, PPS, PBT and LFT are used in a broad range of products including automotive components, medical devices, electronics, appliances and industrial applications. GUR[®] is used in battery separators, conveyor belts, filtration equipment, coatings and medical devices. Primary end uses for LCP are electrical and electronics.

Advanced Engineered Materials specialty polymers have chemical and physical properties enabling them, among other things, to withstand elevated temperatures, resist adverse chemical interactions with solvents and withstand deformation. These products are used in a wide range of performance-demanding applications in the automotive and electronics sectors as well as in other consumer and industrial goods.

Advanced Engineered Materials works in concert with its customers to enable innovations and develop new or enhanced products. Advanced Engineered Materials focuses its efforts on developing new applications for its product lines, often creating custom formulations to satisfy the technical and processing requirements of a customer's applications. For example, Advanced Engineered Materials has collaborated with fuel system suppliers to develop an acetal copolymer with the chemical and impact resistance necessary to withstand exposure to hot diesel fuels in the new generation of common rail diesel engines. The product can also be used in automotive fuel sender units where it remains stable at the operating temperatures present in direct-injection diesel engines and can meet the requirements of the new generation of biofuels.

Prices for most of these products, particularly specialized product grades for targeted applications, generally reflect the value added in complex polymer chemistry, precision formulation and compounding, and the extensive application development services provided. These specialized products are not typically susceptible to cyclical swings in pricing.

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Key Products

POM. Polyacetal, as POM is commonly known in the chemical industry, is sold by Advanced Engineered Materials under the trademark Hostaform® in all regions but North America, where it is sold under the trademark Celcon®. POM is used for mechanical parts, including door locks and seat belt mechanisms, in automotive applications and in electrical, medical and consumer applications such as drug delivery systems and gears for large appliances. POM and other engineering resins are manufactured in the Asia-Pacific region by Polyplastics Co., Ltd., our 45%-owned strategic venture (Polyplastics), and Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd., our 50%-owned strategic venture (KEPCO).

The primary raw material for POM is formaldehyde, which is manufactured from methanol. Advanced Engineered Materials currently purchases formaldehyde in the United States from our Acetyl Intermediates segment and, in Europe, manufactures formaldehyde from purchased methanol.

Ibn Sina produces methanol and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). We recently announced the extension of our Ibn Sina strategic venture, including the construction of a new 50,000 ton POM manufacturing facility in Saudi Arabia. Engineering on the facility began in 2010.

LFT. Celstran® and Compel® are long-fiber reinforced thermoplastics, which impart extra strength and stiffness, making them more suitable for larger parts than conventional thermoplastics and both products are used in automotive, transportation and industrial applications.

GUR®. A highly engineered material designed for heavy-duty industrial and automotive applications, GUR® is used in items such as industrial conveyor belts, car battery separator panels and specialty medical and consumer applications, such as sports prostheses and equipment. GUR® micro powder grades are used for high-performance filters, membranes, diagnostic devices, coatings and additives for thermoplastics and elastomers. GUR® fibers are also used in protective ballistic applications.

Polyesters. Our products also include certain polyesters such as Celanex® PBT, Celanex® PET, Vandar®, a series of PBT-polyester blends and Riteflex®, a thermoplastic polyester elastomer, used in a wide variety of automotive, electrical and consumer applications, including ignition system parts, radiator grilles, electrical switches, appliance and sensor housings, light emitting diodes (LEDs) and technical fibers. Raw materials for polyesters vary. Base monomers, such as dimethyl terephthalate and purified terephthalic acid (PTA), are widely available with pricing dependent on broader polyester fiber and packaging resins industry conditions. Smaller volume specialty co-monomers for these products are typically supplied to us by a limited number of companies.

Liquid crystal polymers, such as Vectra® and Zenite®, are primarily used in electrical and electronics applications for precision parts with thin walls and complex shapes as well as in high heat cookware applications.

Fortron®, a PPS product, is used in a wide variety of automotive and other applications, especially those requiring heat and/or chemical resistance, including fuel system parts, radiator pipes and halogen lamp housings, often replacing metal. Other application fields include non-woven filtration devices used in coal fired power plants. Fortron® is manufactured by Fortron Industries LLC (Fortron), our 50%-owned strategic venture with Kureha Corporation of Japan.

Facilities

Advanced Engineered Materials has polymerization, compounding and research and technology centers in Germany, Brazil, China and the United States.

Table of Contents***Geographic Regions***

The following table illustrates the destination of the net sales of the Advanced Engineered Materials segment by geographic region.

Net Sales to External Customers by Destination Advanced Engineered Materials

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of	2009	% of	2008	% of
	\$	Segment	\$	Segment	\$	Segment
(In millions, except percentages)						
North America	384	34	285	35	365	34
Europe and Africa	530	48	403	50	553	52
Asia-Pacific	152	14	82	10	106	10
South America	43	4	38	5	37	4
Total	1,109		808		1,061	

Customers

Advanced Engineered Materials' sales in Asia are made directly and through distributors including its strategic affiliates. Polyplastics, KEPSCO and Fortron are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and therefore not included in Advanced Engineered Materials' consolidated net sales. If Advanced Engineered Materials' portion of the sales made by these strategic affiliates were included in the table above, the percentage of sales sold in Asia-Pacific would be substantially higher. A number of Advanced Engineered Materials' POM customers, particularly in the appliance, electrical components and certain sections of the electronics/telecommunications fields, have moved tooling and molding operations to Asia, particularly southern China. In addition to our Advanced Engineered Materials affiliates, we directly service Asian demand by offering our customers global solutions.

Advanced Engineered Materials' principal customers are consumer product manufacturers and suppliers to the automotive industry. These customers primarily produce engineered products, and Advanced Engineered Materials collaborates with its customers to assist in developing and improving specialized applications and systems. Advanced Engineered Materials has long-standing relationships with most of its major customers, but also uses distributors for its major products, as well as a number of electronic marketplaces to reach a larger customer base. For most of Advanced Engineered Materials' products, contracts with customers typically have a term of one to two years.

Competition

Advanced Engineered Materials' principal competitors include BASF AG (BASF), E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company (DuPont), DSM N.V., SABIC Innovative Plastics and Solvay S.A. Other regional competitors include Asahi Kasei Corporation, Mitsubishi Gas Chemicals, Inc., Chevron Phillips Chemical Company, L.P., Braskem S.A., Lanxess AG, Teijin, Sumitomo, Inc. and Toray Industries Inc.

Consumer Specialties

The Consumer Specialties segment consists of our Acetate Products and Nutrinova businesses. Our Acetate Products business primarily produces and supplies acetate tow, which is used in the production of filter products. We also produce acetate flake which is processed into acetate fiber in the form of a tow band. Our Nutrinova business produces and sells Sunett®, a high intensity sweetener, and food protection ingredients, such as sorbates and sorbic acid, for the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries.

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Key Products

Acetate flake and tow. According to the 2009 Stanford Research Institute International Chemical Economics Handbook, as of 2008 we were the world's leading producer of acetate tow (inclusive of the production of our China ventures). Acetate tow is used primarily in cigarette filters. To produce acetate tow, we first produce acetate flake by processing wood pulp with acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Wood pulp comes from reforested trees and is purchased externally from a variety of sources and acetic anhydride is an intermediate chemical we produce internally from acetic acid. The acetate flake is then further processed into acetate fiber in the form of a tow band.

Sales of acetate tow amounted to approximately 15%, 16% and 12% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We have an approximate 30% interest in three manufacturing ventures in China that produce acetate flake and tow. Our partner in each of the ventures is the Chinese state-owned tobacco entity, China National Tobacco Corporation. In addition to being our venture partner, China National Tobacco accounted for approximately 12% of our 2010 acetate tow sales.

Sunett® sweetener. Acesulfame potassium, a high intensity sweetener marketed under the trademark Sunett®, is used in a variety of beverages, confections and dairy products throughout the world. Sunett® sweetener is known for its consistent product quality and reliable supply. Nutrinova's strategy is to be the most reliable and highest quality producer of this product, to develop new product applications and to expand into new regions.

Food protection ingredients. Nutrinova's food protection ingredients are mainly used in foods, beverages and personal care products. The primary raw materials for these products are ketene and crotonaldehyde. Sorbates pricing is extremely sensitive to demand and industry capacity and is not necessarily dependent on the prices of raw materials.

Facilities

Acetate Products has production sites in the United States, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Belgium, and participates in three manufacturing ventures in China. During 2010, we announced the shutdown of our acetate tow and flake manufacturing operations at our Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom site. We will continue to maintain our Clarifoil manufacturing operations at this site.

Nutrinova has a production facility in Germany, as well as sales and distribution facilities in all major regions of the world.

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The following table illustrates the destination of the net sales of the Consumer Specialties segment by geographic region.

Net Sales to External Customers by Destination Consumer Specialties

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of	2009	% of	2008	% of
	\$	Segment	\$	Segment	\$	Segment
	(In millions, except percentages)					
North America	186	17	176	16	194	17
Europe and Africa	448	41	452	42	497	43
Asia-Pacific	394	36	402	37	413	36
South America	61	6	48	5	51	4
Total	1,089 ⁽¹⁾		1,078 ⁽¹⁾		1,155 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes inter-segment sales of \$9 million, \$6 million and \$0 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Customers

Sales of acetate tow are principally to the major tobacco companies that account for a majority of worldwide cigarette production. Our contracts with most of our customers are entered into on an annual basis.

Nutrinova primarily markets Sunett® sweetener to a limited number of large multinational and regional customers in the beverage and food industry under long-term and annual contracts. Nutrinova markets food protection ingredients primarily through regional distributors to small and medium sized customers and directly through regional sales offices to large multinational customers in the food industry.

Competition

Acetate Products' principal competitors include Daicel Chemical Industries Ltd. (Daicel), Eastman Chemical Corporation (Eastman) and Rhodia S.A.

The principal competitors for Nutrinova's Sunett® sweetener are Holland Sweetener Company, The NutraSweet Company, Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tate & Lyle PLC and several Chinese manufacturers. In sorbates, Nutrinova competes with Nantong AA, Daicel, Yu Yao/Ningbo, Yancheng AmeriPac and other Chinese manufacturers of sorbates.

Industrial Specialties

Our Industrial Specialties segment is comprised of our Emulsions and EVA Performance Polymers businesses and is a leading producer of environmentally sensitive, low volatile organic compound (VOC) applications. Our emulsions

products are used in a wide array of applications, including paints and coatings, adhesives, construction, glass fiber, textiles and paper. EVA Performance Polymers offers a complete line of low-density polyethylene and specialty EVA resins and compounds used in many applications including flexible packaging films, lamination film products, hot melt adhesives, medical devices and tubing, automotive, carpeting and solar cell encapsulation films. Our polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) business was included in our Industrial Specialties segment until it was sold in July 2009 to Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. (Sekisui) for a net cash purchase price of \$168 million.

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Primary raw materials for our emulsions and EVA products are VAM which is produced by our Acetyl Intermediates segment and ethylene which we purchase externally from a variety of sources.

Key Products

Our Emulsions business produces conventional vinyl- and acrylate-based emulsions and high-pressure VAE. Emulsions are made from VAM, acrylate esters and styrene. Our Emulsions business is a leading producer of VAE in Europe. VAE is a key component of water-based architectural coatings, adhesives, nonwovens, textiles, glass fiber and other applications.

EVA Performance Polymers produces low-density polyethylene and EVA resins and compounds. EVA resins and compounds are produced in high-pressure reactors from ethylene and VAM.

Facilities

The Emulsions business has production sites in the United States, Canada, China, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany. EVA Performance Polymers has a production facility in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Geographic Regions

The following table illustrates the destination of the net sales of the Industrial Specialties segment by geographic region.

Net Sales to External Customers by Destination Industrial Specialties

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	2009		2008		
	\$	% of Segment	\$	% of Segment	\$	% of Segment
	(In millions, except percentages)					
North America	450	43	382	39	617	44
Europe and Africa	481	47	504	52	684	48
Asia-Pacific	97	9	78	8	81	6
South America	8	1	10	1	24	2
Total	1,036		974		1,406	

Customers

Industrial Specialties products are sold to a diverse group of regional and multinational customers. Customers for emulsions products are manufacturers of water-based paints and coatings, adhesives, paper, building and construction products, glass fiber, non-wovens and textiles. Customers of EVA Performance Polymers products are primarily engaged in the manufacture of adhesives, automotive components, packaging materials, print media and solar energy products.

Competition

Principal competitors in the Emulsions business include The Dow Chemical Company (Dow), BASF, Dairen Chemical, Wacker Chemie AG and several smaller regional manufacturers.

Principal competitors for the EVA Performance Polymers business include DuPont, ExxonMobil Chemical, Arkema and several Asian manufacturers.

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Acetyl Intermediates

Our Acetyl Intermediates segment produces and supplies acetyl products, including acetic acid, VAM, acetic anhydride and acetate esters. These products are generally used as starting materials for colorants, paints, adhesives, coatings and medicines. Other chemicals produced in this business segment are organic solvents and intermediates for pharmaceutical, agricultural and chemical products.

In November 2010, we announced our newly developed advanced technology to produce ethanol, which will be included in our Acetyl Intermediates segment. This innovative, new process combines our proprietary and leading acetyl platform with highly advanced manufacturing technology to produce ethanol from hydrocarbon-sourced feedstocks. In January 2011, we signed letters of intent for projects to construct and operate industrial ethanol production facilities and signed a memorandum of understanding for production of certain feedstocks used in our advanced ethanol production process.

Key Products

Acetyl Products. Acetyl products include acetic acid, VAM and acetic anhydride. Acetic acid is primarily used to manufacture VAM, PTA and other acetyl derivatives. VAM is used in a variety of adhesives, paints, films, coatings and textiles. Acetic anhydride is a raw material used in the production of cellulose acetate, detergents and pharmaceuticals. Acetaldehyde is a major feedstock for the production of a variety of derivatives, such as pyridines, which are used in agricultural products. We manufacture acetic acid, VAM and acetic anhydride for our own use, as well as for sale to third parties.

Our basic acetyl intermediates products, acetic acid and VAM, are impacted by global supply and demand fundamentals and are cyclical in nature. The principal raw materials in these products are: carbon monoxide, which we generally purchase under long-term contracts; methanol, which we generally purchase under long-term and short-term contracts; and ethylene, which we purchase from numerous sources. With the exception of carbon monoxide, these raw materials are commodity products available from a wide variety of sources.

Our production of acetyl products employs leading proprietary and licensed technologies, including our proprietary AOPlus® and AOPlus®2 technologies for the production of acetic acid and VAntage® and VAntage Plus™ VAM technology. We believe our production technology is one of the lowest cost in the industry and provides us a cost advantage over our competitors.

Sales from acetyl products amounted to 34%, 34% and 35% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Solvents and Derivatives. These include a variety of solvents, formaldehyde and other chemicals, which in turn are used in the manufacture of paints, coatings, adhesives and other products. Many solvents and derivatives products are derived from our production of acetic acid. Primary products are:

Ethyl acetate, an acetate ester that is a solvent used in coatings, inks and adhesives and in the manufacture of photographic films and coated papers; and

Butyl acetate, an acetate ester that is a solvent used in inks, pharmaceuticals and perfume.

Formaldehyde and formaldehyde derivative products are derivatives of methanol and are made up of the following products:

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Formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde and formcels are primarily used to produce adhesive resins for plywood, particle board, coatings, POM engineering resins and a compound used in making polyurethane; and

Other chemicals, such as crotonaldehyde, are used by the Nutrinova line for the production of sorbates, as well as raw materials for the fragrance and food ingredients industry.

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Solvents and derivatives are products characterized by cyclical pricing. The principal raw materials used in solvents and derivatives products are acetic acid, various alcohols, methanol, ethylene and ammonia. We purchase ethylene from a variety of sources.

Sales from solvents and derivatives products amounted to 11%, 10% and 12% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Facilities

Acetyl Intermediates has production sites in the United States, China, Mexico, Singapore, Spain, France and Germany. As of December 31, 2009, acetic acid and VAM production at our Pardies, France location had ceased. In addition, our Cangrejera, Mexico site no longer produced VAM as of December 31, 2009. Over the last few years, we have continued to shift our production capacity to lower cost production facilities while expanding in growth regions, such as China.

Geographic Regions

The following table illustrates net sales by destination of the Acetyl Intermediates segment by geographic region.

Net Sales to External Customers by Destination Acetyl Intermediates

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010	% of	2009	% of	2008	% of
	\$	Segment	\$	Segment	\$	Segment
	(In millions, except percentages)					
North America	654	24	501	22	743	23
Europe and Africa	897	34	771	35	1,198	37
Asia-Pacific	1,046	39	884	40	1,142	36
South America	85	3	64	3	116	4
Total	2,682 ⁽¹⁾		2,220 ⁽¹⁾		3,199 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes inter-segment sales of \$400 million, \$383 million and \$676 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Customers

Acetyl Intermediates markets its products both directly to customers and through distributors.

Acetic acid, VAM and acetic anhydride are global businesses which have several large customers. Generally, we supply these global customers under multi-year contracts. The customers of acetic acid, VAM and acetic anhydride produce polymers used in water-based paints, adhesives, paper coatings, polyesters, film modifiers, pharmaceuticals, cellulose acetate and textiles. We have long-standing relationships with most of these customers.

Solvents and derivatives are sold to a diverse group of regional and multinational customers both under multi-year contracts and on the basis of long-standing relationships. The customers of solvents and derivatives are primarily engaged in the production of paints, coatings and adhesives. We manufacture formaldehyde for our own use as well as for sale to a few regional customers that include manufacturers in the wood products and chemical derivatives industries. The sale of formaldehyde is based on both long and short-term agreements. Specialty solvents are sold globally to a wide variety of customers, primarily in the coatings and resins and the specialty products industries. These products serve global regions in the synthetic lubricant, agrochemical, rubber processing and other specialty chemical areas.

Table of Contents***Competition***

Our principal competitors in the Acetyl Intermediates segment include Atofina S.A., BASF, BP PLC, Chang Chun Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Daicel, Dow, Eastman, DuPont, LyondellBasell Industries, Nippon Gohsei, Perstorp Inc., Jiangsu Sopo Corporation (Group) Ltd., Showa Denko K.K. and Kuraray Co. Ltd.

Other Activities

Other Activities primarily consists of corporate center costs, including financing and administrative activities such as legal, accounting and treasury functions, interest income and expense associated with our financing activities, and our captive insurance companies. Our two wholly-owned captive insurance companies are a key component of our global risk management program, as well as a form of self-insurance for our property, liability and workers compensation risks. The captive insurance companies issue insurance policies to our subsidiaries to provide consistent coverage amid fluctuating costs in the insurance market and to lower long-term insurance costs by avoiding or reducing commercial carrier overhead and regulatory fees. The captive insurance companies retain risk at levels approved by management and obtain reinsurance coverage from third parties to limit the net risk retained. One of the captive insurance companies also insures certain third-party risks.

Strategic Ventures & Affiliates

We have a significant portfolio of strategic relationships and ventures in various regions, including Asia-Pacific, North America, the Middle East and Europe. Historically, we have entered into these strategic investments in order to gain access to local demand, minimize costs and accelerate growth in areas we believe have significant future business potential. Depending on the level of investment and other factors, we account for our strategic ventures using either the equity method or cost method of accounting.

In aggregate, our strategic investments generate significant sales, earnings and cash flows. For example, during the year ended December 31, 2010, our equity affiliates generated combined sales of \$4.5 billion resulting in \$168 million of equity in earnings from affiliates during the same period.

Our significant strategic ventures as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Location	Ownership	Business Segment	Partner(s)	Year Entered
Equity Method Investments					
National Methanol Company	Saudi Arabia	25%	Advanced Engineered Materials	Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)/ Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd.	1981
Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd	South Korea	50%	Advanced Engineered Materials	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc./Mitsubishi Corporation	1999
Polyplastics Co., Ltd.	Japan	45%			1964

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Fortron Industries LLC	US	50%	Advanced Engineered Materials	Daicel Chemical Industries Ltd.	
			Advanced Engineered Materials	Kureha Corporation	1992
Cost Method Investments					
Kunming Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	China	30%	Consumer Specialties	China National Tobacco Corporation	1993
Nantong Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	China	31%	Consumer Specialties	China National Tobacco Corporation	1986
Zhuhai Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	China	30%	Consumer Specialties	China National Tobacco Corporation	1993

National Methanol Company (Ibn Sina). With production facilities in Saudi Arabia, Ibn Sina represents approximately 2% of the world's methanol production capacity and is one of the world's largest producers of MTBE, a gasoline additive. We indirectly own a 25% interest in Ibn Sina through CTE Petrochemicals Company, a

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joint venture with Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. indirectly owns an additional 25% interest in Ibn Sina, and the remaining 50% interest is held by SABIC. SABIC is responsible for all product marketing.

In April 2010, we announced that Ibn Sina will construct a 50,000 ton POM production facility in Saudi Arabia and that the term of the joint venture agreement was extended until 2032. Ibn Sina's existing natural gas supply contract expires in 2022. The purpose of the plant is to supply POM to support Celanese's Advanced Engineered Materials segment growth as well as our venture partners' regional business development. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, our indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to 32.5%. SABIC's economic interest will remain unchanged.

In connection with the extension of the venture, we reassessed the factors surrounding the accounting method for this investment and changed from the cost method of accounting for investments to the equity method of accounting for investments beginning April 1, 2010.

Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd. Founded in 1987, KEPCO is the leading producer of POM in South Korea. Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. owns 40% and Mitsubishi Corporation owns 10% of KEPCO. KEPCO operates a POM plant in Ulsan, South Korea and participates with Polyplastics and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. in a POM facility in Nantong, China.

Polyplastics Co., Ltd. Polyplastics is a leading supplier of engineered plastics in the Asia-Pacific region. Polyplastics principal production facilities are located in Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia and China. Polyplastics is a producer and marketer of POM in the Asia-Pacific region.

Fortron Industries LLC. Fortron is a leading global producer of PPS. Fortron's facility is located in Wilmington, North Carolina.

China acetate strategic ventures. We hold an approximately 30% ownership interest (50% board representation) in three separate Acetate Products production entities in China: the Nantong, Kunming and Zhuhai Cellulose Fiber Companies. In each instance, the Chinese state-owned tobacco entity, China National Tobacco Corporation, controls the remainder. With an estimated 30% share of the world's cigarette production and consumption, China is the world's largest and fastest growing area for acetate tow products according to the 2009 Stanford Research Institute International Chemical Economics Handbook. Combined, these ventures are a leader in Chinese domestic acetate production and are well positioned to supply Chinese cigarette producers.

In December 2009, we announced plans with China National Tobacco to expand our acetate flake and tow capacity at our Nantong facility. During 2010 we received formal approval to expand flake and tow capacities, each by 30,000 tons. Our Chinese acetate ventures fund their operations using operating cash flow. We made contributions during 2010 of \$12 million and have committed to contributions of \$17 million in 2011 related to the capacity expansion in Nantong.

Our Chinese acetate ventures pay a dividend in the second quarter of each fiscal year, based on the ventures performance for the preceding year. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, we received cash dividends of \$71 million, \$56 million and \$46 million, respectively.

Despite the fact that our ownership interest exceeds 20% in each of our China Acetate Products ventures, we account for these investments using the cost method of accounting because we cannot exercise significant influence over these entities. We determined that we cannot exercise significant influence over these entities due to local government investment in and influence over these entities, limitations on our involvement in the day-to-day operations and the

present inability of the entities to provide timely financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP).

Table of Contents***Other Equity Investments***

InfraServs. We hold ownership interests in several InfraServ entities located in Germany that own and develop industrial parks and provide on-site general and administrative support to tenants. The table below represents our equity investments in InfraServ ventures as of December 31, 2010:

	Ownership %
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Gendorf KG	39
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Knapsack KG	27
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG	32

Raw Materials and Energy

We purchase a variety of raw materials and energy from sources in many countries for use in our production processes. We have a policy of maintaining, when available, multiple sources of supply for materials. However, some of our individual plants may have single sources of supply for some of their raw materials, such as carbon monoxide, steam and acetaldehyde. Although we have been able to obtain sufficient supplies of raw materials, there can be no assurance that unforeseen developments will not affect our raw material supply. Even if we have multiple sources of supply for a raw material, there can be no assurance that these sources can make up for the loss of a major supplier. There cannot be any guarantee that profitability will not be affected should we be required to qualify additional sources of supply to our specifications in the event of the loss of a sole supplier. In addition, the price of raw materials varies, often substantially, from year to year.

A substantial portion of our products and raw materials are commodities whose prices fluctuate as supply and demand fundamentals change. Our production facilities rely largely on fuel oil, natural gas, coal and electricity for energy. Most of the raw materials for our European operations are centrally purchased by one of our subsidiaries, which also buys raw materials on behalf of third parties. We manage our exposure to commodity risk primarily through the use of long-term supply agreements, multi-year purchasing and sales agreements and forward purchase contracts.

We also currently purchase and lease supplies of various precious metals, such as rhodium, used as catalysts for the manufacture of Acetyl Intermediates products. For precious metals, the leases are distributed between a minimum of three lessors per product and are divided into several contracts.

Research and Development

All of our businesses conduct research and development activities to increase competitiveness. Our businesses are innovation-oriented and conduct research and development activities to develop new, and optimize existing, production technologies, as well as to develop commercially viable new products and applications. We consider the amounts spent during each of the last three fiscal years on research and development activities to be sufficient to drive our current strategic initiatives.

Intellectual Property

We attach great importance to patents, trademarks, copyrights and product designs in order to protect our investment in research and development, manufacturing and marketing. Patents may cover processes, products, intermediate products and product uses. We also seek to register trademarks extensively as a means of protecting the brand names of our products. We protect our intellectual property vigorously against infringement and also seek to register design

protection where appropriate.

Patents. In most industrial countries, patent protection exists for new substances and formulations, as well as for unique applications and production processes. However, we do business in regions of the world where intellectual property protection may be limited and difficult to enforce. We maintain strict information security policies and procedures wherever we do business. Such information security policies and procedures include data encryption,

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controls over the disclosure and safekeeping of confidential information, as well as employee awareness training. Moreover, we monitor competitive developments and vigorously defend against infringements on our intellectual property rights.

Trademarks. AOPlus®, AOPlus®2, VAntage®, VAntage Plus™, BuyTiconaDirect™, Celanex®, Celcon®, Celstran®, Celvolit®, Compel®, Erkol®, GUR®, Hostaform®, Impet®, Mowilith®, Nutrinova®, Riteflex®, Sunett®, Thermx®, Zenite®, Vandar®, Vectra®, Vinamul®, EcoVAE®, Duroset®, Ateva®, Acetex® and certain other products and services named in this document are trademarks, service marks or registered trademarks of Celanese. The foregoing is not intended to be an exhaustive or comprehensive list of all trademarks, service marks or registered trademarks owned by Celanese. Fortron® is a registered trademark of Fortron Industries LLC, one of Celanese's equity investments.

Neither Celanese nor any particular business segment is materially dependent upon any one patent, trademark, copyright or trade secret.

Environmental and Other Regulation

Matters pertaining to environmental and other regulations are discussed in *Item 1A. Risk Factors*, *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates*, *Accounting for Commitments and Contingencies*, and Note 15 and Note 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Employees

The approximate number of employees employed by Celanese on a continuing basis throughout the world is as follows:

	Employees as of December 31, 2010
North America	
US	2,350
Canada	250
Mexico	700
Total	3,300
Europe	
Germany	1,600
Other Europe	1,500
Total	3,100
Asia	800
Rest of World	50
Total	7,250

Many of our employees are unionized, particularly in Germany, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Brazil and Belgium. In the United States, however, less than one quarter of our employees are unionized. Moreover, in Germany

and France, wages and general working conditions are often the subject of centrally negotiated collective bargaining agreements. Within the limits established by these agreements, our various subsidiaries negotiate directly with the unions and other labor organizations, such as workers' councils, representing the employees. Collective bargaining agreements between the German chemical employers associations and unions relating to remuneration generally have a term of one year, while in the United States a three year term for collective bargaining agreements is typical. We offer comprehensive benefit plans for employees and their families and believe our relations with employees are satisfactory.

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Backlog

We do not consider backlog to be a significant indicator of the level of future sales activity. In general, we do not manufacture our products against a backlog of orders. Production and inventory levels are based on the level of incoming orders as well as projections of future demand. Therefore, we believe that backlog information is not material to understanding our overall business and should not be considered a reliable indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance.

Available Information Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Filings and Corporate Governance Materials

We make available free of charge, through our internet website (<http://www.celanese.com>), our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as ownership reports on Form 3 and Form 4, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Celanese Corporation, that electronically file with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We also make available free of charge, through our internet website, our Corporate Governance Guidelines of our Board of Directors and the charters of each of the committees of the Board. Such materials are also available in print upon the written request of any shareholder to Celanese Corporation, 1601 West LBJ Freeway, Dallas, Texas, 75234-6034, Attention: Investor Relations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Many factors could have an effect on our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. We are subject to various risks resulting from changing economic, environmental, political, industry, business and financial conditions. The factors described below represent our principal risks.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business is exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness of our suppliers, customers and business partners and the industries in which our suppliers and customers participate are cyclical in nature, both of which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Some of the industries in which our end-use customers participate, such as the automotive, electrical, construction and textile industries, are cyclical in nature, thus posing a risk to us which is beyond our control. The industries in which these customers participate are highly competitive, to a large extent driven by end-use applications, and may experience overcapacity, all of which may affect demand for and pricing of our products. Our business is exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness of our key suppliers, customers and business partners and reductions in demand for our customers' products. The consequences of this could include the interruption of production at the facilities of our customers, the reduction, delay or cancellation of customer orders, delays in or the inability of customers to obtain financing to purchase our products, delays or interruptions of the supply of raw materials we purchase and bankruptcy of customers, suppliers or other creditors. The occurrence of any of these events may adversely affect our cash flow, profitability and financial condition.

We are a company with operations around the world and are exposed to general economic, political and regulatory conditions and risks in the countries in which we have significant operations.

We operate globally and have customers in many countries. We have major facilities primarily located in North America, Europe and Asia, and hold interests in ventures that operate in the US, Germany, China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. Our principal customers are similarly global in scope, and the prices of our most significant products are typically world market prices. Also, our operations in certain foreign jurisdictions are subject to nationalization and expropriation risk, and some of our contractual relationships within these

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jurisdictions are subject to cancellation without full compensation for loss. Consequently, our business and financial results are affected, directly and indirectly, by world economic, political and regulatory conditions.

In addition to the worldwide economic downturn, conditions such as the uncertainties associated with war, terrorist activities, civil unrest, epidemics, pandemics, weather, the effects of climate change or political instability in any of the countries in which we operate could affect us by causing delays or losses in the supply or delivery of raw materials and products, as well as increasing security costs, insurance premiums and other expenses. These conditions could also result in or lengthen economic recession in the United States, Europe, Asia or elsewhere.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations or court decisions could expose us to fines, penalties and other costs. Moreover, changes in laws or regulations, such as unexpected changes in regulatory requirements (including import or export licensing requirements), or changes in the reporting requirements of the United States, German, European Union (EU) or Asian governmental agencies, could increase the cost of doing business in these regions. Any of these conditions may have an effect on our business and financial results as a whole and may result in volatile current and future prices for our securities, including our stock. Although we maintain insurance to cover risks associated with the operation of our business, there can be no assurance that the types of insurance we obtain or the level of coverage is adequate or that we will be able to continue to maintain our existing insurance or obtain comparable insurance at a reasonable cost, if at all.

In particular, we have invested significant resources in China and other Asian countries. This region's growth has slowed and we may fail to realize the anticipated benefits associated with our investment there and our financial results may be adversely impacted.

We are subject to risks associated with the increased volatility in the prices and availability of key raw materials and energy.

We purchase significant amounts of natural gas, ethylene and methanol from third parties for use in our production of basic chemicals in the Acetyl Intermediates segment, principally acetic acid, VAM and formaldehyde. We use a portion of our output of these chemicals, in turn, as inputs in the production of further products in all our business segments. We also purchase significant amounts of wood pulp for use in our production of cellulose acetate in the Consumer Specialties segment. The price of many of these items is dependent on the available supply of such item and may increase significantly as a result of production disruptions or strikes. In particular, to the extent of our vertical integration in the production of chemicals, shortages in the availability of raw material chemicals, such as natural gas, ethylene and methanol, can have an increased adverse impact on us as it can cause a shortage in intermediate and finished products. Such shortages would adversely impact our ability to produce certain products and increase our costs.

We are exposed to volatility in the prices of our raw materials and energy. Although we have agreements providing for the supply of natural gas, ethylene, wood pulp, electricity and fuel oil, the contractual prices for these raw materials and energy vary with economic conditions and may be highly volatile. Factors that have caused volatility in our raw material prices in the past and which may do so in the future include:

Shortages of raw materials due to increasing demand, e.g., from growing uses or new uses;

Capacity constraints, e.g., due to construction delays, labor disruption or involuntary shutdowns;

The general level of business and economic activity; and

The direct or indirect effect of governmental regulation.

If we are not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, or if such commodities were unavailable, it could have a significant adverse effect on our financial results.

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Failure to develop new products and production technologies or to implement productivity and cost reduction initiatives successfully may harm our competitive position.

Our operating results depend significantly on the development of commercially viable new products, product grades and applications, as well as production technologies. If we are unsuccessful in developing new products, applications and production processes in the future, our competitive position and operating results may be negatively affected. For example, we recently announced our intention to construct new ethanol manufacturing facilities in China and the US that will utilize advanced technology developed with elements of our proprietary advanced acetyl platform. However, as we invest in the commercialization of this new process technology, we face the risk of unanticipated operational or commercialization difficulties, including an inability to obtain necessary permits or governmental approvals, failure of facilities or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, construction delays, cost over-runs, the unavailability of required materials and equipment and various other factors. Likewise, we have undertaken and are continuing to undertake initiatives in all business segments to improve productivity and performance and to generate cost savings. These initiatives may not be completed or beneficial or the estimated cost savings from such activities may not be realized.

US federal regulations aimed at increasing security at certain chemical production plants and similar legislation that may be proposed in the future could, if passed into law, require us to relocate certain manufacturing activities and require us to alter or discontinue our production of certain chemical products, thereby increasing our operating costs and causing an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Regulations are being implemented by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) aimed at decreasing the risk, and effects, of potential terrorist attacks on chemical plants located within the United States. Pursuant to these regulations, these goals would be accomplished in part through the requirement that certain high-priority facilities develop a prevention, preparedness, and response plan after conducting a vulnerability assessment. In addition, companies may be required to evaluate the possibility of using less dangerous chemicals and technologies as part of their vulnerability assessments and security plans and implementing feasible safer technologies in order to minimize potential damage to their facilities from a terrorist attack. We have registered certain of our sites with DHS in accordance with these regulations, have conducted vulnerability assessments at applicable sites and are awaiting DHS review and approval of security plans. Until that is done we cannot determine with certainty the costs associated with any security measures that DHS may require.

Environmental regulations and other obligations relating to environmental matters could subject us to liability for fines, clean-ups and other damages, require us to incur significant costs to modify our operations and increase our manufacturing and delivery costs.

Costs related to our compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and potential obligations with respect to contaminated sites may have a significant negative impact on our operating results. These obligations include the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) related to sites currently or formerly owned or operated by us, or where waste from our operations was disposed. We also have obligations related to the indemnity agreement contained in the demerger and transfer agreement between Celanese GmbH and Hoechst AG, also referred to as the demerger agreement, for environmental matters arising out of certain divestitures that took place prior to the demerger.

Our operations are subject to extensive international, national, state, local and other supranational laws and regulations that govern environmental and health and safety matters, including CERCLA and RCRA. We incur substantial capital and other costs to comply with these requirements. If we violate any one of those laws or regulations, we can be held liable for substantial fines and other sanctions, including limitations on our operations as a result of changes to or

revocations of environmental permits involved. Stricter environmental, safety and health laws, regulations and enforcement policies could result in substantial costs and liabilities to us or limitations on our operations and could subject our handling, manufacture, transport, use, reuse or disposal of substances or pollutants to more rigorous scrutiny than at present. One example of such regulations is the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers, which was issued in

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draft form by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 29, 2010. In its current draft form, these rules could require us to make significant capital expenditures to comply with stricter emissions requirements for industrial boilers at our facilities. Consequently, compliance with these laws and regulations could result in significant capital expenditures as well as other costs and liabilities, which could adversely affect our business and cause our operating results to be less favorable than expected. An adverse outcome in these claim procedures may negatively affect our earnings and cash flows in a particular reporting period.

Changes in environmental, health and safety regulations in the jurisdictions where we manufacture and sell our products could lead to a decrease in demand for our products.

New or revised governmental regulations and independent studies relating to the effect of our products on health, safety and the environment may affect demand for our products and the cost of producing our products.

In June 2009, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) formally proposed to add VAM, along with 11 other substances, to a list of chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer. OEHHA is required to maintain this list under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). Celanese filed comments in opposition to the proposed listing because the listing was not based on a scientific review of the relevant data and the legal standard for adding VAM to the Proposition 65 list had not been met. Celanese also filed an action in the Sacramento County Superior Court seeking declaration that OEHHA 's proposed listing of VAM would be contrary to law. The Superior Court granted Celanese 's request for relief. An appeal filed by OEHHA is pending in the California Court of Appeal.

We can provide no assurance that the Sacramento County Superior Court decision will be affirmed on appeal, or that VAM or other chemicals we produce will not be classified in other jurisdictions in a manner that would adversely affect demand for such products.

We are a producer of formaldehyde and plastics derived from formaldehyde. Several studies have investigated possible links between formaldehyde exposure and various end points including leukemia. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a private research agency, has reclassified formaldehyde from Group 2A (probable human carcinogen) to Group 1 (known human carcinogen) based on studies linking formaldehyde exposure to nasopharyngeal cancer, a rare cancer in humans. In October 2009, IARC also concluded based on a recent study that there is sufficient evidence for a casual association between formaldehyde and the development of leukemia. We expect the results of IARC 's review will be examined and considered by government agencies with responsibility for setting worker and environmental exposure standards and labeling requirements.

Other pending initiatives will potentially require toxicological testing and risk assessments of a wide variety of chemicals, including chemicals used or produced by us. These initiatives include the Voluntary Children 's Chemical Evaluation Program, High Production Volume Chemical Initiative and expected modifications to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in the United States, as well as various European Commission programs, such as the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

The above-mentioned assessments in the United States and Europe may result in heightened concerns about the chemicals involved and additional requirements being placed on the production, handling, labeling or use of the subject chemicals. Such concerns and additional requirements could also increase the cost incurred by our customers to use our chemical products and otherwise limit the use of these products, which could lead to a decrease in demand for these products. Such a decrease in demand would likely have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability claims and recalls, which could adversely affect our financial condition and performance.

The development, manufacture and sales of specialty chemical products by us, including products produced for the food, beverage, cigarette, and pharmaceutical industries, involve an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, product recalls, product seizures and related adverse publicity. A product liability claim or judgment against

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us could also result in substantial and unexpected expenditures, affect consumer or customer confidence in our products, and divert management's attention from other responsibilities. Although we maintain product liability insurance, there can be no assurance that this type or the level of coverage is adequate or that we will be able to continue to maintain its existing insurance or obtain comparable insurance at a reasonable cost, if at all. A product recall or a partially or completely uninsured judgment against us could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

We are subject to risks associated with possible climate change legislation, regulation and international accords.

Greenhouse gas emissions have increasingly become the subject of a large amount of international, national, regional, state and local attention. Cap and trade initiatives to limit greenhouse gas emissions have been introduced in the EU. Similarly, numerous bills related to climate change have been introduced in the US Congress, which could adversely impact all industries. In addition, the EPA has promulgated rules limiting greenhouse gas emissions and regulation of greenhouse gas also could occur pursuant to future US treaty obligations, statutory or regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act or new climate change legislation.

While not all are likely to become law, this is a strong indication that additional climate change related mandates will be forthcoming, and it is expected that they may adversely impact our costs by increasing energy costs and raw material prices, establishing costly emissions trading schemes and requiring modification of equipment to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

A step toward potential federal restriction on greenhouse gas emissions was taken on December 7, 2009 when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its Endangerment Finding in response to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The EPA found that the emission of six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (which is emitted from the combustion of fossil fuels), may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare. Based on this finding, the EPA defined the mix of these six greenhouse gases to be air pollution subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act. Although the EPA has stated a preference that greenhouse gas regulation be based on new federal legislation rather than the existing Clean Air Act, absent legislative action, the EPA has begun to regulate many sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

For example, on January 2, 2011, many large sources of greenhouse gas emissions became subject to the requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program. The PSD permitting program requires these large sources of greenhouse gas emissions to install Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to limit greenhouse gas emissions when modifying equipment if the increased greenhouse gas emissions will exceed 75,000 tons per year. Texas, however, has refused to implement the PSD permitting program for greenhouse gas emissions, which prompted the EPA to attempt to take over GHG permitting from the state regulators late last year. On December 30, 2010, an Appellate Court stayed EPA's action pending a determination of whether EPA's take-over complies with the U.S. Clean Air Act. Additionally, the EPA announced on December 23, 2010 that it would impose further greenhouse gas emission limits on electric generating units and petroleum refineries through the establishment of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).

The US Congress recently considered legislation that would create an economy-wide cap-and-trade system that would establish a limit (or cap) on overall greenhouse gas emissions and create a market for the purchase and/or sale of emissions permits or allowances. Under these proposals, the chemical industry likely would be affected due to anticipated increases in energy costs as fuel providers pass on the cost of the emissions allowances, which they would be required to obtain, to cover the emissions from fuel production and the eventual use of fuel by the Company or its energy suppliers. In addition, cap-and-trade proposals would likely increase the cost of energy, including purchases of steam and electricity, and certain raw materials used by the Company.

Other countries are also considering or have implemented regulatory programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Future environmental legislative and regulatory developments related to climate change are possible, which could materially increase operating costs in the chemical industry and thereby increase our manufacturing and delivery costs.

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Our production facilities handle the processing of some volatile and hazardous materials that subject us to operating risks that could have a negative effect on our operating results.

Our operations are subject to operating risks associated with chemical manufacturing, including the related storage and transportation of raw materials, finished products and waste. These risks include, among other things, pipeline and storage tank leaks and ruptures, explosions and fires and discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances.

These operating risks can cause personal injury, property damage and environmental contamination, and may result in the shutdown of affected facilities and the imposition of civil or criminal penalties. The occurrence of any of these events may disrupt production and have a negative effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility and our operating results and cash flows.

Production at our manufacturing facilities could be disrupted for a variety of reasons, which could prevent us from producing enough of our products to maintain our sales and satisfy our customers' demands.

A disruption in production at one or more of our manufacturing facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business. Disruptions could occur for many reasons, including fire, natural disasters, weather, unplanned maintenance or other manufacturing problems, disease, strikes, transportation interruption, government regulation or terrorism. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and financial performance. If one of our key manufacturing facilities is unable to produce our products for an extended period of time, our sales may be reduced by the shortfall caused by the disruption and we may not be able to meet our customers' needs, which could cause them to seek other suppliers. In particular, production disruptions at our manufacturing facilities that produce chemicals used as inputs in the production of chemicals in other business segments, such as acetic acid, VAM and formaldehyde, could have a more significant adverse effect on our business and financial performance and results of operation to the extent of such vertical integration. Furthermore, to the extent a production disruption occurs at a manufacturing facility that has been operating at or near full capacity, the resulting shortage of our product could be particularly harmful because production at the manufacturing facility may not be able to be sufficiently increased in the future.

Our business and financial results may be adversely affected by various legal and regulatory proceedings.

We are subject to legal and regulatory proceedings, lawsuits and claims in the normal course of business and could become subject to additional claims in the future, some of which could be material. The outcome of existing proceedings, lawsuits and claims may differ from our expectations because the outcomes of litigation, including regulatory matters, are often difficult to reliably predict. Various factors or developments can lead us to change current estimates of liabilities and related insurance receivables where applicable, or permit us to make such estimates for matters previously not susceptible to reasonable estimates, such as a significant judicial ruling or judgment, a significant settlement, significant regulatory developments, or changes in applicable law. A future adverse ruling, settlement, or unfavorable development could result in charges that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition in any particular period. For a more detailed discussion of our legal proceedings, see *Item 3. Legal Proceedings* below.

Our success depends upon our ability to attract and retain key employees and the identification and development of talent to succeed senior management.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain key personnel, and we rely heavily on our management team. The inability to recruit and retain key personnel or the unexpected loss of key personnel may adversely affect our operations. In addition, because of the reliance on our management team, our future success depends in part on our

ability to identify and develop talent to succeed senior management. The retention of key personnel and appropriate senior management succession planning will continue to be critically important to the successful implementation of our strategies.

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We may not be able to complete future acquisitions or successfully integrate future acquisitions into our business, which could affect adversely our business or results of operations.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to pursue acquisitions and joint venture opportunities. Successful accomplishment of this objective may be limited by the availability and suitability of acquisition candidates and by our financial resources, including available cash and borrowing capacity. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulty determining appropriate valuation, integrating operations, technologies, services and products of the acquired lines or businesses, personnel turnover and the diversion of management's attention from other business matters. In addition, we may be unable to achieve anticipated benefits from these acquisitions in the timeframe that we anticipate, or at all, which could affect adversely our business or results of operations.

We may experience unexpected difficulties and incur unexpected costs in the relocation of our Ticona plant from Kelsterbach to the Rhine Main area, which may increase our costs, delay the transition or disrupt our ability to supply our customers.

We have agreed with Frankfurt, Germany Airport (Fraport) to relocate our Kelsterbach, Germany operations to another location, resolving several years of legal disputes related to the planned Frankfurt airport expansion. In July 2007, we announced that we would relocate the Kelsterbach, Germany operations to the Hoechst Industrial Park in the Rhine Main area. Fraport agreed to pay Ticona a total of 670 million over a 5-year period to offset costs associated with the closure of the Kelsterbach plant and the transition of the operations from its current location. As the relocation project progressed, we decided to expand the scope of the new production facilities and now expect to spend in excess of the proceeds to be received from Fraport. Because the relocation of our Kelsterbach, Germany operations represents a major logistical undertaking, the construction of our new facilities may be delayed, actual costs may exceed our revised estimates and we may be subject to penalties if we have not timely vacated the Kelsterbach location. If the relocation causes other unexpected difficulties, our costs may increase or supplies to our customers may be disrupted.

Our significant non-US operations expose us to global exchange rate fluctuations that could adversely impact our profitability.

Because we conduct a significant portion of our operations outside the United States, fluctuations in currencies of other countries, especially the Euro, may materially affect our operating results. For example, changes in currency exchange rates may decrease our profits in comparison to the profits of our competitors on the same products sold in the same markets and increase the cost of items required in our operations.

A substantial portion of our net sales is denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. In our consolidated financial statements, we translate our local currency financial results into US dollars based on average exchange rates prevailing during a reporting period or the exchange rate at the end of that period. During times of a strengthening US dollar our reported international sales, earnings, assets and liabilities will be reduced because the local currency will translate into fewer US dollars.

In addition to currency translation risks, we incur a currency transaction risk whenever one of our operating subsidiaries enters into either a purchase or a sales transaction using a currency different from the operating subsidiary's functional currency. Given the volatility of exchange rates, we may not be able to manage our currency transaction and translation risks effectively, and volatility in currency exchange rates may expose our financial condition or results of operations to a significant additional risk. Since a portion of our indebtedness is and will be denominated in currencies other than US dollars, a weakening of the US dollar could make it more difficult for us to repay our indebtedness denominated in foreign currencies unless we have cash flows in those foreign currencies from our foreign operations sufficient to repay that indebtedness out of those cash flows.

We use financial instruments to hedge certain exposure to foreign currency fluctuations, but we cannot guarantee that our hedging strategies will be effective. Failure to effectively manage these risks could have an adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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Significant changes in pension fund investment performance or assumptions relating to pension costs may have a material effect on the valuation of pension obligations, the funded status of pension plans and our pension cost.

The cost of our pension plans is incurred over long periods of time and involves many uncertainties during those periods of time. Our funding policy for pension plans is to accumulate plan assets that, over the long run, will approximate the present value of projected benefit obligations. Our pension cost is materially affected by the discount rate used to measure pension obligations, the level and value of plan assets available to fund those obligations at the measurement date and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. Significant changes in investment performance or a change in the portfolio mix of invested assets can result in corresponding increases and decreases in the valuation of plan assets, particularly equity securities, or in a change of the expected or actual rate of return on plan assets. A change in the discount rate would result in a significant increase or decrease in the valuation of pension obligations, affecting the reported funded status of our pension plans as well as the net periodic pension cost in the following fiscal years. In recent years, an extended duration strategy in the asset portfolio has been implemented to minimize the influence of liability volatility due to interest rate movements. Similarly, changes in the expected return on plan assets can result in significant changes in the net periodic pension cost for subsequent fiscal years. If the value of our pension fund's portfolio declines we may be required to contribute capital in addition to those contributions for which we have already planned.

Our future success will depend in part on our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. Our inability to protect and enforce these rights could reduce our ability to maintain our market position and our profit margins.

We attach great importance to our patents, trademarks, copyrights and know-how and trade secrets in order to protect our investment in research and development, manufacturing and marketing. We have also adopted rigorous internal policies for protecting our valuable know-how and trade secrets. We sometimes license patents and other technology from third parties. Our policy is to seek the widest possible protection for significant developments that provide us competitive advantages in our major markets. Patents may cover catalysts, processes, products, intermediate products and product uses. These patents provide varying periods of protection based on the filing date of the patent application, and the legal life of patents, type of patent and its scope in the various countries in which we seek protection. As patents expire, the catalysts, processes and products described and claimed in those patents become generally available for use by the public subject to our continued protection for associated know-how and trade secrets. We also seek to register trademarks extensively as a means of protecting the brand names of our products, which brand names become more important once the corresponding product or process patents have expired. We operate in regions of the world where intellectual property protection may be limited and difficult to enforce and our continued growth strategy may bring us to additional regions with similar challenges. If we are not successful in protecting or maintaining our patent, license, trademark or other intellectual property rights, our revenues, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as any shareholders' rights plan, may discourage a takeover attempt.

Provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our shareholders. Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws impose various procedural and other requirements, which could make it more difficult for shareholders to effect certain corporate actions. For example, our certificate of incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of unissued series of preferred stock, without any vote or action by our shareholders. Thus, our Board of Directors can authorize and issue shares of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting or other rights of holders of our Series A common stock. These rights may have the effect of delaying or deterring a change of control of our Company. In addition, a change of control of our company may be delayed or deterred as a result of our having three classes of directors (each class

elected for a three year term) or as a result of any shareholders' rights plan that our Board of Directors may adopt. These provisions could limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Series A common stock.

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Risks Related to the Acquisition of Celanese GmbH, formerly Celanese AG

The amounts of the fair cash compensation and of the guaranteed annual payment offered under the domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (the Domination Agreement) and/or the compensation paid in connection with the squeeze out may be increased, which may further reduce the funds that our subsidiary, BCP Holdings GmbH, a German limited liability company (BCP Holdings), can otherwise make available to us.

Several minority shareholders of Celanese GmbH have initiated special award proceedings seeking the court's review of the amounts of the fair cash compensation and of the guaranteed annual payment offered under the Domination Agreement. On December 12, 2006, the Frankfurt District Court appointed an expert to help determine the value of Celanese AG as of July 31, 2004, on which date an extraordinary shareholder meeting of Celanese AG was held to resolve the Domination Agreement. As a result of these proceedings, the amounts of the fair cash compensation and of the guaranteed annual payment could be increased by the court, and BCP Holdings would be required to make such payments within two months after the publication of the court's ruling. Any such increase may be substantial. All minority shareholders would be entitled to claim the respective higher amounts. This may reduce the funds BCP Holdings can make available to us and, accordingly, diminish our ability to make payments on our indebtedness. See Note 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information.

The Company also received applications for the commencement of award proceedings filed by 79 shareholders against BCP Holdings with the Frankfurt District Court requesting the court to set a higher amount for the Squeeze-Out compensation. Should the court set a higher value for the Squeeze-Out compensation, former Celanese AG shareholders who ceased to be shareholders of Celanese AG due to the Squeeze-Out are entitled, pursuant to a settlement agreement between BCP Holdings and certain former Celanese AG shareholders, to claim for their shares the higher of the compensation amounts determined by the court in these different proceedings. Previously received compensation for their shares will be offset so that those shareholders who ceased to be shareholders of Celanese AG due to the Squeeze-Out are not entitled to more than higher of the amount set in the two court proceedings.

Celanese Deutschland Holding GmbH (CDH) may be required to compensate BCP Holdings for annual losses, which may reduce the funds CDH can otherwise make available to us.

CDH and BCP Holdings have entered into a profit and loss transfer agreement on December 3, 2009 which became effective on December 10, 2009 (the PLTA). Under the PLTA, CDH is required, among other things, to compensate BCP Holdings for any annual loss incurred, determined in accordance with German accounting requirements, by BCP Holdings at the end of the fiscal year in which the loss was incurred. This obligation to compensate BCP Holdings for annual losses will apply during the entire term of the PLTA. If BCP Holdings incurs losses during any period of the operative term of the PLTA and if such losses lead to an annual loss of BCP Holdings at the end of any given fiscal year during the term of the PLTA, CDH will be obligated to make a corresponding cash payment to BCP Holdings to the extent that the respective annual loss is not fully compensated for by the dissolution of profit reserves accrued at the level of BCP Holdings during the term of the PLTA. CDH may be able to reduce or avoid cash payments to BCP Holdings by off-setting against such loss compensation claims made by BCP Holdings any valuable counterclaims against BCP Holdings that CDH may have. If CDH is obligated to make cash payments to BCP Holdings to cover an annual loss, we may not have sufficient funds to make payments on our indebtedness when due and, unless CDH is able to obtain funds from a source other than annual profits of BCP Holdings, CDH may not be able to satisfy its obligation to fund such shortfall.

BCP Holdings may be required to compensate Celanese GmbH for annual losses, which may reduce the funds BCP Holdings can otherwise make available to us.

BCP Holdings and Celanese GmbH have entered into a new domination agreement on March 26, 2010 which became effective on April 9, 2010 (the Domination Agreement II). Under the Domination Agreement II, BCP Holdings is required, among other things, to compensate Celanese GmbH for any annual loss incurred, determined in accordance with German accounting requirements, by Celanese GmbH at the end of the fiscal year in which the

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loss was incurred. This obligation to compensate Celanese GmbH for annual losses will apply during the entire term of the Domination Agreement II. If Celanese GmbH incurs losses during any period of the operative term of the Domination Agreement II and if such losses lead to an annual loss of Celanese GmbH at the end of any given fiscal year during the term of the Domination Agreement II, BCP Holdings will be obligated to make a corresponding cash payment to Celanese GmbH to the extent that the respective annual loss is not fully compensated for by the dissolution of profit reserves accrued at the level of Celanese GmbH during the term of the Domination Agreement II. BCP Holdings may be able to reduce or avoid cash payments to Celanese GmbH by off-setting against such loss compensation claims by Celanese GmbH any valuable counterclaims against Celanese GmbH that BCP Holdings may have. If BCP Holdings is obligated to make cash payments to Celanese GmbH to cover an annual loss, we may not have sufficient funds to make payments on our indebtedness when due and, unless BCP Holdings is able to obtain funds from a source other than annual profits of Celanese GmbH, BCP Holdings may not be able to satisfy its obligation to fund such shortfall.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our level of indebtedness could diminish our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or the chemicals industry and prevent us from meeting obligations under our indebtedness.

Our total indebtedness is approximately \$3.2 billion as of December 31, 2010. See Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information.

Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions including exacerbating the impact of any adverse business effects that are determined to be material adverse events under our existing senior credit facilities (the Senior Credit Agreement);

- requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities or pay dividends on our common stock;

- exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest;

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and

- limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who have less debt.

We may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future, which could increase the risks described above.

Although covenants under the Senior Credit Agreement and the Indenture governing the \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of 65/8% Senior Notes due 2018 (the Notes) limit our ability to incur certain additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness we could incur in compliance with these restrictions could be significant. To the extent that we incur additional indebtedness, the risks associated with our leverage described above, including our possible inability to service our debt, including the Notes, would increase.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly and affect our operating results.

Certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates were to increase, our debt service obligations on our variable rate indebtedness would increase. As of December 31, 2010,

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we had \$1.6 billion, 296 million and CNY 1.5 billion of variable rate debt, of which \$1.5 billion and 150 million is hedged with interest rate swaps, which leaves \$73 million, 146 million and CNY 1.5 billion of variable rate debt subject to interest rate exposure. Accordingly, a 1% increase in interest rates would increase annual interest expense by approximately \$5 million. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and Note 21 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service our indebtedness, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on the financial condition and operating performance of our subsidiaries, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The Senior Credit Agreement restricts our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain the proceeds which we could realize from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due.

Restrictive covenants in our debt agreements may limit our ability to engage in certain transactions and may diminish our ability to make payments on our indebtedness.

The Senior Credit Agreement and the Indenture governing the Notes each contain various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. The Indenture governing the Notes will limit Celanese US's and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to, among other things, incur additional debt; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; consummate specified asset sales; enter into transactions with affiliates; incur liens, impose restrictions on the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or make payments to Celanese US and its restricted subsidiaries; merge or consolidate with any other person; and sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of Celanese US's assets or the assets of its restricted subsidiaries.

In addition, the Senior Credit Agreement requires us to maintain a maximum first lien senior secured leverage ratio if there are outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility. Our ability to meet this financial ratio can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to meet this test at all.

Such restrictions in our debt instruments could result in us having to obtain the consent of holders of the Notes and of our lenders in order to take certain actions. Disruptions in credit markets may prevent us from obtaining or make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain such consents. Our ability to expand our business or to address declines in our business may be limited if we are unable to obtain such consents.

A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, a default under the Senior Credit Agreement could permit lenders to accelerate the maturity of our indebtedness under the Senior Credit Agreement and to terminate any commitments to lend. If we were unable to repay such indebtedness, the lenders under the Senior Credit Agreement could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness.

Our subsidiaries have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral to secure our indebtedness under the Senior Credit Agreement. If the lenders under the Senior Credit Agreement accelerate the repayment of such indebtedness, we may not have sufficient assets to repay such amounts or our other indebtedness, including the Notes. In such event, we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

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Celanese and Celanese US are holding companies and depend on subsidiaries to satisfy their obligations under the Notes and the guarantee of Celanese US's obligations under the Notes by Celanese.

As holding companies, Celanese and Celanese US conduct substantially all of their operations through their subsidiaries, which own substantially all of our consolidated assets. Consequently, the principal source of cash to pay Celanese and Celanese US's obligations, including obligations under the Notes and the guarantee of the Celanese US's obligations under the Notes by Celanese, is the cash that our subsidiaries generate from their operations. We cannot assure that our subsidiaries will be able to, or be permitted to, make distributions to enable Celanese US and/or Celanese to make payments in respect of their obligations. Each of our subsidiaries is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, applicable state laws, regulatory limitations and terms of our debt instruments may limit Celanese US's and Celanese's ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the Indenture governing the Notes limits the ability of our subsidiaries to restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions, which may have the effect of significantly restricting the applicability of those limits. In the event Celanese US and/or Celanese do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, Celanese US and/or Celanese may be unable to make required payments on the Notes, the guarantee of Celanese US's obligations under the Notes by Celanese, or our other indebtedness.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

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We own or lease numerous production and manufacturing facilities throughout the world. We also own or lease other properties, including office buildings, warehouses, pipelines, research and development facilities and sales offices. We continuously review and evaluate our facilities as a part of our strategy to optimize our business portfolio. The following table sets forth a list of our principal production and other facilities throughout the world as of December 31, 2010.

Site	Leased/Owned	Products/Functions
Corporate Offices		
Budapest, Hungary	Leased	Administrative offices
Dallas, Texas, US	Leased	Corporate headquarters
Kelsterbach, Germany	Owned	Administrative offices
Shanghai, China	Leased	Administrative offices
Advanced Engineered Materials		
Auburn Hills, Michigan, US	Leased	Automotive Development Center
Bishop, Texas, US	Owned	POM, GUR [®] , Compounding
Florence, Kentucky, US	Owned	Compounding
Fuji City, Japan	Owned by Polyplastics Co., Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾	POM, PBT, LCP, Compounding
Frankfurt am Main, Germany ⁽⁷⁾	Owned by InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG ⁽⁶⁾	No operations in 2010; relocation site
Jubail, Saudi Arabia ⁽⁹⁾	Owned by National Methanol Company ⁽⁶⁾	MTBE, Methanol
Kaiserslautern, Germany ⁽¹⁾	Leased	LFT
Kelsterbach, Germany ⁽⁷⁾	Owned	LFT, POM, Compounding
Kuantan, Malaysia	Owned by Polyplastics Co., Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾	POM, Compounding
Nanjing, China ⁽²⁾	Leased	LFT, GUR [®] , Compounding
Oberhausen, Germany ⁽¹⁾	Leased	GUR [®]
Shelby, North Carolina, US	Owned	LCP, Compounding
Suzano, Brazil ⁽¹⁾	Leased	Compounding
Ulsan, South Korea	Owned by Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾	POM
Wilmington, North Carolina, US	Owned by Fortron Industries LLC ⁽⁶⁾	PPS
Winona, Minnesota, US	Owned	LFT
Consumer Specialties		
Frankfurt am Main, Germany ⁽³⁾	Owned by InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG ⁽⁶⁾	Sorbates, Sunett [®] sweetener
Kunming, China	Owned by Kunming Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd. ⁽⁵⁾	Acetate tow
Lanaken, Belgium	Owned	Acetate tow
Nantong, China	Owned by Nantong Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd. ⁽⁵⁾	Acetate tow, Acetate flake
Narrows, Virginia, US	Owned	Acetate tow, Acetate flake
Ocotlán, Mexico	Owned	Acetate tow, Acetate flake

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Site	Leased/Owned	Products/Functions
Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom	Owned	Acetate tow, Acetate flake, Acetate film
Zhuhai, China	Owned by Zhuhai Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd. ⁽⁵⁾	Acetate tow
Industrial Specialties		
Boucherville, Quebec, Canada	Owned	Conventional emulsions
Enoree, South Carolina, US	Owned	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	Owned	LDPE, EVA
Frankfurt am Main, Germany ⁽³⁾	Owned by InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG ⁽⁶⁾	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Geleen, Netherlands	Owned	VAE emulsions
Meredosia, Illinois, US	Owned	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Nanjing, China ⁽²⁾	Leased	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Perstorp, Sweden	Owned	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Tarragona, Spain ⁽⁴⁾	Owned by Complejo Industrial Taqsa AIE ⁽⁵⁾	Conventional emulsions, VAE emulsions
Acetyl Intermediates		
Bay City, Texas, US	Leased	VAM
Bishop, Texas, US	Owned	Formaldehyde
Cangrejera, Mexico	Owned	Acetic anhydride, Ethyl acetate
Clear Lake, Texas, US	Owned	Acetic acid, VAM
Frankfurt am Main, Germany ⁽³⁾	Owned by InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG ⁽⁶⁾	Acetaldehyde, VAM, Butyl acetate
Jurong Island, Singapore ⁽¹⁾	Leased	Acetic acid, Butyl acetate, Ethyl acetate, VAM
Nanjing, China ⁽²⁾	Leased	Acetic acid, Acetic anhydride, VAM
Pampa, Texas, US ⁽⁸⁾	Owned	Site is no longer operating
Pardies, France	Owned	Site is no longer operating
Roussillon, France ⁽¹⁾	Leased	Acetic anhydride
Tarragona, Spain ⁽⁴⁾	Owned by Complejo Industrial Taqsa AIE ⁽⁵⁾	VAM

(1) Celanese owns the assets on this site, but utilizes the land through the terms of a long-term land lease.

(2) Multiple Celanese business segments conduct operations at the Nanjing facility. Celanese owns the assets on this site, but utilizes the land through the terms of a long-term land lease.

(3) Multiple Celanese business segments conduct operations at the Frankfurt am Main facility.

(4) Multiple Celanese business segments conduct operations at the Tarragona site. Celanese owns the assets on this site but shares ownership in the land. Celanese's ownership percentage in the land is 15%.

(5) A Celanese cost method investment.

⁽⁶⁾ A Celanese equity method investment.

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- (7) Celanese is relocating the Kelsterbach plant to the Frankfurt am Main facility. Celanese will own the assets, but utilize the land through the terms of a long-term land lease.
- (8) Site is no longer operational and is currently held for sale.
- (9) Site moved from Acetyl Intermediates segment to Advanced Engineered Materials segment to reflect the change in the affiliate's business dynamics and growth opportunities as a result of the future construction of the POM facility.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are involved in a number of legal and regulatory proceedings, lawsuits and claims incidental to the normal conduct of our business, relating to such matters as product liability, contract antitrust, intellectual property, workers compensation, chemical exposure, prior acquisitions, past waste disposal practices and release of chemicals into the environment. While it is impossible at this time to determine with certainty the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, lawsuits and claims, we are actively defending those matters where the Company is named as a defendant. Additionally, we believe, based on the advice of legal counsel, that adequate reserves have been made and that the ultimate outcomes of all such litigation claims will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, but may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in any given accounting period. See Note 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a discussion of commitments and contingencies related to legal and regulatory proceedings.

Item 4. *[Removed and Reserved]****Executive Officers of the Registrant***

The names, ages and biographies of our executive officers as of February 11, 2011 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
David N. Weidman	55	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Douglas M. Madden	58	Chief Operating Officer
Steven M. Sterin	39	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
James S. Alder	62	Senior Vice President, Operations and Technical
Gjon N. Nivica, Jr.	46	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Mark W. Oberle	45	Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs
Jay C. Townsend	52	Senior Vice President, Business Strategy Development and Procurement
Jacquelyn H. Wolf	49	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
Christopher W. Jensen	44	Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer

David N. Weidman has been our Chief Executive Officer and a member of our board of directors since December 2004. He became Chairman of the board of directors in February 2007. Mr. Weidman joined Celanese AG (the Company's predecessor) in September 2000 where he held a number of executive positions, most recently Vice Chairman and a member of its board of management. Before joining Celanese AG, Mr. Weidman held various leadership positions with AlliedSignal, most recently as the President of its performance polymers business. Mr. Weidman began his career in the chemical industry with American Cyanamid in 1980. He is a member of the board of the American Chemistry Council, the National Advisory Council of the Marriott School of Management and

the Society of Chemical Industry. He is also a member of the Advancement Counsel for Engineering and Technology for the Ira A. Fulton College of Engineering and Technology and a member of the board and Chairman of the finance committee of The Conservation Fund.

Douglas M. Madden has served as our Chief Operating Officer since December 2009. Prior to that time, Mr. Madden served as Corporate Executive Vice President with responsibility for the Company's Acetyl Intermediates and Industrial Specialties Segments since February 2009. He was the Executive Vice President and President, Acetate, EVA Performance Polymers and Emulsions & PVOH from 2006 through February 2009.

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Mr. Madden previously served as President of Celanese Acetate from October 2003 to 2006. Prior to assuming leadership for Celanese Acetate, Mr. Madden served as Vice President and General Manager of the acrylates business and head of global supply chain for Celanese Chemicals from 2000 to October 2003. Prior to 2000, Mr. Madden held various vice president level positions in finance, global procurement and business support with the Hoechst Celanese Life Sciences Group, Celanese Fibers and Celanese Chemicals businesses. In 1990, he served as business director for Ticona's GUR business and held prior responsibilities as director of quality management for Specialty Products. Mr. Madden started his career with American Hoechst Corporation in 1984 as manager of corporate distribution. His prior experience included operational and distribution management with Warner-Lambert and Johnson & Johnson. Mr. Madden received a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from the University of Illinois.

Steven M. Sterin has served as our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since July 2007. Mr. Sterin previously served as our Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer from September 2005 to July 2007 and Director of Finance for Celanese Chemicals from 2003 to 2005 and Controller of Celanese Chemicals from 2004 to 2005. Prior to joining Celanese, Mr. Sterin worked for Reichhold, Inc., a subsidiary of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Incorporated, beginning in 1997. There he held a variety of leadership positions in the finance organization before serving as Treasurer from 2000 to 2001 and later as Vice President of Finance, Coating Resins from 2001 to 2003. Mr. Sterin began his career at Price Waterhouse LLP, currently known as PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Mr. Sterin, a Certified Public Accountant, graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in May 1995, receiving both a Bachelor of Arts degree in business and a masters degree in professional accounting.

James S. Alder has served as our Senior Vice President, Operations and Technical since February 2008. In this capacity he oversees our global manufacturing, supply chain and environmental, health and safety operations, as well as the Company's overall productivity efforts, including Six Sigma and operational excellence. Mr. Alder previously served as our Vice President, Operations and Technical from 2000 to February 2008. Prior to 2000, Mr. Alder held various roles within the Company's manufacturing, research and development and business management operations. He joined Celanese in 1974 as a process engineer and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from MIT in 1972.

Gjon N. Nivica, Jr. has served as our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since April 2009. Prior to that time, Mr. Nivica served as Vice President and General Counsel of the \$5 billion Honeywell Transportation Systems business group from 2005 to 2009, during which time he also served as Deputy General Counsel and Assistant Secretary to Honeywell International Inc. Prior to that time, he was the Vice President and General Counsel to Honeywell Aerospace Electronic Systems from 2002 to 2005 and to Honeywell Engines Systems and Services from 1996 to 2002. Mr. Nivica began his career in 1989 as a corporate associate in the Los Angeles office of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, where he specialized in acquisitions, divestitures and general corporate and securities work, before becoming M&A Senior Counsel to AlliedSignal Aerospace Inc. from 1994 to 1996. Mr. Nivica received his J.D., magna cum laude, from Boston University Law School.

Mark W. Oberle has served as our Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs since February 2010. From April 2005 to February 2010, Mr. Oberle served as our Vice President, Investor Relations. He assumed overall responsibility for global communications and public affairs in 2006. Prior to joining Celanese, Mr. Oberle was Director of Investor Relations for Navistar International Corporation, where he served in a variety of financial and commercial roles. Prior to that time, he was a management consultant with KPMG. Mr. Oberle earned a bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from Bradley University.

Jay C. Townsend has served as our Senior Vice President, Business Strategy Development and Procurement since 2010. Mr. Townsend previously served as our Senior Vice President, Strategy and Business Development from 2007 to 2010, and as our Vice President of Business Strategy and Development from 2005 to 2006. Mr. Townsend joined

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Celanese in 1986 as a Business Analyst and has held several roles of increasing responsibility within the US and Europe. Mr. Townsend received his Bachelor of Science degree in international finance from Widener University in 1980.

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Jacquelyn H. Wolf has served as our Senior Vice President, Human Resources since December 2009. Prior to that time, she was the Executive Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer for Comerica, Incorporated from January 2006 to December 2009. Ms. Wolf also held the position as Global Human Resources Director for General Motors Finance, Asset Management, and Economic Development & Enterprise Services organizations from May 1, 2002. Prior to this position, she supported the Information Systems & Services upon joining General Motors in July 2000 to January 2006. Before joining General Motors, she served as Vice President of Human Resources for Honeywell (previously AlliedSignal) Aerospace Market Segments in Phoenix, AZ. Prior to this role, she was Vice President, Human Resources at the Honeywell AlliedSignal Truck Brakes Division in Cleveland. Prior to Honeywell (AlliedSignal), she spent 12 years in human resource management and labor relations positions at the General Electric Corporation. Ms. Wolf earned a Ph.D. and a master's degree in organizational and human systems from Fielding Graduate University (Santa Barbara, California), a master's degree in management from Baker University (Overland Park, Kansas) and a bachelor's degree in Organizational Communications from Youngstown State University (Youngstown, Ohio).

Christopher W. Jensen has served as our Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer since August 2010. Prior to August 2010, Mr. Jensen served as our Vice President and Corporate Controller from March 2009 to July 2010. From May 2008 to February 2009, he served as Vice President of Finance and Treasurer. In his current capacity, Mr. Jensen has global responsibility for corporate finance, treasury operations, insurance risk management, pensions, business planning and analysis, corporate accounting, tax and general ledger accounting. Mr. Jensen was previously the Assistant Corporate Controller from March 2007 through April 2008, where he was responsible for SEC reporting, internal reporting, and technical accounting. In his initial role at Celanese from October 2005 through March 2007, he built and directed the company's technical accounting function. From August 2004 to October 2005, Mr. Jensen worked in the inspections and registration division of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. He spent 13 years of his career at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in various positions in both the auditing and mergers & acquisitions groups. Mr. Jensen earned master's and bachelor's degrees in accounting from Brigham Young University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. *Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*****Market Information**

Our Series A common stock has traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **CE** since January 21, 2005. The closing sale price of our Series A common stock, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, on February 4, 2011 was \$42.93. The following table sets forth the high and low intraday sales prices per share of our Series A common stock, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, for the periods indicated.

	Price Range	
	High	Low
2010		
Quarter ended March 31, 2010	\$ 34.77	\$ 28.20
Quarter ended June 30, 2010	\$ 35.83	\$ 24.84
Quarter ended September 30, 2010	\$ 33.00	\$ 23.47
Quarter ended December 31, 2010	\$ 41.74	\$ 31.22
2009		
Quarter ended March 31, 2009	\$ 15.27	\$ 7.44
Quarter ended June 30, 2009	\$ 24.30	\$ 12.67
Quarter ended September 30, 2009	\$ 27.93	\$ 19.72
Quarter ended December 31, 2009	\$ 33.41	\$ 23.65

Holders

No shares of Celanese's Series B common stock and no shares of Celanese's 4.25% convertible perpetual preferred stock (Preferred Stock) are issued and outstanding. As of February 4, 2011, there were 46 holders of record of our Series A common stock. By including persons holding shares in broker accounts under street names, however, we estimate our shareholder base to be approximately 33,500.

On February 1, 2010, we delivered notice to the holders of our Preferred Stock that we were calling for the redemption of all of our 9,600,000 outstanding shares of Preferred Stock. Holders of the Preferred Stock were entitled to convert each share of Preferred Stock into 1.2600 shares of our Series A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on February 19, 2010. As of such date, holders of Preferred Stock had elected to convert 9,591,276 shares of Preferred Stock into an aggregate of 12,084,942 shares of Series A common stock. The 8,724 shares of Preferred Stock that remained outstanding after such conversions were redeemed by us on February 22, 2010 for 7,437 shares of Series A common stock, in accordance with the terms of the Preferred Stock. In addition to the shares of Series A common stock issued in respect of the shares of Preferred Stock converted and redeemed, we paid cash in lieu of fractional shares. See Note 16 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the Preferred Stock redemption.

Dividend Policy

Our Board of Directors has a policy of declaring, subject to legally available funds, a quarterly cash dividend on each share of our Series A common stock as determined in its sole discretion. Pursuant to this policy, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.04 per share on February 1, 2010 and May 1, 2010 and similar quarterly dividends during each quarter of 2009. In April 2010, our Board of Directors approved a 25% increase in the quarterly dividend rate from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock, which equates to \$0.20 per share annually. Pursuant to this policy change, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.05 per share on August 2, 2010 and November 1, 2010. The annual

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cash dividend declared and paid during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$28 million and \$23 million, respectively. Our Board of Directors may, at any time, modify or revoke our dividend policy on our Series A common stock.

We were required under the terms of our Preferred Stock to pay scheduled quarterly dividends, subject to legally available funds for so long as the Preferred Stock remains outstanding. Pursuant to this policy, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.265625 per share on our Preferred Stock on February 1, 2010 and similar quarterly dividends during each quarter of 2009. No dividends were declared or paid subsequent to February 1, 2010 as a result of the Preferred Stock redemption as described above. The annual cash dividend declared and paid during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$3 million and \$10 million, respectively.

On January 6, 2011, we declared a cash dividend of \$0.05 per share on our Series A common stock amounting to \$8 million. The cash dividend is for the period from November 2, 2010 to January 31, 2011 and was paid on February 1, 2011 to holders of record as of January 18, 2011.

Based on the increase in the quarterly dividend rate from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock beginning August 2010, number of outstanding shares as of December 31, 2010 and considering the redemption of our Preferred Stock, cash dividends to be paid in 2011 are expected to be comparable to those paid in 2010.

The amount available to us to pay cash dividends is restricted by our Senior Credit Agreement and the terms of our Notes. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Celanese Purchases of its Equity Securities

The table below sets forth information regarding repurchases of our Series A common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2010:

Period	Total Number of Shares	Average Price Paid	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares Remaining that may be Purchased Under the Program
	Purchased	per Share		
October 1-31, 2010	41,129 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32.35	-	\$ 81,300,000
November 1-30, 2010	194,100	\$ 36.05	194,100	\$ 74,300,000
December 1-31, 2010	335 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 39.09	-	\$ 74,300,000
Total	235,564	\$ 35.41	194,100	74,300,000

⁽¹⁾ Relates to shares the Company has elected to withhold from employees to cover their statutory minimum withholding requirements for personal income taxes related to the vesting of restricted stock units.

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Performance Graph

The following Performance Graph and related information shall not be deemed soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plans*****Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans***

The following information is provided as of December 31, 2010 with respect to equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for
			Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
Stock options	302,125	\$ 27.36	2,322,450
Restricted stock units	2,228,329	-	2,322,450
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾			
Stock options	4,970,842	\$ 20.44	-
Restricted stock units	952,305	-	-
Total	8,453,601		2,322,450

- (1) The shares to be issued under plans not approved by shareholders relate to the Celanese Corporation 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, which is our former broad-based stock incentive plan for executive officers, key employees and directors. The 2004 Stock Incentive Plan allowed for the issuance or delivery of shares of our common stock through the award of stock options, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards as approved by the compensation committee of the board of directors. The 2004 Stock Incentive Plan was effectively replaced by the Celanese Corporation 2009 Global Incentive Plan. No further awards were made pursuant to the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan upon shareholder approval of the 2009 Global Incentive Plan in April 2009. Both the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2009 Global Incentive Plan are described in more detail in Note 19 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Our deferred compensation plan offers certain of our senior employees and directors the opportunity to defer a portion of their compensation in exchange for a future payment amount equal to their deferrals plus or minus certain amounts based upon the market-performance of specified measurement funds selected by the participant. These deferred compensation obligations may be considered securities of Celanese. Participants were required to make deferral elections under the plan prior to January 1 of the year such deferrals will be withheld from their compensation. We relied on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in making

this offer to a select group of employees, fewer than 35 of which were non-accredited investors under the rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Item 6. *Selected Financial Data*

The balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, all of which are set forth below, are derived from the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and the notes thereto. The balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and the statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 shown below were derived from previously issued financial statements, adjusted for applicable discontinued operations and the Ibn Sina accounting change described below.

Ibn Sina

We indirectly own a 25% interest in Ibn Sina through CTE Petrochemicals Company (CTE), a venture with Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. (which also indirectly owns 25%). The remaining interest in Ibn Sina is held by Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC). SABIC and CTE entered into the Ibn Sina joint venture agreement in 1981. In April 2010, we announced that Ibn Sina will construct a 50,000 ton POM production facility in Saudi Arabia and that the term of the joint venture agreement was extended until 2032. Ibn Sina's existing natural gas supply contract expires in 2022. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, our indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to 32.5%. SABIC's economic interest will remain unchanged.

In connection with this transaction, we reassessed the factors surrounding the accounting method for this investment and changed from the cost method of accounting for investments to the equity method of accounting for investments beginning April 1, 2010. Financial information relating to this investment for periods prior to 2010 has been retrospectively adjusted to apply the equity method of accounting.

In addition, effective April 1, 2010, we moved our investment in the Ibn Sina affiliate from our Acetyl Intermediates segment to our Advanced Engineered Materials segment to reflect the change in the affiliate's business dynamics and growth opportunities as a result of the future construction of the POM facility.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	As Adjusted				
	(In \$ millions, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	5,918	5,082	6,823	6,444	5,778
Other (charges) gains, net	(46)	(136)	(108)	(58)	(10)
Operating profit	503	290	440	748	620
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	538	251	433	437	549
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	426	494	370	327	342
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(49)	4	(90)	90	87
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	377	498	281	416	429
Earnings (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations basic	2.73	3.37	2.44	2.05	2.09
Continuing operations diluted	2.69	3.14	2.27	1.90	1.99
Balance Sheet Data (at the end of period)					
Trade working capital ⁽¹⁾	764	594	685	827	824
Total assets	8,281	8,412	7,158	8,051	7,898
Total debt	3,218	3,501	3,533	3,556	3,498
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders equity (deficit)	926	586	174	1,055	790
Other Financial Data					
Depreciation and amortization	287	308	350	291	269
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	222	167	267	306	244
Dividends paid per common share ⁽³⁾	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

(1) Trade working capital is defined as trade accounts receivable from third parties and affiliates net of allowance for doubtful accounts, plus inventories, less trade accounts payable to third parties and affiliates. Trade working capital is calculated in the table below:

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In \$ millions)				
Trade receivables, net	827	721	631	1,009	1,001
Inventories	610	522	577	636	653
Trade payables	(673)	(649)	(523)	(818)	(830)
Trade working capital	764	594	685	827	824

(2)

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Amounts include accrued capital expenditures. Amounts do not include capital expenditures related to capital lease obligations or capital expenditures related to the relocation of our Ticona plant in Kelsterbach. See Note 24 and Note 28 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

- (3) Annual dividends for the year ended December 31, 2010 consists of two quarterly dividend payments of \$0.04 and two quarterly dividend payments of \$0.05 per share. In April 2010 the Board of Directors approved a 25% increase in our quarterly dividend rate from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock applicable to dividends payable beginning in August 2010.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report), the term Celanese refers to Celanese Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and not its subsidiaries. The terms the Company, we, our and us refer to Celanese and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The term Celanese US refers to the Company's subsidiary, Celanese US Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and not its subsidiaries.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and the results of operations together with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Investors are cautioned that the forward-looking statements contained in this section involve both risk and uncertainty. Several important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by these statements. Many of these statements are macroeconomic in nature and are, therefore, beyond the control of management. See Forward-Looking Statements May Prove Inaccurate below.

Forward-Looking Statements May Prove Inaccurate

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) and other parts of this Annual Report contain certain forward-looking statements and information relating to us that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, us. When used in this document, words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan and project and similar expressions they relate to us are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Further, certain forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate.

See *Item 1A. Risk Factors* for a description of certain risk factors that could significantly affect our financial results. In addition, the following factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things:

changes in general economic, business, political and regulatory conditions in the countries or regions in which we operate;

the length and depth of product and industry business cycles particularly in the automotive, electrical, textiles, electronics and construction industries;

changes in the price and availability of raw materials, particularly changes in the demand for, supply of, and market prices of ethylene, methanol, natural gas, wood pulp and fuel oil and the prices for electricity and other energy sources;

the ability to pass increases in raw material prices on to customers or otherwise improve margins through price increases;

the ability to maintain plant utilization rates and to implement planned capacity additions and expansions;

the ability to reduce or maintain at their current levels production costs and improve productivity by implementing technological improvements to existing plants;

increased price competition and the introduction of competing products by other companies;

changes in the degree of intellectual property and other legal protection afforded to our products;

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costs and potential disruption or interruption of production due to accidents or other unforeseen events or delays in construction of facilities;

potential liability for remedial actions and increased costs under existing or future environmental regulations, including those related to climate change;

potential liability resulting from pending or future litigation, or from changes in the laws, regulations or policies of governments or other governmental activities in the countries in which we operate;

changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates; and

our level of indebtedness, which could diminish our ability to raise additional capital to fund operations or limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or the chemicals industry;

various other factors, both referenced and not referenced in this document.

Many of these factors are macroeconomic in nature and are, therefore, beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from those described in this Annual Report as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended, planned or projected. We neither intend nor assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates.

Overview

During 2010, we made significant progress in executing our strategic objectives. As detailed below, we optimized our portfolio, realigned our manufacturing footprint, continued our expansion efforts in Asia, improved our financing arrangements, made technological advancements, and took other strategic actions to deliver value for our shareholders.

2010 Highlights:

We announced our newly developed advanced technology to produce ethanol. This innovative, new process combines our proprietary and leading acetyl platform with highly advanced manufacturing technology to produce ethanol from hydrocarbon-sourced feedstocks.

We launched VitalDosetm, an ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) polymer-based excipient that facilitates drug makers efforts to develop and commercialize controlled-release pharmaceutical solutions.

We announced that Fortron Industries, LLC, one of our strategic affiliates, will increase its production at its Wilmington, North Carolina plant to meet an increased global demand for Fortron[®] polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), a high-performance polymer used in demanding industrial applications. The Fortron Industries plant is the world's largest linear PPS operation with a 15,000 metric ton annual capacity.

We announced a plan to close our acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom in the latter part of 2011. We expect the project to cost between \$80 million and \$120 million, with annual cash savings of \$40 million to \$60 million.

We completed an amendment and extension to our senior secured credit facility and completed an offering of \$600 million of senior unsecured notes. We used the proceeds from the sale of the notes and \$200 million of cash on hand to repay \$800 million of borrowings under our term loan facility. These actions resulted in a reduction of our previous \$2.7 billion term loan facility maturing in 2014 to \$2.5 billion of secured and unsecured debt with staggered maturities in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

We acquired two product lines, Zenite[®] liquid crystal polymer (LCP) and Therm[®]x polycyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate (PCT), from DuPont Performance Polymers (DuPont).

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We announced five-year Environmental Health and Safety sustainability goals for occupational safety performance, energy intensity, greenhouse gases and waste management intended to be achieved by the year 2015.

We received American Chemistry Council's (ACC) 2010 Responsible Care Initiative of the Year Award. This award recognizes companies that demonstrate leadership in the areas of employee health and safety, security or environmental protection in the chemistry industry.

We announced the construction of a 50,000 ton polyacetal (POM) production facility by our National Methanol Company affiliate (Ibn Sina) in Saudi Arabia and extended the term of the joint venture, which will now run until 2032. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, our indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to a total of 32.5%.

We received formal approval of our previously announced plans to expand flake and tow capacities, each by 30,000 tons, at our affiliate facility in Nantong, China, with our affiliate partner, China National Tobacco Corporation.

We announced a 25% increase in our quarterly Series A common stock cash dividend beginning August 2010. Accordingly, the annual dividend rate increased from \$0.16 to \$0.20 per share of Series A common stock and the quarterly rate increased from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock.

We redeemed all of our Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock for Series A common stock on February 22, 2010.

2011 Outlook

Based on the strength of our 2010 performance, our confidence in our earnings growth programs and our expectations for a continued, modest global economic recovery, we expect 2011 results to improve as compared to 2010. We expect our unique portfolio of technology and specialty materials businesses, coupled with our ongoing growth, innovation and productivity initiatives, will enable us to deliver earnings improvement. We anticipate healthy demand across all of our business segments and expect to see earnings growth in every segment in 2011.

In January 2011, we signed letters of intent for projects to construct and operate industrial ethanol production facilities in Nanjing, China, at the Nanjing Chemical Industrial Park, and in Zhuhai, China, at the Gaolan Port Economic Zone. We also signed a memorandum of understanding with Wison (China) Holding Co., Ltd., a Chinese synthesis gas supplier, for production of certain feedstocks used in our advanced ethanol production process.

Results of Operations

Ibn Sina

We indirectly own a 25% interest in Ibn Sina through CTE Petrochemicals Company (CTE), a joint venture with Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. (which also indirectly owns 25%). The remaining interest in Ibn Sina is held by Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC). SABIC and CTE entered into the Ibn Sina joint venture agreement in 1981. In April 2010, we announced that Ibn Sina will construct a 50,000 ton POM production facility in Saudi Arabia and that the term of the joint venture agreement was extended until 2032. Ibn Sina's existing natural gas supply contract expires in 2022. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, our indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to 32.5%. SABIC's economic interest will remain unchanged.

In connection with this transaction, we reassessed the factors surrounding the accounting method for this investment and changed the accounting from the cost method of accounting for investments to the equity method of accounting for investments beginning April 1, 2010. Financial information relating to this investment for prior periods has been retrospectively adjusted to apply the equity method of accounting.

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In addition, effective April 1, 2010, we moved our investment in the Ibn Sina affiliate from our Acetyl Intermediates segment to our Advanced Engineered Materials segment to reflect the change in the affiliate's business dynamics and growth opportunities. Business segment information for prior periods included below has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the change and to conform to the current year presentation.

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	As Adjusted		
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Statement of Operations Data			
Net sales	5,918	5,082	6,823
Gross profit	1,180	1,003	1,256
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(505)	(474)	(545)
Other (charges) gains, net	(46)	(136)	(108)
Operating profit	503	290	440
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	168	99	172
Interest expense	(204)	(207)	(261)
Refinancing expense	(16)	-	-
Dividend income cost investments	73	57	48
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	538	251	433
Amounts attributable to Celanese Corporation			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	426	494	371
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(49)	4	(90)
Net earnings (loss)	377	498	281
Other Data			
Depreciation and amortization	287	308	350
Earnings from continuing operations before tax as a percentage of net sales	9.1 %	4.9 %	6.3 %

		As of December 31,	
		2010	2009
		(In \$ millions)	
Balance Sheet Data			
Cash and cash equivalents		740	1,254
Short-term borrowings and current installments of long-term debt	third party and affiliates	228	242
Long-term debt		2,990	3,259
Total debt		3,218	3,501

Consolidated Results Year Ended December 31, 2010 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2009

During 2010 the global economy gradually began to recover from the challenging economic environment we experienced during the second half of 2008 and throughout 2009. Net sales increased in 2010 from 2009 primarily due to increased volumes as a result of the gradual recovery and increased selling prices across the majority of our business segments. The increase in net sales resulting from our acquisition of FACT GmbH (Future Advanced Composites Technology) (FACT) in December 2009 only slightly offset the decrease in net sales due to the sale of

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our polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) business in July 2009 within our Industrial Specialties segment. Unfavorable foreign currency impacts only slightly offset the increase in net sales.

Gross profit increased due to higher net sales. Gross profit as a percentage of sales remained consistent with prior year as increased pricing offset increased raw material and energy costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we wrote-off other productive assets of \$18 million related to our Singapore and Nanjing, China facilities. In March 2010, we recorded \$22 million of accelerated amortization to write-off the asset associated with a raw material purchase agreement with a supplier who filed for bankruptcy during 2009. The accelerated amortization was recorded as \$20 million to our Acetyl Intermediates segment and \$2 million to our Advanced Engineered Materials segment. Both the write-off of other productive assets and accelerated amortization were recorded to Cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased during 2010 primarily due to the increase in net sales and higher legal costs and costs associated with business optimization initiatives. As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses declined slightly as compared to 2009 due to our continued fixed spending reduction efforts, restructuring efficiencies and a positive impact from foreign currency.

Other (charges) gains, net decreased \$90 million during 2010 as compared to 2009:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ millions)	
Employee termination benefits	(32)	(105)
Plant/office closures	(4)	(17)
Asset impairments	(74)	(14)
Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	(26)	(16)
Insurance recoveries, net	18	6
Resolution of commercial disputes	13	-
Plumbing actions	59	10
Total Other (charges) gains, net	(46)	(136)

In March 2010, we concluded that certain long-lived assets were partially impaired at our acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom. Accordingly, we wrote down the related property, plant and equipment to its fair value of \$31 million, resulting in long-lived asset impairment losses of \$72 million during the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result of the announced closure of our acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom, we recorded \$15 million of employee termination benefits during the year ended December 31, 2010.

As a result of our Pardies, France Project of Closure , we recorded exit costs of \$12 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, which consisted of \$6 million in employee termination benefits, \$1 million of long-lived asset impairment losses, \$2 million of contract termination costs and other plant closure costs and \$3 million of reindustrialization costs.

Due to certain events in October 2008 and subsequent periodic cessations of production of our specialty polymers products produced at our EVA Performance Polymers facility in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, we declared two events of force majeure. During 2009, we replaced long-lived assets damaged in October 2008. As a result of these events and subsequent periodic cessations of production, we recorded \$18 million of net insurance recoveries consisting of \$8 million related to property damage and \$10 million related to business interruption.

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As a result of several business optimization projects undertaken by us beginning in 2009 and continuing throughout 2010, we recorded \$11 million in employee termination costs during the year ended December 31, 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2010 we recorded \$14 million of recoveries and \$45 million of reductions in legal reserves related to lawsuits alleging that certain plastics utilized in the production of plumbing systems for residential property were defective or caused such plumbing systems to fail. See Note 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the plumbing actions.

In November 2006, we finalized a settlement agreement with the Frankfurt, Germany Airport (Fraport) to relocate the Kelsterbach, Germany Ticona operations resolving several years of legal disputes related to the planned Fraport expansion. During 2010, we recorded \$26 million of expenses related to the Ticona Kelsterbach relocation. See Note 28 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation.

Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2010 also included gains of \$13 million, net, related to settlements in resolution of a commercial disputes.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates and dividend income from cost investments increased during 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. Our strategic affiliates have experienced similar volume increases due to increased demand during the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result, our proportional share of net earnings from equity affiliates increased \$69 million and our dividend income from cost investments increased \$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009.

Our effective tax rate for continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 21% compared to (97)% for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our effective tax rate for 2009 was favorably impacted by the release of the US valuation allowance on net deferred tax assets, partially offset by increases in valuation allowances on certain foreign net deferred tax assets and the effect of new tax legislation in Mexico. The effective rate for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably impacted by amendments to tax legislation in Mexico.

Consolidated Results Year Ended December 31, 2009 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

The challenging economic environment in the United States and Europe during the second half of 2008 continued throughout 2009. Net sales declined in 2009 from 2008 primarily as a result of decreased demand due to the significant weakness of the global economy. In July 2009, we completed the sale of our PVOH business which also contributed to the declines in our sales volumes. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we began to see a gradual recovery in the global economy with increasing demand within some of our business segments. A decrease in selling prices was also a significant factor on the decrease in net sales. Decreases in key raw material and energy costs were the primary factors in lower selling prices. A slightly unfavorable foreign currency impact also contributed to the decrease in net sales.

Gross profit declined due to lower net sales. As a percentage of sales, gross profit increased as lower raw material and energy costs more than offset decreases in net sales during the period.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased during 2009 primarily due to business optimization and finance improvement initiatives.

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Other (charges) gains, net increased \$28 million during 2009 as compared to 2008:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (In \$ millions)	
Employee termination benefits	(105)	(21)
Plant/office closures	(17)	(7)
Asset impairments	(14)	(115)
Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	(16)	(12)
Insurance recoveries, net	6	38
Plumbing actions	10	-
Sorbates antitrust actions	-	8
Other	-	1
Total Other (charges) gains, net	(136)	(108)

During the first quarter of 2009, we began efforts to align production capacity and staffing levels with our view of an economic environment of prolonged lower demand. For the year ended December 31, 2009, other charges included employee termination benefits of \$40 million related to this endeavor. As a result of the shutdown of the vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) production unit in Cangrejera, Mexico, we recognized employee termination benefits of \$1 million and long-lived asset impairment losses of \$1 million during the year ended December 31, 2009.

As a result of the Project of Closure at our Pardies, France facility, other charges included exit costs of \$89 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, which consisted of \$60 million in employee termination benefits, \$17 million of contract termination costs and \$12 million of long-lived asset impairment losses.

Due to continued declines in demand in automotive and electronic sectors, we announced plans to reduce capacity by ceasing polyester polymer production at our Ticona manufacturing plant in Shelby, North Carolina. Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2009 included employee termination benefits of \$2 million and long-lived asset impairment losses of \$1 million related to this event.

Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2009 was partially offset by \$6 million of net insurance recoveries in satisfaction of claims we made related to the unplanned outage of our Clear Lake, Texas acetic acid facility during 2007, a \$9 million decrease in legal reserves for plumbing claims due to the Company's ongoing assessment of the likely outcome of the plumbing actions and the expiration of the statute of limitation.

In November 2006, we finalized a settlement agreement with the Frankfurt, Germany Airport (Fraport) to relocate the Kelsterbach, Germany Ticona operations resolving several years of legal disputes related to the planned Fraport expansion. During 2009, we recorded \$16 million of expenses related to the Ticona Kelsterbach relocation.

Operating profit decreased due to lower gross profit and higher other charges partially offset by lower selling, general and administrative costs.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates decreased during 2009, primarily due to reduced earnings from our Advanced Engineered Materials affiliates resulting from decreased demand.

Our effective tax rate for continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 was (97)% compared to 15% for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our effective tax rate for 2009 was favorably impacted by the release of the US valuation allowance, partially offset by lower earnings in jurisdictions participating in tax holidays, increases in valuation allowances on certain foreign net deferred tax assets and the effect of new tax legislation in Mexico.

Table of Contents**Selected Data by Business Segment 2010 Compared with 2009 and 2009 Compared with 2008**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change in \$	Year Ended December 31,		Change in \$
	2010	2009		2009	2008	
	As Adjusted			As Adjusted		
	(In \$ millions)					
Net sales						
Advanced Engineered						
Materials	1,109	808	301	808	1,061	(253)
Consumer Specialties	1,098	1,084	14	1,084	1,155	(71)
Industrial Specialties	1,036	974	62	974	1,406	(432)
Acetyl Intermediates	3,082	2,603	479	2,603	3,875	(1,272)
Other Activities	2	2	-	2	2	-
Inter-segment Eliminations	(409)	(389)	(20)	(389)	(676)	287
Total	5,918	5,082	836	5,082	6,823	(1,741)
Other (charges) gains, net						
Advanced Engineered						
Materials	31	(18)	49	(18)	(29)	11
Consumer Specialties	(76)	(9)	(67)	(9)	(2)	(7)
Industrial Specialties	25	4	21	4	(3)	7
Acetyl Intermediates	(12)	(91)	79	(91)	(78)	(13)
Other Activities	(14)	(22)	8	(22)	4	(26)
Total	(46)	(136)	90	(136)	(108)	(28)
Operating profit (loss)						
Advanced Engineered						
Materials	186	38	148	38	37	1
Consumer Specialties	164	231	(67)	231	190	41
Industrial Specialties	89	89	-	89	47	42
Acetyl Intermediates	243	92	151	92	304	(212)
Other Activities	(179)	(160)	(19)	(160)	(138)	(22)
Total	503	290	213	290	440	(150)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax						
Advanced Engineered						
Materials	329	114	215	114	190	(76)
Consumer Specialties	237	288	(51)	288	237	51
Industrial Specialties	89	89	-	89	47	42
Acetyl Intermediates	252	102	150	102	312	(210)

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Other Activities	(369)	(342)	(27)	(342)	(353)	11
Total	538	251	287	251	433	(182)

Depreciation and amortization

Advanced Engineered Materials	76	73	3	73	76	(3)
Consumer Specialties	42	50	(8)	50	53	(3)
Industrial Specialties	41	51	(10)	51	62	(11)
Acetyl Intermediates	117	123	(6)	123	150	(27)
Other Activities	11	11	-	11	9	2
Total	287	308	(21)	308	350	(42)

Operating margin ⁽¹⁾

Advanced Engineered Materials	16.8 %	4.7 %	12.1 %	4.7 %	3.5 %	1.2 %
Consumer Specialties	14.9 %	21.3 %	(6.4) %	21.3 %	16.5 %	4.8 %
Industrial Specialties	8.6 %	9.1 %	(0.5) %	9.1 %	3.3 %	5.8 %
Acetyl Intermediates	7.9 %	3.5 %	4.4 %	3.5 %	7.8 %	(4.3) %
Total	8.5 %	5.7 %	2.8 %	5.7 %	6.4 %	(0.7) %

⁽¹⁾ Defined as operating profit (loss) divided by net sales.

Table of Contents**Factors Affecting Business Segment Net Sales**

The table below sets forth the percentage increase (decrease) in net sales for the years ended December 31 attributable to each of the factors indicated for the following business segments.

	Volume	Price	Currency (In percentages)	Other	Total
2010 Compared to 2009					
Advanced Engineered Materials	35	1	(3)	4 ⁽²⁾	37
Consumer Specialties	2	-	(1)	-	1
Industrial Specialties	11	6	(3)	(8) ⁽³⁾	6
Acetyl Intermediates	10	10	(2)	-	18
Total Company	13	7	(2)	(2) ⁽¹⁾	16
2009 Compared to 2008					
Advanced Engineered Materials	(21)	(1)	(2)	-	(24)
Consumer Specialties	(12)	7	(1)	-	(6)
Industrial Specialties	(10)	(10)	(2)	(9) ⁽³⁾	(31)
Acetyl Intermediates	(6)	(26)	(1)	-	(33)
Total Company	(10)	(16)	(2)	2 ⁽¹⁾	(26)

(1) Includes the effects of the captive insurance companies and the impact of fluctuations in intersegment eliminations.

(2) 2010 includes the effects of the FACT and DuPont acquisitions.

(3) 2010 does not include the effects of the PVOH business, which was sold on July 1, 2009.

Business Segment Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2009***Advanced Engineered Materials***

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Change in \$
	As Adjusted (In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	1,109	808	301
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	35 %		
<i>Price</i>	1 %		
<i>Currency</i>	(3)%		
<i>Other</i>	4 %		
Operating profit	186	38	148
Operating margin	16.8 %	4.7 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	31	(18)	49
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	144	78	66

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Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	329	114	215
Depreciation and amortization	76	73	3

Our Advanced Engineered Materials segment develops, produces and supplies a broad portfolio of high performance specialty polymers for application in automotive, medical and electronics products, as well as other consumer and industrial applications. Together with our strategic affiliates, our Advanced Engineered

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Materials segment is a leading participant in the global specialty polymers industry. The primary products of Advanced Engineered Materials are POM, PPS, long-fiber reinforced thermoplastics (LFT), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene ® ~~GUR~~ LCP. POM, PPS, LFT, PBT and PET are used in a broad range of products including automotive components, electronics, appliances and industrial applications. GUR® is used in battery separators, conveyor belts, filtration equipment, coatings and medical devices. Primary end markets for LCP are electrical and electronics.

Advanced Engineered Materials net sales increased \$301 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in net sales is primarily related to significant increases in volume which are due to the gradual recovery in the global economy, continued success in the innovation and commercialization of new products and applications and the acquisition of FACT in December 2009. Net sales was also positively impacted by increases in average pricing as a result of implemented price increases in addition to integrating the DuPont product lines LCP and PCT that were acquired in May 2010 into our sales process during the fourth quarter. These increases were only partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impacts.

Operating profit increased \$148 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. The positive impact from higher sales volumes, increased pricing for our high performance polymers and higher production volumes, including a planned inventory build for the relocation of our facility in Kelsterbach, Germany, more than offset higher raw material and energy costs. Other charges positively impacted operating profit for the year ended December 31, 2010 driven by a \$45 million decrease in legal reserves and \$14 million of recoveries associated with plumbing actions partially offset by expenses related to our European expansion and Kelsterbach relocation. Depreciation and amortization includes \$2 million of accelerated amortization for the year ended December 31, 2010 to write-off the asset associated with a raw material purchase agreement with a supplier who filed for bankruptcy during 2009.

Earnings from continuing operations before tax increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009 due to increased operating profit and increased equity in net earnings of affiliates. Our equity affiliates, including Ibn Sina, have experienced similar volume increases due to increased demand during the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result, our proportional share of net earnings of these affiliates increased \$66 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

The economic outlook within the automotive and electronic industries continues to look favorable entering into 2011 with seasonally strong demand. We are anticipating a continued strong value-in-use pricing environment supported by higher raw material costs. As we progress with the relocation of our Kelsterbach, Germany operations and expansion of capacity in Europe, we will continue to build inventory to support our customers in their product qualification process.

Table of Contents***Consumer Specialties***

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2010	2009	in \$
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	1,098	1,084	14
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	2 %		
<i>Price</i>	- %		
<i>Currency</i>	(1)%		
<i>Other</i>	- %		
Operating profit	164	231	(67)
Operating margin	14.9 %	21.3 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	(76)	(9)	(67)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	2	1	1
Dividend income cost investments	71	56	15
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	237	288	(51)
Depreciation and amortization	42	50	(8)

Our Consumer Specialties segment consists of our Acetate Products and Nutrinova businesses. Our Acetate Products business primarily produces and supplies acetate tow, which is used in the production of filter products. We also produce acetate flake, which is processed into acetate tow and acetate film. Our Nutrinova business produces and sells Sunett®, a high intensity sweetener, and food protection ingredients, such as sorbates and sorbic acid, for the food, beverage and pharmaceuticals industries.

Net sales for Consumer Specialties increased \$14 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in volume and price in our Acetate Products business more than offset the decline in volume and price in our Nutrinova business as lower demand in Sunett® negatively impacted net sales.

During the first half of 2010, we experienced a decline in net sales related to an electrical disruption and subsequent production outage at our Acetate Products manufacturing facility in Narrows, Virginia. The facility resumed normal operations during the second quarter of 2010 and we recovered the impacted volume during the second half of 2010 as we experienced increased volumes in our Acetate Products business due to higher demand in acetate tow and improved business in acetate film.

Operating profit decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. An increase in other charges for the year ended December 31, 2010 had the most significant impact on operating profit as it was unfavorably impacted by long-lived asset impairment losses of \$72 million associated with management's assessment of the closure of our acetate flake and tow production operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, earnings from continuing operations before tax decreased due to lower operating profit, which was partially offset by higher dividends from our China ventures of \$15 million compared to 2009.

We expect demand to be relatively flat during the first quarter of 2011; however, slightly lower sales are expected due to seasonal trends. Margin expansion driven by sustainable productivity initiatives is expected to continue in 2011. In addition, we expect spending to be higher during the first quarter of 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010 due to plant turnaround costs.

Table of Contents***Industrial Specialties***

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009	Change in \$
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	1,036	974	62
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	11 %		
<i>Price</i>	6 %		
<i>Currency</i>	(3)%		
<i>Other</i>	(8)%		
Operating profit	89	89	-
Operating margin	8.6 %	9.1 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	25	4	21
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	89	89	-
Depreciation and amortization	41	51	(10)

Our Industrial Specialties segment includes our Emulsions and EVA Performance Polymers businesses. Our Emulsions business is a global leader that produces a broad product portfolio, specializing in vinyl acetate ethylene emulsions, and is a recognized authority on low volatile organic compounds, an environmentally-friendly technology. Our emulsions products are used in a wide array of applications including paints and coatings, adhesives, construction, glass fiber, textiles and paper. EVA Performance Polymers business offers a complete line of low-density polyethylene and specialty EVA resins and compounds. EVA Performance Polymers products are used in many applications including flexible packaging films, lamination film products, hot melt adhesives, medical devices and tubing, automotive carpeting and solar cell encapsulation films.

In July 2009, we completed the sale of our PVOH business to Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. (Sekisui) for a net cash purchase price of \$168 million, excluding the value of accounts receivable and payable we retained. The transaction resulted in a gain on disposition of \$34 million and includes long-term supply agreements between Sekisui and Celanese.

Net sales increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Increased net sales were a result of higher growth and innovation volumes from our Emulsions business and higher volumes from our EVA Performance Polymers business partially offset by impacts resulting from the sale of our PVOH business in July 2009. The increase in our EVA Performance Polymers business volumes was partly as a result of our Edmonton, Alberta, Canada plant being fully operational during 2010. Volumes were lower during 2009 due to technical issues at our Edmonton, Alberta, Canada plant. Such technical production issues were resolved and normal operations resumed prior to the end of the third quarter of 2009. Higher prices in our EVA Performance Polymers business due to price increases and favorable product mix were partially offset by lower prices in our Emulsions business due to unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

Due to certain events in October 2008 and subsequent periodic cessations of production of our specialty polymers products produced at our EVA Performance Polymers facility in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, we declared two events of force majeure. During 2009, we replaced long-lived assets damaged in October 2008. As a result of these events and subsequent periodic cessation of production, we recorded \$25 million and \$10 million of insurance recoveries to other charges during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts were partially offset by \$7 million and \$10 million, respectively, recorded as a charge by our captive insurance companies included in the

Other Activities segment. The net insurance recoveries recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$18 million consisted of \$8 million related to property damage and \$10 million related to business interruption.

Operating profit remained unchanged for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Increases in operating profit in 2010 are primarily due to the resumption of normal operations at our EVA

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Performance Polymers facility, net insurance proceeds received in 2010 and increases in sales volumes and prices. These increases were offset by the 2009 gain on disposition of assets related to the divestiture of our PVOH business and higher raw material costs in both our EVA Performance Polymers and Emulsions businesses.

In 2011 we expect to see positive industry conditions with volume demands continuing to increase from those levels experienced in 2010. We also anticipate margin expansion due to a robust pricing environment and higher margins on new products.

Acetyl Intermediates

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009 As Adjusted	Change in \$
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	3,082	2,603	479
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	10 %		
<i>Price</i>	10 %		
<i>Currency</i>	(2)%		
<i>Other</i>	- %		
Operating profit	243	92	151
Operating margin	7.9 %	3.5 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	(12)	(91)	79
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	5	5	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	252	102	150
Depreciation and amortization	117	123	(6)

Our Acetyl Intermediates segment produces and supplies acetyl products, including acetic acid, VAM, acetic anhydride and acetate esters. These products are generally used as starting materials for colorants, paints, adhesives, coatings, textiles, medicines and more. Other chemicals produced in this business segment are organic solvents and intermediates for pharmaceutical, agricultural and chemical products. To meet the growing demand for acetic acid in China and to support ongoing site optimization efforts, we successfully expanded our acetic acid unit in Nanjing, China from 600,000 tons per reactor annually to 1.2 million tons per reactor annually during the fourth quarter of 2009. Using new AOPlus®2 capability, the acetic acid unit could be further expanded to 1.5 million tons per reactor annually with only modest additional capital.

Acetyl Intermediates net sales increased \$479 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009 due to improvement in the global economy resulting in increased overall demand across all regions for the major acetyl derivative product lines. Increases in volume were also a direct result of our successful acetic acid expansion at our Nanjing, China plant. We also experienced favorable pricing which was driven by rising raw material costs and price increases in acetic acid and VAM across all regions. The increase in net sales was only slightly offset by unfavorable foreign currency impacts.

Operating profit increased during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in operating profit is primarily due to higher volumes and prices and reduction in plant costs resulting from the closure of our less advantaged acetic acid and VAM production operations in Pardies, France. A decrease in other charges, due primarily to the reduction of plant closure costs related to the 2009 closure of our Pardies, France facility,

also had a favorable impact on operating profit. These increases to operating profit were only slightly offset by higher variable costs and unfavorable foreign currency impacts. Higher variable costs were a direct result of price increases in all major raw materials. Depreciation and amortization includes \$20 million of accelerated amortization for the year ended December 31, 2010 to write-off the asset associated with a raw material purchase agreement with a supplier who filed for bankruptcy during 2009.

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Earnings from continuing operations before tax increased during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to increased operating profit.

Entering into 2011, we expect to see a relatively flat first quarter. Decreasing volumes in Asia as a result of the Chinese new year are expected to offset seasonal increases in demand in the US and Europe. Overall growth in Asia for 2011 is anticipated. In addition, our advanced acetyl technology is expected to sustain acetic acid margins and process innovation and productivity are expected to positively impact 2011.

Other Activities

Other Activities primarily consists of corporate center costs, including financing and administrative activities, and our captive insurance companies.

The operating loss for Other Activities increased \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase was primarily due to a \$38 million increase in selling, general and administrative costs, which was only partially offset by a \$14 million gain on the sale of an office building. Higher selling, general and administrative expenses were primarily due to higher legal costs and costs associated with business optimization initiatives.

The loss from continuing operations before tax increased \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily related to \$16 million of fees associated with our debt refinancing that occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

Business Segment Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008***Advanced Engineered Materials***

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008		Change in \$
	As Adjusted		
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	808	1,061	(253)
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	(21)%		
<i>Price</i>	(1)%		
<i>Currency</i>	(2)%		
<i>Other</i>	- %		
Operating profit	38	37	1
Operating margin	4.7 %	3.5 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	(18)	(29)	11
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	78	155	(77)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	114	190	(76)
Depreciation and amortization	73	76	(3)

Net sales decreased during 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of lower sales volumes. Significant weakness in the global economy experienced during the first half of the year resulted in a dramatic decline in demand for

automotive, electrical and electronic products as well as for other industrial products. As a result, sales volumes dropped significantly across all product lines. During the second half of 2009, we experienced a continued increase in demand compared with the first half of the year as a result of programs like "Cash for Clunkers" in the United States during the third quarter of 2009 and a gradual recovery in the global economy during the fourth quarter of 2009.

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Operating profit increased in 2009 as compared to 2008. Lower raw material and energy costs and decreased overall spending more than offset the decline in net sales. Decreased overall spending was the result of our fixed spending reduction efforts. Non-capital spending incurred on the relocation of our Ticona Kelsterbach plant was flat compared to 2008. See Note 28 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation.

Earnings from continuing operations before tax was down due to a drop in equity in net earnings of affiliates as compared to 2008. Equity in net earnings of affiliates was lower in 2009 primarily due to reduced earnings from our Advanced Engineered Materials affiliates resulting from decreased demand and a biennial shutdown at one of our affiliate's plants.

Consumer Specialties

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2009	2008	in \$
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	1,084	1,155	(71)
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	(12)%		
<i>Price</i>	7 %		
<i>Currency</i>	(1)%		
<i>Other</i>	- %		
Operating profit	231	190	41
Operating margin	21.3 %	16.5 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	(9)	(2)	(7)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	1	-	1
Dividend income cost investments	56	46	10
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	288	237	51
Depreciation and amortization	50	53	(3)

Net sales decreased \$71 million during 2009 when compared with 2008. The decrease in net sales was driven primarily by decreased volume due to softening demand largely in tow with less significant decreases experienced in flake. Decreased volumes were primarily due to weakness in underlying demand resulting from the global economic downturn. The decrease in volume was partially offset by an increase in selling prices. A slightly unfavorable foreign currency impact also contributed to the decrease in net sales.

Operating profit increased from \$190 million in 2008 to \$231 million in 2009. Fixed cost reduction efforts, improved energy costs and a favorable currency impact on costs had a significant impact on the increase to operating profit.

Earnings from continuing operations before tax of \$288 million increased from 2008 primarily due to the increase in operating profit and an increase in dividends from our China ventures of \$10 million. Increased dividends are the result of increased volumes and higher prices, as well as efficiency improvements.

Table of Contents***Industrial Specialties***

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2009	2008	in \$
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	974	1,406	(432)
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	(10)%		
<i>Price</i>	(10)%		
<i>Currency</i>	(2)%		
<i>Other</i>	(9)%		
Operating profit	89	47	42
Operating margin	9.1 %	3.3 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	4	(3)	7
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	89	47	42
Depreciation and amortization	51	62	(11)

Net sales declined \$432 million during 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to the sale of our PVOH business and lower demand due to the economic downturn. The decline in our emulsions volumes was concentrated in North America and Europe, offset partially by volume increases in Asia. EVA Performance Polymers volumes declined due to the impact of the force majeure event at our Edmonton, Alberta, Canada plant which is offset in other charges in our Other Activities segment. Repairs to the plant were completed at the end of the second quarter 2009 and normal operations have resumed. Both decreases in key raw material costs resulting in lower selling prices and unfavorable currency impacts also contributed to the decline in net sales for 2009 compared to 2008.

Operating profit increased \$42 million in 2009 compared to 2008 as decreases in volume and selling prices were more than offset by lower raw material and energy costs and reduced overall spending. Reduced spending is attributable to our fixed spending reduction efforts, restructuring efficiencies and favorable foreign currency impacts on costs. Energy is favorable due to lower natural gas costs and lower usage resulting from a decline in volumes. Our EVA Performance Polymers business contributed to the increase in Other (charges) gains, net as a result of receiving \$10 million in insurance recoveries in partial satisfaction of the losses resulting from the force majeure event at our Edmonton, Alberta, Canada plant. The gain on the sale of our PVOH business of \$34 million had a significant impact to the increase in operating profit. Depreciation and amortization also had a favorable impact on operating profit due to the PVOH divestiture and the shutdown of our Warrington, UK emulsions facility.

Table of Contents***Acetyl Intermediates***

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2009	2008	in \$
	As Adjusted		
	(In \$ millions, except percentages)		
Net sales	2,603	3,875	(1,272)
Net sales variance			
<i>Volume</i>	(6)%		
<i>Price</i>	(26)%		
<i>Currency</i>	(1)%		
<i>Other</i>	- %		
Operating profit	92	304	(212)
Operating margin	3.5 %	7.8 %	
Other (charges) gains, net	(91)	(78)	(13)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	5	3	2
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	102	312	(210)
Depreciation and amortization	123	150	(27)

Net sales decreased 33% during 2009 as compared to 2008 primarily due to lower selling prices across all regions and major product lines, lower volumes and unfavorable foreign currency impacts. Lower volumes were driven by a reduction in underlying demand in Europe and in the Americas, which was only partially offset by significant increases in demand in Asia. Lower pricing was driven by lower raw material and energy prices, which also negatively impacted our formula-based pricing arrangements for VAM in the US. There were a number of production issues in Asia among the major acetic acid producers (other than Celanese), which coupled with planned outages, caused periodic and short-term market tightness.

Operating profit declined \$212 million primarily as a result of lower prices across all regions and major product lines. Significantly lower realized pricing was partially offset by favorable raw material and energy prices, reduced spending due to the shutdown of our Pampa, Texas facility and other reductions in fixed spending. Depreciation and amortization expense declined primarily as a result of the long-lived asset impairment losses recognized in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to our acetic acid and VAM production facility in Pardies, France, the closure of our VAM production unit in Cangrejera, Mexico in February 2009, together with lower depreciation expense resulting from the shutdown of our Pampa, Texas facility. Our operating profit was also negatively impacted by a \$13 million increase in Other charges for 2009 compared to 2008, relating primarily to the shutdown of our Pardies, France facility.

The decrease in earnings from continuing operations before tax of \$210 million is consistent with the decline in operating profit.

Other Activities

Net sales remained flat in 2009 as compared to 2008. We do not expect third-party revenues from our captive insurance companies to increase significantly in the near future.

The operating loss for Other Activities increased from an operating loss of \$138 million in 2008 to an operating loss of \$160 million in 2009. The increase was primarily related to higher other charges. The increase in other charges was related to insurance retention costs as a result of our force majeure event at our Edmonton, Alberta, Canada plant

which is offset in our Industrial Specialties segment and severance costs as a result of business optimization and finance improvement initiatives. The increase in other charges was partially offset by lower selling, general and administrative expenses primarily attributable to our fixed spending reduction efforts and restructuring efficiencies.

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The loss from continuing operations before tax decreased \$11 million in 2009 compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily due to reduced interest expense resulting from lower interest rates on our senior credit facilities and favorable currency impact.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of liquidity is cash generated from operations, available cash and cash equivalents and dividends from our portfolio of strategic investments. In addition, as of December 31, 2010 we have \$145 million available for borrowing under our credit-linked revolving facility and \$600 million available under our revolving credit facility to assist, if required, in meeting our working capital needs and other contractual obligations. We have 17 lenders who participate in our revolving credit facility, each with a commitment of not more than 10% of the \$600 million commitment.

While our contractual obligations, commitments and debt service requirements over the next several years are significant, we continue to believe we will have available resources to meet our liquidity requirements, including debt service, in 2011. If our cash flow from operations is insufficient to fund our debt service and other obligations, we may be required to use other means available to us such as increasing our borrowings, reducing or delaying capital expenditures, seeking additional capital or seeking to restructure or refinance our indebtedness. There can be no assurance, however, that we will continue to generate cash flows at or above current levels.

In January 2011, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Celanese Far East Limited, signed letters of intent to construct and operate industrial ethanol production facilities in Nanjing, China, at the Nanjing Chemical Industrial Park, and in Zhuhai, China, at the Gaolan Port Economic Zone. Pending project approvals, we could begin industrial ethanol production within the next 30 months with expected nameplate capacity of 400,000 tons per year per plant with an initial investment of approximately \$300 million per plant. We are pursuing approval at two locations to ensure our ability to effectively grow with future demand.

In April 2010, we announced that, through our strategic venture Ibn Sina, we will construct a 50,000 ton POM production facility in Saudi Arabia. Our pro rata share of invested capital in the POM expansion is expected to total approximately \$165 million over a three year period which began in late 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$2 million of capital expenditures. We anticipate related cash outflows for capital expenditures in 2011 will be \$10 million.

Cash outflows for capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$350 million in 2011, excluding amounts related to the relocation of our Ticona plant in Kelsterbach and capacity expansion in Europe. Per the terms of our agreement with Fraport, we expect to receive the final cash installment of 110 million in 2011 subject to downward adjustments based on our readiness to close our operations at our Kelsterbach, Germany facility. As the relocation project progressed, we decided to expand the scope of the new production facilities and now expect to spend in excess of total proceeds to be received from Fraport. We anticipate related cash outflows for capital expenditures in 2011 will be 186 million.

In December 2009, we announced plans with China National Tobacco to expand our acetate flake and tow capacity at our Nantong facility. During 2010 we received formal approval to expand flake and tow capacities, each by 30,000 tons. Our Chinese acetate ventures fund their operations using operating cash flow. We made contributions during 2010 of \$12 million and have committed to contributions of \$17 million in 2011 related to the capacity expansion in Nantong.

As a result of the planned closure of our acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations at the Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom site, we expect to record total expenses of approximately \$35 to \$45 million, consisting of

approximately \$20 million for personnel-related exit costs and approximately \$20 million of other facility-related shutdown costs such as contract termination costs and accelerated depreciation of fixed assets. We expect that substantially all of the exit costs (except for accelerated depreciation of fixed assets of approximately \$15 million) will result in future cash expenditures. Cash outflows are expected to occur through 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded exit costs of \$15 million related to personnel-related costs and \$6 million related

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to accelerated depreciation. See Note 4 and Note 17 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information.

In addition to exit-related costs associated with the closure of the Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations, we expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately \$35 million in certain capacity and efficiency improvements, principally at our Lanaken, Belgium facility, to optimize our global production network.

On a stand-alone basis, Celanese has no material assets other than the stock of its subsidiaries and no independent external operations of its own. As such, Celanese generally will depend on the cash flow of its subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends and make other distributions to Celanese in order for Celanese to meet its obligations, including its obligations under its Series A common stock, senior credit facilities and senior notes.

Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2010 were \$740 million, which was a decrease of \$514 million from December 31, 2009. Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2009 were \$1,254 million, which was an increase of \$578 million from December 31, 2008.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities decreased \$144 million to a cash inflow of \$452 million in 2010 from a cash inflow of \$596 million for the same period in 2009. The increase in trade working capital and the increases in cash paid for taxes and legal settlements, which negatively affected cash provided by operating activities, more than offset the increase in earnings and the increase in cash from our foreign currency hedges.

Cash flow provided by operating activities increased \$10 million to a cash inflow of \$596 million in 2009 from a cash inflow of \$586 million for the same period in 2008. Operating cash flows were favorably impacted by less cash paid for interest, taxes, and legal settlements coupled with a favorable change in trade working capital which helped to offset lower operating performance.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities

Net cash from investing activities decreased from a cash inflow of \$31 million in 2009 to a cash outflow of \$560 million for the same period in 2010. The decrease is primarily related to the receipt of proceeds of \$412 million related to the Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation and the receipt of \$168 million for the sale of our PVOH business that were both received in 2009. There were no such proceeds in 2010. Adding to the decrease was cash outflows of \$46 million incurred in 2010 related to our acquisition of two product lines, Zenite® LCP and Thermx® PCT, from DuPont Performance Polymers as compared to the cash outflows for our FACT business acquired in 2009 which were only \$8 million.

Net cash from investing activities increased from a cash outflow of \$201 million in 2008 to a cash inflow of \$31 million in 2009. Net cash from investing activities increased primarily due to lower capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment, proceeds received from the sale of our PVOH business and increased deferred proceeds received on our Ticona Kelsterbach relocation. These cash inflows were offset slightly by an increase on our capital expenditures related to our Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation.

Our cash outflows for capital expenditures were \$201 million, \$176 million and \$274 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, excluding amounts related to the relocation of our Ticona plant in

Kelsterbach. Capital expenditures were primarily related to major replacements of equipment, capacity expansions, major investments to reduce future operating costs and environmental and health and safety initiatives. Cash outflows for capital expenditures for our Ticona plant in Kelsterbach were 236 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities increased from a cash outflow of \$112 million in 2009 to a cash outflow of \$388 million for the same period in 2010. The \$276 million increase primarily relates to the net pay down on long-term debt of \$297 million and \$48 million used to repurchase shares of the Company's Series A common stock.

Net cash for financing activities decreased from a cash outflow of \$499 million in 2008 to a cash outflow of \$112 million in 2009. The \$387 million decrease in cash used in financing activities primarily related to cash outflows attributable to the repurchase of shares during 2008 of \$378 million as compared to no shares repurchased during 2009.

In addition, exchange rate effects on cash and cash equivalents was an unfavorable currency effect of \$18 million in 2010 compared to a favorable impact of \$63 million in 2009 and an unfavorable impact of \$35 million in 2008.

Debt and Other Obligations

Senior Notes

On September 24, 2010, we completed an offering of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "Notes"). The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of Celanese US and rank equally in right of payment and other subordinated indebtedness of Celanese US. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Celanese and each of the domestic subsidiaries of Celanese US that guarantee its obligations under its senior secured credit facilities (the "Subsidiary Guarantors").

The Notes were issued under an indenture dated as of September 24, 2010 (the "Indenture") among Celanese US, Celanese, the Subsidiary Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 6 5/8% per annum and were priced at 100% of par. Celanese US will pay interest on the Notes on April 15 and October 15 of each year commencing on April 15, 2011. The Notes will mature on October 15, 2018. The Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after October 15, 2014 at the redemption prices specified in the Indenture. Prior to October 15, 2014, Celanese US may redeem some or all of the Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, plus a make-whole premium as specified in the Indenture.

The Indenture contains covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the Company's and its subsidiaries ability to incur indebtedness; grant liens on assets; merge, consolidate, or sell assets; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; engage in transactions with affiliates; or engage in other businesses.

Senior Credit Agreement

On September 29, 2010, we entered into an amendment agreement with the lenders under our existing senior secured credit facilities in order to amend and restate the corresponding credit agreement, dated as of April 2, 2007 (as previously amended, the "Existing Credit Agreement", and as amended and restated by the amendment agreement, the "Amended Credit Agreement"). Our Amended Credit Agreement consists of the Term C loan facility having principal amounts of \$1,140 million of US dollar-denominated and 204 million of Euro-denominated term loans due 2016, the Term B loan facility having principal amounts of \$417 million US dollar-denominated and 69 million of Euro-denominated term loans due 2014, a \$600 million revolving credit facility terminating in 2015 and a \$228 million credit-linked revolving facility terminating in 2014. Prior to entering into the Amendment Agreement, we used the proceeds from the offering of the Notes along with \$200 million of cash on hand to pay down the Term B loan facility borrowings under the Existing Credit Agreement. See Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated

financial statements for further information regarding our senior credit facilities.

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As of December 31, 2010, the balances available for borrowing under the revolving credit facility and the credit-linked revolving facility are as follows:

	(In \$ millions)
Revolving credit facility	
Borrowings outstanding	-
Letters of credit issued	-
Available for borrowing	600
Credit-linked revolving facility	
Letters of credit issued	83
Available for borrowing	145

As a condition to borrowing funds or requesting that letters of credit be issued under the revolving credit facility, our first lien senior secured leverage ratio (as calculated as of the last day of the most recent fiscal quarter for which financial statements have been delivered under the revolving facility) cannot exceed the threshold as specified below. Further, our first lien senior secured leverage ratio must be maintained at or below that threshold while any amounts are outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

Our amended maximum first lien senior secured leverage ratios, estimated first lien senior secured leverage ratios and the borrowing capacity under the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	First Lien Senior Secured Leverage Ratios			Borrowing Capacity
	Maximum	Estimate	Estimate, if Fully Drawn	(In \$ millions)
December 31, 2010 and thereafter	3.9 to 1.00	1.8 to 1.00	2.4 to 1.00	600

The Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants that are substantially similar to those found in the Existing Credit Agreement, including, but not limited to, restrictions on our ability to incur indebtedness; grant liens on assets; merge, consolidate, or sell assets; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; make investments; prepay or modify certain indebtedness; engage in transactions with affiliates; enter into sale-leaseback transactions or hedge transactions; or engage in other businesses; as well as a covenant requiring maintenance of a maximum first lien senior secured leverage ratio.

We are in compliance with all of the covenants related to our debt agreements as of December 31, 2010.

Commitments Relating to Share Capital

We have a policy of declaring, subject to legally available funds, a quarterly cash dividend on each share of Series A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. In April 2010, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a 25% increase in the Celanese quarterly Series A common stock cash dividend. The Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend rate from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock on a quarterly basis, which equates to \$0.16 to \$0.20 per share of Series A common stock annually. The new dividend rate was applicable to dividends payable beginning in August 2010. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we paid \$28 million, \$23 million and \$24 million, respectively, in cash dividends on our Series A common stock. On January 6, 2011, we

declared an \$8 million cash dividend which was paid on February 1, 2011.

In February 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$400 million of our Series A common stock. This authorization was increased to \$500 million in October 2008. The authorization gives management discretion in determining the conditions under which shares may be repurchased. This repurchase program does not

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have an expiration date. The number of shares repurchased and the average purchase price paid per share pursuant to this authorization are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Total From
	2010	2009	2008	Inception Through
				December 31, 2010
Shares repurchased	1,667,592	-	9,763,200	11,430,792
Average purchase price per share	\$ 28.77	\$ -	\$ 38.68	\$ 37.24
Amount spent on repurchased shares (in millions)	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 378	\$ 426

The purchase of treasury stock will reduce the number of shares outstanding and the repurchased shares may be used by us for compensation programs utilizing our stock and other corporate purposes. We account for treasury stock using the cost method and include treasury stock as a component of Shareholders' equity.

Contractual Debt and Cash Obligations

The following table sets forth our fixed contractual debt and cash obligations as of December 31, 2010.

		Payments due by period			After 5 Years
		Less Than 1 Year	Years 2 & 3 (In \$ millions)	Years 4 & 5	
	Total				
Fixed contractual debt obligations					
Senior notes	600	-	-	-	600
Term B loans facility	508	5	10	493	-
Term C loans facility	1,409	14	28	28	1,339
Interest payments on debt and other obligations	1,199 ⁽¹⁾	208	309	244	438
Capital lease obligations	245	15	32	31	167
Other debt	456 ⁽²⁾	194	21	28	213
Total	4,417	436	400	824	2,757
Operating leases	336	62	92	83	99
Uncertain tax obligations, including interest and penalties	288	15	-	-	273 ⁽³⁾
Unconditional purchase obligations	1,642 ⁽⁴⁾	241	470	250	681
Other commitments	308 ⁽⁵⁾	80	100	39	89
Pension and other postretirement funding obligations	1,347	205	413	391	338
Environmental and asset retirement obligations	185	53	57	23	52

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Total	8,523	1,092	1,532	1,610	4,289
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- (1) We have outstanding interest rate swap agreements accounted for as cash flow hedges that have the economic effect of modifying the variable rate obligations associated with our term loans into fixed interest obligations. The impact of these interest rate swaps was factored into the calculation of the future interest payments on long-term debt. Future interest expense is calculated using the rate in effect on December 31, 2010.
- (2) Other debt of \$456 million is primarily made up of fixed rate pollution control and industrial revenue bonds, short-term borrowings from affiliated companies and other bank obligations.

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- (3) Due to uncertainties in the timing of the effective settlement of tax positions with the respective taxing authorities, we are unable to determine the timing of payments related to our uncertain tax obligations, including interest and penalties. These amounts are therefore reflected in After 5 Years .
- (4) Represents the take-or-pay provisions included in certain long-term purchase agreements. We do not expect to incur material losses under these arrangements.
- (5) Includes other purchase obligations such as maintenance and service agreements, energy and utility agreements, consulting contracts, software agreements and other miscellaneous agreements and contracts, obtained via a survey of the Company.

Contractual Guarantees and Commitments

As of December 31, 2010, we have current standby letters of credit of \$83 million and bank guarantees of \$10 million outstanding which are irrevocable obligations of an issuing bank that ensure payment to third parties in the event that certain subsidiaries fail to perform in accordance with specified contractual obligations. The likelihood is remote that material payments will be required under these agreements. In addition, the senior notes issued by Celanese US are guaranteed by Celanese and certain domestic subsidiaries of Celanese US. See Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a description of this guarantee and the guarantees under our senior credit facility.

See Note 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a discussion of commitments and contingencies related to legal and regulatory proceedings.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Market Risks

Please see *Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk* of this Form 10-K for additional information about our Market Risks.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of significant accounting policies. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and allocated charges during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. However, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different results.

We believe the following accounting policies and estimates are critical to understanding the financial reporting risks present in the current economic environment. These matters, and the judgments and uncertainties affecting them, are also essential to understanding our reported and future operating results. See Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our significant accounting policies.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

Recoverability of Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Assets

We test for impairment of goodwill at the reporting unit level. Our reporting units are either our operating business segments or one level below our operating business segments where discrete financial information is available for our reporting units and operating results are regularly reviewed by business segment management. Our business units have been designated as our reporting units based on business segment management's review of and reliance

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on the business unit financial information and include Advanced Engineered Materials, Acetate Products, Nutrinova, Emulsions, Celanese EVA Performance Polymers (formerly AT Plastics) and Acetyl Intermediates businesses. We assess the recoverability of the carrying value of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets annually during the third quarter of our fiscal year using June 30 balances or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets is measured using a discounted cash flow model incorporating discount rates commensurate with the risks involved for each reporting unit. Use of a discounted cash flow model is common practice in impairment testing in the absence of available transactional market evidence to determine the fair value.

The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model include discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates are determined by using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC considers market and industry data as well as company-specific risk factors for each reporting unit in determining the appropriate discount rate to be used. The discount rate utilized for each reporting unit is indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in such a business. Operational management, considering industry and company-specific historical and projected data, develops growth rates and cash flow projections for each reporting unit. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual cash flow estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and low long-term growth rates. If the calculated fair value is less than the current carrying value, impairment of the reporting unit may exist. If the recoverability test indicates potential impairment, we calculate an implied fair value of goodwill for the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to how goodwill is calculated in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded to write down the carrying value. An impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit but may indicate certain long-lived and amortizable intangible assets associated with the reporting unit may require additional impairment testing.

Management tests indefinite-lived intangible assets utilizing the relief from royalty method to determine the estimated fair value for each indefinite-lived intangible asset. The relief from royalty method estimates the Company's theoretical royalty savings from ownership of the intangible asset. Key assumptions used in this model include discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates, sales projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates and sales projections are the assumptions most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates used are similar to the rates estimated by the WACC considering any differences in company-specific risk factors. Royalty rates are established by management and are periodically substantiated by third-party valuation consultants. Operational management, considering industry and company-specific historical and projected data, develops growth rates and sales projections associated with each indefinite-lived intangible asset. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual sales estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and low long-term growth rates.

For all significant goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, the estimated fair value of the asset exceeded the carrying value of the asset by a substantial margin at the date of the most recent impairment test. Our methodology for determining impairment for both goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets was consistent with that used in the prior year.

Recoverability of Long-Lived and Amortizable Intangible Assets

We assess the recoverability of long-lived and amortizable intangible assets whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. Examples of a change in events or circumstances include, but are not limited to, a decrease in the market price of the asset, a history of cash flow losses related to the use of the asset or a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which an asset is

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being used. To assess the recoverability of long-lived and amortizable intangible assets we compare the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets to the future net undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. Long-lived and amortizable intangible assets are tested for recognition and measurement of an impairment loss at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

The development of future net undiscounted cash flow projections require management projections related to sales and profitability trends and the remaining useful life of the asset. Projections of sales and profitability trends are the assumptions most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. These projections are consistent with projections we use to manage our operations internally. When impairment is indicated, a discounted cash flow valuation model similar to that used to value goodwill at the reporting unit level, incorporating discount rates commensurate with risks associated with each asset, is used to determine the fair value of the asset to measure potential impairment. We believe the assumptions used are reflective of what a market participant would have used in calculating fair value.

Valuation methodologies utilized to evaluate goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible, amortizable intangible and long-lived assets for impairment were consistent with prior periods. We periodically engage third-party valuation consultants to assist us with this process. Specific assumptions discussed above are updated at the date of each test to consider current industry and company-specific risk factors from the perspective of a market participant. The current business environment is subject to evolving market conditions and requires significant management judgment to interpret the potential impact to the Company's assumptions. To the extent that changes in the current business environment result in adjusted management projections, impairment losses may occur in future periods.

Income Taxes

We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability and establish a valuation allowance if needed based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, applicable tax planning strategies, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In forming our judgment regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets related to deductible temporary differences and tax attribute carryforwards, we give weight to positive and negative evidence based on the extent to which the forms of evidence can be objectively verified. We attach the most weight to historical earnings due to its verifiable nature. Weight is attached to tax planning strategies if the strategies are prudent and feasible and implementable without significant obstacles. Less weight is attached to forecasted future earnings due to its subjective nature, and expected timing of reversal of taxable temporary differences is given little weight unless the reversal of taxable and deductible temporary differences coincide. Valuation allowances have been established primarily on net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets in the US, Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Spain, China, the United Kingdom and Canada. We have appropriately reflected increases and decreases in our valuation allowance based on the overall weight of positive versus negative evidence on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. In 2009, based on cumulative profitability, the Company concluded that the US valuation allowance should be reversed except for a portion related to certain federal and state net operating loss carryforwards that are not likely to be realized.

We record accruals for income taxes and associated interest that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by tax authorities. We recognize tax benefits when it is more likely than not (likelihood of greater than 50%), based on technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are measured using a probability weighted approach as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. Whether the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is met for a tax position is a matter of judgment based on the individual facts and circumstances of that

position evaluated in light of all available evidence.

The recoverability of deferred tax assets and the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions are subject to various assumptions and management judgment. If actual results differ from the estimates made by management in establishing or maintaining valuation allowances against deferred tax assets, the resulting change in the valuation

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allowance would generally impact earnings or Other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the respective deferred tax asset. In addition, the positions taken with regard to tax contingencies may be subject to audit and review by tax authorities which may result in future taxes, interest and penalties.

Benefit Obligations

We have pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering substantially all employees who meet eligibility requirements. With respect to its US qualified defined benefit pension plan, minimum funding requirements are determined by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 based on years of service and/or compensation. Various assumptions are used in the calculation of the actuarial valuation of the employee benefit plans. These assumptions include the weighted average discount rate, compensation levels, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and trends in health care costs. In addition to the above mentioned assumptions, actuarial consultants use factors such as withdrawal and mortality rates to estimate the projected benefit obligation. The actuarial assumptions used may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of pension expense recorded in future periods.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements related to pension and other postretirement benefits are determined on an actuarial basis. A significant assumption used in determining our pension expense is the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. As of December 31, 2010, we assumed an expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of 8.5% for the US defined benefit pension plans, which represent approximately 82% and 85% of our fair value of pension plan assets and projected benefit obligation, respectively. On average, the actual return on the US qualified defined pension plans' assets over the long-term (20 years) has exceeded 8.5%.

We estimate a 25 basis point decline in the expected long-term rate of return for the US qualified defined benefit pension plan to increase pension expense by an estimated \$5 million in 2011. Another estimate that affects our pension and other postretirement benefit expense is the discount rate used in the annual actuarial valuations of pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligations. At the end of each year, we determine the appropriate discount rate, used to determine the present value of future cash flows currently expected to be required to settle the pension and other postretirement benefit obligations. The discount rate is generally based on the yield on high-quality corporate fixed-income securities. As of December 31, 2010, we decreased the discount rate to 5.30% from 5.90% as of December 31, 2009 for the US plans. We estimate that a 50 basis point decline in our discount rate will increase our annual pension expenses by an estimated \$6 million, and increase our benefit obligations by approximately \$146 million for our US pension plans. In addition, the same basis point decline in our discount rate will also increase our annual expenses and benefit obligations by less than \$1 million and \$9 million respectively, for our US postretirement medical plans. We estimate that a 50 basis point decline in the discount rate for the non-US pension and postretirement medical plans will increase pension and other postretirement benefit annual expenses by approximately \$1 million and less than \$1 million, respectively, and will increase our benefit obligations by approximately \$32 million and \$2 million, respectively.

Other postretirement benefit plans provide medical and life insurance benefits to retirees who meet minimum age and service requirements. The key determinants of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) are the discount rate and the healthcare cost trend rate. The healthcare cost trend rate has a significant effect on the reported amounts of APBO and related expense. For example, increasing or decreasing the healthcare cost trend rate by one percentage point in each year would result in the APBO as of December 31, 2010 increasing by approximately \$4 million and decreasing by \$4 million, respectively. Additionally, increasing or decreasing the healthcare cost trend rate by one percentage point in each year would result in the 2010 postretirement benefit cost changing by less than \$1 million.

Pension assumptions are reviewed annually on a plan and country-specific basis by third-party actuaries and senior management. Such assumptions are adjusted as appropriate to reflect changes in market rates and outlook. We determine the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets by considering the current target asset allocation, as well as the historical and expected rates of return on various asset categories in which the plans are invested. A single long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is then calculated for each plan as the weighted average of the

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target asset allocation and the long-term expected rate of return assumptions for each asset category within each plan.

Differences between actual rates of return of plan assets and the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets are generally not recognized in pension expense in the year that the difference occurs. These differences are deferred and amortized into pension expense over the average remaining future service of employees. We apply the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets to a market-related value of plan assets to stabilize variability in the plan asset values.

Accounting for Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings, lawsuits, claims, and investigations, incidental to the normal conduct of our business, relating to and including product liability, patent and intellectual property, commercial, contract, antitrust, past waste disposal practices, release of chemicals into the environment and employment matters, which are handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. We routinely assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as ranges of probable and reasonably estimable losses. Reasonable estimates involve judgments made by us after considering a broad range of information including: notifications, demands, settlements which have been received from a regulatory authority or private party, estimates performed by independent consultants and outside counsel, available facts, identification of other potentially responsible parties and their ability to contribute, as well as prior experience. With respect to environmental remediation liabilities, it is our policy to accrue through fifteen years, unless we have government orders or other agreements that extend beyond fifteen years. A determination of the amount of loss contingency required, if any, is assessed in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) Topic 450, *Contingencies*, and recorded if probable and estimable after careful analysis of each individual matter. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter and as additional information becomes available.

Financial Reporting Changes

See Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for information regarding recent accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Market Risks

Our financial market risk consists principally of exposure to currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Exchange rate and interest rate risks are managed with a variety of techniques, including use of derivatives. We have in place policies of hedging against changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices as described below. Contracts to hedge exposures are primarily accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (FASB ASC Topic 815).

See Note 21 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our market risk management and the related impact on our financial position and results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk Management

We use interest rate swap agreements to manage the interest rate risk of our total debt portfolio and related overall cost of borrowing. To reduce the interest rate risk inherent in our variable rate debt, we utilize interest rate swap agreements to convert a portion of our variable rate debt to a fixed rate obligation. These interest rate swap agreements are designated as cash flow hedges.

In August 2010, we executed a forward-starting interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$1.1 billion. As a result of the swap, we have fixed the LIBOR portion of \$1.1 billion of the Company's floating rate debt at 1.7125% effective January 2, 2012 through January 2, 2014.

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Our US-dollar interest rate swap derivative arrangements are as follows:

Notional Value (In \$ millions)	As of December 31, 2010		Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	
100	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2011	4.92%
800	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2012	4.92%
400	January 2, 2008	January 2, 2012	4.33%
200	April 2, 2009	January 2, 2012	1.92%
1,100	January 2, 2012	January 2, 2014	1.71%
2,600			

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the LIBOR portion of the Company's US-dollar denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

Notional Value (In \$ millions)	As of December 31, 2009		Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	
100	April 2, 2007	January 4, 2010	4.92%
100	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2011	4.92%
800	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2012	4.92%
400	January 2, 2008	January 2, 2012	4.33%
200	April 2, 2009	January 2, 2012	1.92%
1,600			

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the LIBOR portion of the Company's US-dollar denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

Our Euro interest rate swap derivative arrangements are as follows:

Notional Value (In millions)	As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009		Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	
150	April 2, 2007	April 2, 2011	4.04%

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the EURIBOR portion of the Company's Euro denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$1.6 billion, 296 million and CNY 1.5 billion of variable rate debt, of which \$1.5 billion and 150 million is hedged with interest rate swaps, which leaves \$73 million, 146 million and CNY 1.5 billion of variable rate debt subject to interest rate exposure. Accordingly, a 1% increase in interest rates would increase annual interest expense by approximately \$5 million.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The primary business objective of this hedging program is to maintain an approximately balanced position in foreign currencies so that exchange gains and losses resulting from exchange rate changes, net of related tax effects, are minimized. It is our policy to minimize currency exposures and to conduct operations either within functional currencies or using the protection of hedge strategies. Accordingly, we enter into foreign currency forwards and swaps to minimize our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. From time to time we may also hedge our currency exposure related to forecasted transactions. Forward contracts are not designated as hedges under FASB ASC Topic 815.

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The following table indicates the total US dollar equivalents of net foreign exchange exposure related to (short) long foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding by currency. All of the contracts included in the table below will have approximately offsetting effects from actual underlying payables, receivables, intercompany loans or other assets or liabilities subject to foreign exchange remeasurement.

	2011 Maturity (In \$ millions)
Currency	
Euro	(217)
British pound sterling	(43)
Chinese renminbi	(265)
Mexican peso	22
Singapore dollar	26
Canadian dollar	35
Japanese yen	1
Brazilian real	(12)
Swedish krona	14
Other	6
Total	(433)

Additionally, a portion of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. Fluctuations in the value of these currencies against the US dollar can have a direct and material impact on the business and financial results. For example, a decline in the value of the Euro versus the US dollar results in a decline in the US dollar value of our sales and earnings denominated in Euros due to translation effects. Likewise, an increase in the value of the Euro versus the US dollar would result in an opposite effect.

In 2009, we dedesignated the foreign currency exposure created by the Euro-denominated term loan which is expected to offset the foreign currency exposure on certain intercompany loans, decreasing the need for external derivative contracts and reducing our exposure to external counterparties.

Commodity Risk Management

We have exposure to the prices of commodities in our procurement of certain raw materials. We manage our exposure to commodity risk primarily through the use of long-term supply agreements, multi-year purchasing and sales agreements and forward purchase agreements. We regularly assess our practice of purchasing a portion of our commodity requirements under forward purchase agreements and other raw material hedging instruments in accordance with changes in market conditions. Forward purchases and swap contracts for raw materials are principally settled through actual delivery of the physical commodity. For qualifying contracts, we have elected to apply the normal purchases and normal sales exception of FASB ASC Topic 815 based on the probability at the inception and throughout the term of the contract that we would not settle net and the transaction would settle by physical delivery of the commodity. As such, realized gains and losses on these contracts are included in the cost of the commodity upon the settlement of the contract.

In addition, we occasionally enter into financial derivatives to hedge a component of a raw material or energy source. Typically, these types of transactions do not qualify for hedge accounting. These instruments are marked to market at

each reporting period and gains (losses) are included in Cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. We recognized no gain or loss from these types of contracts during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. As of December 31, 2010, we did not have any open financial derivative contracts for commodities.

Table of Contents**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

Our consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included in *Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules* of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Quarterly Financial Information

CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	March 31, 2010 As Adjusted	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)			
	(In \$ millions, except per share data)			
Net sales	1,388	1,517	1,506	1,507
Gross profit	218	303	346	313
Other (charges) gains, net	(77) ⁽¹⁾	(6)	36 ⁽²⁾	1
Operating profit (loss)	(14)	156	221	140
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	(7)	224	191	130
Amounts attributable to Celanese Corporation				
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	13	163	147	103
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	1	(3)	(2)	(45)
Net earnings (loss)	14	160	145	58
Earnings (loss) per share basic	0.07	1.02	0.93	0.37
Earnings (loss) per share diluted	0.07	1.01	0.92	0.36

	March 31, 2009	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
	As Adjusted			
	(Unaudited)			
	(In \$ millions, except per share data)			
Net sales	1,146	1,244	1,304	1,388
Gross profit	200	248	266	289
Other (charges) gains, net	(21) ⁽³⁾	(6)	(96) ⁽⁴⁾	(13)
Operating profit (loss)	27	89	65	109
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	(11)	127	48	87

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Amounts attributable to Celanese
Corporation

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(16)	110	398	2
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	1	(1)	-	4
Net earnings (loss)	(15)	109	398	6
Earnings (loss) per share basic	(0.12)	0.74	2.75	0.03
Earnings (loss) per share diluted	(0.12)	0.69	2.53	0.03

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- (1) Consists principally of \$72 million in long-lived asset impairment losses. The long-lived asset impairment losses are associated with the proposed closure of the Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom acetate production facility.
- (2) Consists principally of \$18 million in net insurance recoveries, a \$26 million reduction in plumbing legal reserves, and a \$15 million favorable settlement in a resolution of a commercial dispute, partially offset by \$16 million of employee termination costs related to the closures of the Pardies, France and Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom plant locations.
- (3) Consists principally of \$24 million in employee termination benefits due to our efforts to align production capacity and staffing levels with our view of an economic environment of prolonged lower demand.
- (4) Consists principally of \$58 million in employee termination benefits, \$20 million of contract termination costs and \$7 million of long-lived impairment losses related to the Project of Closure at our Pardies, France plant location.

For a discussion of material events affecting performance in each quarter, see *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*. All amounts in the table above have been properly adjusted for the effects of discontinued operations and the Ibn Sina accounting change described below.

Ibn Sina

We indirectly own a 25% interest in Ibn Sina through CTE Petrochemicals Company (CTE), a venture with Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. (which also indirectly owns 25%). The remaining interest in Ibn Sina is held by Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC). SABIC and CTE entered into the Ibn Sina joint venture agreement in 1981. In April 2010, we announced that Ibn Sina will construct a 50,000 ton POM production facility in Saudi Arabia and that the term of the joint venture agreement was extended until 2032. Ibn Sina's existing natural gas supply contract expires in 2022. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, our indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to 32.5%. SABIC's economic interest will remain unchanged.

In connection with this transaction, we reassessed the factors surrounding the accounting method for this investment and changed from the cost method of accounting for investments to the equity method of accounting for investments beginning April 1, 2010. Financial information relating to this investment for periods prior to 2010 has been retrospectively adjusted to apply the equity method of accounting.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on that evaluation, as of December 31, 2010, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the three months ended December 31, 2010, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our consolidated financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of company assets are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010. KPMG LLP has audited this assessment of our internal control over financial reporting; its report is included below.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Celanese Corporation:

We have audited Celanese Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). 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 report of management 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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 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 its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Celanese Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, and our report dated February 11, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 11, 2011

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Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference from the sections captioned Item 1: Election of Directors, Corporate Governance and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance of the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders to be filed not later than March 11, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the 2011 Proxy Statement). Information about executive officers of the Company is contained in Part I of this Annual Report and it incorporated by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the sections captioned Executive Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Compensation Tables, Potential Payments upon Termination and Change in Control, and Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation and Compensation Committee Report of the 2011 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the section captioned Stock Ownership Information of the 2011 Proxy Statement. The information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is submitted in a separate section of this Form 10-K. See *Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*, above.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated by reference from the section captioned Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions and Corporate Governance Director Independence of the 2011 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated by reference from the section captioned Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of the 2011 Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

1. *Financial Statements.* The report of our independent registered public accounting firm and our consolidated financial statements are listed below and begin on page 81 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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2. *Financial Statement Schedule.*

The financial statement schedule required by this item is included as an Exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

3. *Exhibit List.*

See Index to Exhibits following our consolidated financial statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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SIGNATURES

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

CELANESE CORPORATION

By:

/s/ David N. Weidman

Name: David N. Weidman

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and

Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 11, 2011

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Steven M. Sterin, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorney may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and any rules, regulations and requirements of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments hereto, as fully for all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms said attorney-in-fact, acting alone, and his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ David N. Weidman David N. Weidman	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 11, 2011
/s/ Steven M. Sterin Steven M. Sterin	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 11, 2011
/s/ Christopher W. Jensen Christopher W. Jensen	Senior Vice President, Finance and Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 11, 2011
/s/ James E. Barlett	Director	February 11, 2011

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James E. Barlett

/s/ David F. Hoffmeister

Director

February 11, 2011

David F. Hoffmeister

/s/ Martin G. McGuinn

Director

February 11, 2011

Martin G. McGuinn

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Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Paul H. O Neill	Director	February 11, 2011
Paul H. O Neill		
/s/ Mark C. Rohr	Director	February 11, 2011
Mark C. Rohr		
/s/ Daniel S. Sanders	Director	February 11, 2011
Daniel S. Sanders		
/s/ Farah M. Walters	Director	February 11, 2011
Farah M. Walters		
/s/ John K. Wulff	Director	February 11, 2011
John K. Wulff		

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Celanese Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Celanese Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Celanese Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 11, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

As discussed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Staff Position No. 132(R)-1, *Employers Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets* (included in FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 715-20, *Defined Benefit Plans*), during the year ended December 31, 2009.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (included in FASB ASC Subtopic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*), during the year ended December 31, 2008.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 11, 2011

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CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	As Adjusted (Note 4)		
	(In \$ millions, except for share and per share data)		
Net sales	5,918	5,082	6,823
Cost of sales	(4,738)	(4,079)	(5,567)
Gross profit	1,180	1,003	1,256
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(505)	(474)	(545)
Amortization of intangible assets	(61)	(77)	(76)
Research and development expenses	(70)	(70)	(75)
Other (charges) gains, net	(46)	(136)	(108)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(3)	2	(4)
Gain (loss) on disposition of businesses and assets, net	8	42	(8)
Operating profit	503	290	440
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	168	99	172
Interest expense	(204)	(207)	(261)
Refinancing expense	(16)	-	-
Interest income	7	8	31
Dividend income cost investments	73	57	48
Other income (expense), net	7	4	3
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	538	251	433
Income tax (provision) benefit	(112)	243	(63)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	426	494	370
Earnings (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	(80)	6	(120)
Gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations	2	-	6
Income tax (provision) benefit from discontinued operations	29	(2)	24
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(49)	4	(90)
Net earnings (loss)	377	498	280
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	1
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	377	498	281
Cumulative preferred stock dividends	(3)	(10)	(10)
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	374	488	271

Amounts attributable to Celanese Corporation

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Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	426	494	371
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(49)	4	(90)
Net earnings (loss)	377	498	281
Earnings (loss) per common share basic			
Continuing operations	2.73	3.37	2.44
Discontinued operations	(0.31)	0.03	(0.61)
Net earnings (loss) basic	2.42	3.40	1.83
Earnings (loss) per common share diluted			
Continuing operations	2.69	3.14	2.27
Discontinued operations	(0.31)	0.03	(0.55)
Net earnings (loss) diluted	2.38	3.17	1.72
Weighted average shares basic	154,564,136	143,688,749	148,350,273
Weighted average shares diluted	158,372,192	157,115,521	163,471,873

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	As of December 31, 2010	2009 As Adjusted (Note 4)
	(In \$ millions, except share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	740	1,254
Trade receivables third party and affiliates (net of allowance for doubtful accounts 2010: \$12; 2009: \$18)	827	721
Non-trade receivables, net	253	262
Inventories	610	522
Deferred income taxes	92	42
Marketable securities, at fair value	78	3
Assets held for sale	9	2
Other assets	59	50
Total current assets	2,668	2,856
Investments in affiliates	838	792
Property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation 2010: \$1,131; 2009: \$1,130)	3,017	2,797
Deferred income taxes	443	484
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	80
Other assets	289	311
Goodwill	774	798
Intangible assets, net	252	294
Total assets	8,281	8,412
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings and current installments of long-term debt third party and affiliates	228	242
Trade payables third party and affiliates	673	649
Other liabilities	596	611
Deferred income taxes	28	33
Income taxes payable	17	72
Total current liabilities	1,542	1,607

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Long-term debt	2,990	3,259
Deferred income taxes	116	137
Uncertain tax positions	273	229
Benefit obligations	1,359	1,288
Other liabilities	1,075	1,306
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized (2010: 0 issued and outstanding; 2009: 9,600,000 issued and outstanding)	-	-
Series A common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized (2010: 178,028,571 issued and 155,759,293 outstanding; 2009: 164,995,755 issued and 144,394,069 outstanding)	-	-
Series B common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized (2010 and 2009: 0 issued and outstanding)	-	-
Treasury stock, at cost (2010: 22,269,278 shares; 2009: 20,601,686 shares)	(829)	(781)
Additional paid-in capital	574	522
Retained earnings	1,851	1,505
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(670)	(660)
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders' equity	926	586
Noncontrolling interests	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	926	586
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8,281	8,412

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	2010		2009		2008	
	Shares Outstanding	Amount	Shares Outstanding	Amount As Adjusted (Note 4)	Shares Outstanding	Amount
(In \$ millions, except share data)						
Preferred stock						
Balance as of the beginning of the period	9,600,000	-	9,600,000	-	9,600,000	-
Redemption of preferred stock	(9,600,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of the end of the period	-	-	9,600,000	-	9,600,000	-
Series A common stock						
Balance as of the beginning of the period	144,394,069	-	143,505,708	-	152,102,801	-
Conversion of preferred stock	12,084,942	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of preferred stock	7,437	-	-	-	-	-
Stock option exercises	800,347	-	806,580	-	1,056,368	-
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,667,592)	-	-	-	(9,763,200)	-
Stock awards	140,090	-	81,781	-	109,739	-
Balance as of the end of the period	155,759,293	-	144,394,069	-	143,505,708	-
Treasury stock						
Balance as of the beginning of the period	20,601,686	(781)	20,601,686	(781)	10,838,486	(403)
Purchases of treasury stock, including related fees	1,667,592	(48)	-	-	9,763,200	(378)
Balance as of the end of the period	22,269,278	(829)	20,601,686	(781)	20,601,686	(781)
Additional paid-in capital						
Balance as of the beginning of the period		522		495		469
Indemnification of demerger liability		-		-		2

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Stock-based compensation, net of tax	19	13	14
Stock option exercises, net of tax	33	14	10
Balance as of the end of the period	574	522	495
Retained earnings			
Balance as of the beginning of the period	1,505	1,040	793
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	377	498	281
Series A common stock dividends	(28)	(23)	(24)
Preferred stock dividends	(3)	(10)	(10)
Balance as of the end of the period	1,851	1,505	1,040
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net			
Balance as of the beginning of the period	(660)	(580)	196
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities	(1)	(3)	(23)
Foreign currency translation	37	5	(130)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	17	15	(79)
Pension and postretirement benefits	(63)	(97)	(544)
Balance as of the end of the period	(670)	(660)	(580)
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders' equity	926	586	174
Noncontrolling interests			
Balance as of the beginning of the period	-	2	5
Divestiture of noncontrolling interests	-	(2)	(2)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	(1)
Balance as of the end of the period	-	-	2

Total shareholders equity	926	586	176
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See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	2010	2009	2008
	Shares	Shares	Shares
	Outstanding Amount	Outstanding Amount	Outstanding Amount
	As Adjusted (Note 4)		
	(In \$ millions, except share data)		
Comprehensive income (loss)			
Net earnings (loss)	377	498	280
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities	(1)	(3)	(23)
Foreign currency translation	37	5	(130)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	17	15	(79)
Pension and postretirement benefits	(63)	(97)	(544)
Total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	367	418	(496)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	1
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	367	418	(495)

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	As Adjusted (Note 4)		
	(In \$ millions)		
Operating activities			
Net earnings (loss)	377	498	280
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Other charges (gains), net of amounts used	(5)	73	111
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	300	319	360
Deferred income taxes, net	15	(402)	(69)
(Gain) loss on disposition of businesses and assets, net	(8)	(40)	1
Refinancing expense	16	-	-
Other, net	11	12	37
Operating cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	8	(2)	3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables third party and affiliates, net	(90)	(79)	339
Inventories	(98)	30	21
Other assets	9	9	53
Trade payables third party and affiliates	19	104	(265)
Other liabilities	(102)	74	(285)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	452	596	586
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(201)	(176)	(274)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(46)	(9)	-
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	26	171	9
Deferred proceeds on Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	-	412	311
Capital expenditures related to Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	(312)	(351)	(185)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	15	202
Purchases of marketable securities	-	-	(91)
Settlement of cross currency swap agreements	-	-	(93)
Other, net	(27)	(31)	(80)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(560)	31	(201)
Financing activities			
Short-term borrowings (repayments), net	(16)	(9)	(64)
Proceeds from long-term debt	600	-	13
Repayments of long-term debt	(897)	(80)	(47)
Refinancing costs	(24)	(3)	-
Purchases of treasury stock, including related fees	(48)	-	(378)
Stock option exercises	14	14	18
Series A common stock dividends	(28)	(23)	(24)
Preferred stock dividends	(3)	(10)	(10)

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Other, net	14	(1)	(7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(388)	(112)	(499)
Exchange rate effects on cash and cash equivalents	(18)	63	(35)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(514)	578	(149)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,254	676	825
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	740	1,254	676

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. Description of the Company and Basis of Presentation

Celanese Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively the Company) is a global technology and specialty materials company. The Company's business involves processing chemical raw materials, such as methanol, carbon monoxide and ethylene, and natural products, including wood pulp, into value-added chemicals, thermoplastic polymers and other chemical-based products.

Definitions

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report), the term Celanese refers to Celanese Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and not its subsidiaries. The term Celanese US refers to the Company's subsidiary, Celanese US Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and not its subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements contained in this Annual Report were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) for all periods presented. The consolidated financial statements and other financial information included in this Annual Report, unless otherwise specified, have been presented to separately show the effects of discontinued operations.

In the ordinary course of the business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements relative to a number of topics, including acquisitions, dispositions, joint ventures, supply agreements, product sales and other arrangements. The Company endeavors to describe those contracts or agreements that are material to its business, results of operations or financial position. The Company may also describe some arrangements that are not material but which the Company believes investors may have an interest in or which may have been subject to a Form 8-K filing. Investors should not assume the Company has described all contracts and agreements relative to the Company's business in this Annual Report.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies

Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP for all periods presented and include the accounts of the Company and its majority owned subsidiaries over which the Company exercises control. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and allocated charges during the reporting period. Significant estimates pertain to impairments of goodwill, intangible assets and other long-lived assets, purchase price allocations, restructuring costs and other (charges) gains, net, income taxes, pension and other postretirement benefits, asset retirement obligations, environmental liabilities and loss contingencies, among others. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Table of Contents***Inventories***

Inventories, including stores and supplies, are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost for inventories is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead. Cost for stores and supplies is primarily determined by the average cost method.

Investments in marketable securities

The Company classifies its investments in debt and equity securities as available-for-sale and reports those investments at their fair market values in the consolidated balance sheets as Marketable Securities, at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses, net of the related tax effect on available-for-sale securities, are excluded from earnings and are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net until realized. The cost of securities sold is determined by using the specific identification method.

A decline in the market value of any available-for-sale security below cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in a reduction in the carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year end and forecasted performance of the investee.

Investments in affiliates

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 323, *Investments Equity Method and Joint Ventures* (FASB ASC Topic 323), stipulates that the equity method should be used to account for investments whereby an investor has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee , but does not exercise control. FASB ASC Topic 323 generally considers an investor to have the ability to exercise significant influence when it owns 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee. In certain instances, the financial information of the Company's equity investees is not available timely. Accordingly, the Company records its proportional share of the investee's earnings or losses on a consistent lag of no more than one quarter. FASB ASC Topic 323 lists circumstances under which, despite 20% ownership, an investor may not be able to exercise significant influence. Certain investments where the Company owns greater than a 20% ownership and cannot exercise significant influence or control are accounted for under the cost method of accounting (Note 8).

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of its investments whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline. A loss in value of an equity method or cost method investment which is other than a temporary decline will be recognized as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and its fair value.

The Company's estimates of fair value are determined based on a discounted cash flow model. The Company periodically engages third-party valuation consultants to assist with this process.

Property, plant and equipment, net

Land is recorded at historical cost. Buildings, machinery and equipment, including capitalized interest, and property under capital lease agreements, are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company records depreciation and amortization in its consolidated statements of operations as either Cost of sales or Selling, general and administrative expenses consistent with the utilization of the underlying assets. Depreciation is calculated on a

straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of depreciable assets:

Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	30 years
Machinery and equipment	20 years

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Leasehold improvements are amortized over ten years or the remaining life of the respective lease, whichever is shorter.

Accelerated depreciation is recorded when the estimated useful life is shortened. Ordinary repair and maintenance costs, including costs for planned maintenance turnarounds, that do not extend the useful life of the asset are charged to earnings as incurred. Fully depreciated assets are retained in property and depreciation accounts until sold or otherwise disposed. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the net amounts, less proceeds from disposal, are included in earnings.

The Company also leases property, plant and equipment under operating and capital leases. Rent expense for operating leases, which may have escalating rentals or rent holidays over the term of the lease, is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Amortization of capital lease assets is included as a component of depreciation expense.

Assets acquired in business combinations are recorded at their fair values and depreciated over the assets' remaining useful lives or the Company's policy lives, whichever is shorter.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be assessed when estimated undiscounted future cash flows from the operation and disposition of the asset group are less than the carrying amount of the asset group. Asset groups have identifiable cash flows and are largely independent of other asset groups. Measurement of an impairment loss is based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value. Fair value is measured using discounted cash flows or independent appraisals, as appropriate. Impairment losses are recorded primarily to Other (charges) gains, net.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Trademarks and trade names, customer-related intangible assets and other intangibles with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The excess of the purchase price over fair value of net identifiable assets and liabilities of an acquired business (goodwill) and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather tested for impairment, at least annually. The Company tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment during the third quarter of its fiscal year using June 30 balances.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill of a reporting unit may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured at the reporting unit level based on the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* (FASB ASC Topic 350). The Company periodically engages third-party valuation consultants to assist with this process. Impairment losses are recorded primarily to Other (charges) gains, net.

Recoverability of goodwill for each reporting unit is measured using a discounted cash flow model incorporating discount rates commensurate with the risks involved, which is classified as a Level 3 measurement under FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (FASB ASC Topic 820). The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model include discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. If the calculated fair value is less than the current carrying value, impairment of the reporting unit may exist. When the recoverability test indicates potential impairment, the Company, or in certain circumstances, a third-party valuation consultant, will calculate an implied fair value of goodwill for the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to how goodwill is calculated in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the

reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recorded to write

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down the carrying value. An impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit but may indicate certain long-lived and amortizable intangible assets associated with the reporting unit may require additional impairment testing.

The Company assesses recoverability of other indefinite-lived intangible assets at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the indefinite-lived intangible asset may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset over its fair value. Any excess of the carrying value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset over its fair value is recognized as an impairment loss. The Company periodically engages third-party valuation consultants to assist with this process. Impairment losses are recorded primarily to Other (charges) gains, net.

Management tests indefinite-lived intangible assets utilizing the relief from royalty method to determine the estimated fair value for each indefinite-lived intangible asset which is classified as a Level 3 measurement under FASB ASC Topic 820. The relief from royalty method estimates the Company's theoretical royalty savings from ownership of the intangible asset. Key assumptions used in this model include discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates, sales projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates and sales projections are the assumptions most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates used are similar to the rates estimated by the weighted-average cost of capital (WACC) considering any differences in company-specific risk factors. Royalty rates are established by management and are periodically substantiated by third-party valuation consultants. Operational management, considering industry and company-specific historical and projected data, develops growth rates and sales projections associated with each indefinite-lived intangible asset. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual sales estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and low long-term growth rates.

The Company assesses the recoverability of finite-lived intangible assets in the same manner as for property, plant and equipment as described above. Impairment losses are recorded primarily to Other (charges) gains, net.

Financial instruments

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820 for financial assets and liabilities. On January 1, 2009, the Company applied the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820 for non-recurring fair value measurements of non-financial assets and liabilities, such as goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and asset retirement obligations. The adoptions of FASB ASC Topic 820 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. FASB ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, and increases disclosures surrounding fair value calculations.

The Company manages its exposures to currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices through a risk management program that includes the use of derivative financial instruments (Note 21). The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. The fair value of all derivative instruments is recorded as assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are reported in income or Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net, depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting treatment under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (FASB ASC Topic 815).

Gains and losses on derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net, to the extent the hedges are effective, until the underlying transactions are recognized in earnings. To the extent effective, gains and losses on derivative and non-derivative instruments used as hedges of the Company's net investment in foreign operations are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive

income (loss), net as part of the foreign currency translation adjustment. The ineffective portions of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investment in foreign operations, if any, are recognized in earnings immediately. Derivative instruments not designated as hedges are marked to market at the end of each accounting period with the change in fair value recorded in earnings.

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Concentrations of credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of nonpayment by customers and counterparties. The creditworthiness of customers and counterparties is subject to continuing review, including the use of master netting agreements, where the Company deems appropriate. The Company minimizes concentrations of credit risk through its global orientation in diverse businesses with a large number of diverse customers and suppliers. In addition, credit risk arising from derivative instruments is not significant because the counterparties to these contracts are primarily major international financial institutions and, to a lesser extent, major chemical companies. Where appropriate, the Company has diversified its selection of counterparties. Generally, collateral is not required from customers and counterparties and allowances are provided for specific risks inherent in receivables.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company believes, based on historical results, the likelihood of actual write-offs having a material impact on financial results is low. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated using factors such as customer credit ratings, past collection history and general risk profile. Receivables are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts when it is probable that the receivable will not be recovered.

Deferred financing costs

The Company capitalizes direct costs incurred to obtain debt financings and amortizes these costs using a method that approximates the effective interest rate method over the terms of the related debt. Upon the extinguishment of the related debt, any unamortized capitalized debt financing costs are immediately expensed.

Environmental liabilities

The Company manufactures and sells a diverse line of chemical products throughout the world. Accordingly, the Company's operations are subject to various hazards incidental to the production of industrial chemicals including the use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of hazardous materials. The Company recognizes losses and accrues liabilities relating to environmental matters if available information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Depending on the nature of the site, the Company accrues through fifteen years, unless the Company has government orders or other agreements that extend beyond fifteen years. If the event of loss is neither probable nor reasonably estimable, but is reasonably possible, the Company provides appropriate disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements if the contingency is considered material. The Company estimates environmental liabilities on a case-by-case basis using the most current status of available facts, existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites. Recoveries of environmental costs from other parties are recorded as assets when their receipt is deemed probable.

An environmental reserve related to cleanup of a contaminated site might include, for example, a provision for one or more of the following types of costs: site investigation and testing costs, cleanup costs, costs related to soil and water contamination resulting from tank ruptures and post-remediation monitoring costs. These reserves do not take into account any claims or recoveries from insurance. There are no pending insurance claims for any environmental liability that are expected to be material. The measurement of environmental liabilities is based on the Company's periodic estimate of what it will cost to perform each of the elements of the remediation effort. The Company utilizes third parties to assist in the management and development of cost estimates for its sites. Changes to environmental regulations or other factors affecting environmental liabilities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which they occur (Note 15).

Legal fees

The Company accrues for legal fees related to loss contingency matters when the costs associated with defending these matters can be reasonably estimated and are probable of occurring. All other legal fees are expensed as incurred.

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Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer, generally at the time of shipment of products, and provided that four basic criteria are met: (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (b) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (c) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (d) collectibility is reasonably assured. Should changes in conditions cause the Company to determine revenue recognition criteria are not met for certain transactions, revenue recognition would be delayed until such time that the transactions become realizable and fully earned. Payments received in advance of meeting the above revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue.

Research and development

The costs of research and development are charged as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Insurance loss reserves

The Company has two wholly-owned insurance companies (the Captives) that are used as a form of self insurance for property, liability and workers compensation risks. One of the Captives also insures certain third-party risks. The liabilities recorded by the Captives relate to the estimated risk of loss, which is based on management estimates and actuarial valuations, and unearned premiums, which represent the portion of the third-party premiums written applicable to the unexpired terms of the policies in-force. Liabilities are recognized for known claims when sufficient information has been developed to indicate involvement of a specific policy and the Company can reasonably estimate its liability. In addition, liabilities have been established to cover additional exposure on both known and unasserted claims. Estimates of the liabilities are reviewed and updated regularly. It is possible that actual results could differ significantly from the recorded liabilities. Premiums written are recognized as revenue based on the terms of the policies. Capitalization of the Captives is determined by regulatory guidelines.

Reinsurance receivables

The Captives enter into reinsurance arrangements to reduce their risk of loss. The reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Captives from their obligations to policyholders. Failure of the reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Captives. The Captives evaluate the financial condition of their reinsurers and monitor concentrations of credit risk to minimize their exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies and to establish allowances for amounts deemed non-collectible.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes has been determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The amount of deferred taxes on these temporary differences is determined using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, as applicable, based on tax rates and laws in the respective tax jurisdiction enacted as of the balance sheet date.

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets for recoverability and establishes a valuation allowance based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, applicable tax strategies and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not (likelihood of greater than 50%) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating its tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and which may not accurately anticipate actual outcomes. Tax positions are recognized only when it is more likely than not, based on technical merits, that the positions will be sustained upon examination. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are measured using a probability weighted approach as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon

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settlement. Whether the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is met for a tax position is a matter of judgment based on the individual facts and circumstances of that position evaluated in light of all available evidence.

Noncontrolling interests

Noncontrolling interests in the equity and results of operations of the entities consolidated by the Company are shown as a separate line item in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for purchasing agent agreements

A subsidiary of the Company acts as a purchasing agent on behalf of the Company, as well as third parties. The entity arranges sale and purchase agreements for raw materials on a commission basis. Accordingly, the commissions earned on these third-party sales are classified as a reduction to Selling, general and administrative expenses.

Functional and reporting currencies

For the Company's international operations where the functional currency is other than the US dollar, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, while the statement of operations amounts are translated using the average exchange rates for the respective period. Differences arising from the translation of assets and liabilities in comparison with the translation of the previous periods or from initial recognition during the period are included as a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net.

Reclassifications

The Company has reclassified certain prior period amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, the FASB issued FASB Accounting Standards Updated (ASU) 2010-29, *Business Combinations: Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations* (ASU 2010-29), which amends FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. The update addresses diversity in the interpretation of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosure requirements for business combinations. If a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The Company adopted ASU 2010-29 on January 1, 2011. This update had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2010, the FASB issued FASB ASU 2010-28, *Intangible – Goodwill and Other: When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts* (ASU 2010-28), which amends FASB ASC Topic 350. The update modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For these reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The Company adopted ASU 2010-28 on January 1, 2011. This update had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2010, the FASB issued FASB ASU 2010-17, *Revenue Recognition – Milestone Method: Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition* (ASU 2010-17), which amends FASB ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition – Milestone Method*. The update provides guidance on the criteria that should be met for determining whether the milestone method of revenue recognition is appropriate for research or development transactions. Authoritative guidance on the use of the milestone method did not previously exist. The Company adopted ASU 2010-17 on January 1, 2011. This update had

no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In January 2010, the FASB issued FASB ASU 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures: Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* (ASU 2010-06), which amends FASB ASC Topic 820. The update provides additional disclosures for transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 and for activity in Level 3 and clarifies certain other existing disclosure requirements. The Company adopted ASU 2010-06 beginning January 15, 2010. This update had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

4. Acquisitions, Dispositions, Ventures and Plant Closures***Acquisitions***

In May 2010, the Company acquired two product lines, Zenite® liquid crystal polymer (LCP) and Thermax polycyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate (PCT), from DuPont Performance Polymers. The acquisition will continue to build upon the Company's position as a global supplier of high performance materials and technology-driven applications. These two product lines broaden the Company's Ticona Engineering Polymers offerings within its Advanced Engineered Materials segment, enabling the Company to respond to a globalizing customer base, especially in the high growth electrical and electronics application markets. Pro forma financial information since the acquisition date has not been provided as the acquisition did not have a material impact on the Company's financial information. The Company incurred \$1 million in direct transaction costs as a result of this acquisition.

The Company allocated the purchase price of the acquisition to identifiable intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of purchase price over the aggregate fair values was recorded as goodwill. Intangible assets were valued using the relief from royalty and discounted cash flow methodologies which are considered a Level 3 measurement under FASB ASC Topic 820. The relief from royalty method estimates the Company's theoretical royalty savings from ownership of the intangible asset. Key assumptions used in this model include discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates, sales projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, royalty rates, growth rates and sales projections are the assumptions most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model include discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. The Company, with the assistance of third-party valuation consultants, calculated the fair value of the intangible assets acquired to allocate the purchase price at the respective acquisition date.

The consideration paid for the product lines and the amounts of the intangible assets acquired recognized at the acquisition date are as follows:

	Weighted Average Life (In years)	(In \$ millions)
Cash consideration		46
Intangible assets acquired		
Trademarks and trade names	indefinite	9
Customer-related intangible assets	10	6
Developed technology	10	7
Covenant not to compete and other	3	11
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Goodwill	13
Total	46

In connection with the acquisition, the Company committed to purchase certain inventory at a future date valued at between \$12 million and \$17 million. During the three months ended December 31, 2010, the Company purchased \$3 million of inventory in Europe and the US, leaving additional inventory of between \$9 million and \$14 million expected to be purchased in Asia during the first half of 2011.

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In December 2009, the Company acquired the business and assets of FACT GmbH (Future Advanced Composites Technology) (FACT), a German company, for a purchase price of 5 million (\$8 million). FACT is in the business of developing, producing and marketing long-fiber reinforced thermoplastics. As part of the acquisition, the Company has entered into a ten year lease agreement with the seller for the property and buildings on which the FACT business is located with the option to purchase the property at various times throughout the lease. The acquired business is included in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment.

Dispositions

In July 2009, the Company completed the sale of its polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) business to Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. (Sekisui) for a net cash purchase price of \$168 million, resulting in a gain on disposition of \$34 million. The net cash purchase price excludes the accounts receivable and payable retained by the Company. The transaction includes long-term supply agreements between Sekisui and the Company and therefore, does not qualify for treatment as a discontinued operation. The PVOH business is included in the Industrial Specialties segment.

Ventures

The Company indirectly owns a 25% interest in its National Methanol Company (Ibn Sina) affiliate through CTE Petrochemicals Company (CTE), a joint venture with Texas Eastern Arabian Corporation Ltd. (which also indirectly owns 25%). The remaining interest in Ibn Sina is held by Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC). SABIC and CTE entered into the Ibn Sina joint venture agreement in 1981. In April 2010, the Company announced that Ibn Sina will construct a 50,000 ton polyacetal (POM) production facility in Saudi Arabia and that the term of the joint venture agreement was extended until 2032. Ibn Sina's existing natural gas supply contract expires in 2022. Upon successful startup of the POM facility, the Company's indirect economic interest in Ibn Sina will increase from 25% to 32.5%. SABIC's economic interest will remain unchanged.

In connection with this transaction, the Company reassessed the factors surrounding the accounting method for this investment and changed from the cost method of accounting for investments to the equity method of accounting for investments beginning April 1, 2010. Financial information relating to this investment for prior periods has been retrospectively adjusted to apply the equity method of accounting. Effective April 1, 2010, the Company moved its investment in the Ibn Sina affiliate from its Acetyl Intermediates segment to its Advanced Engineered Materials segment to reflect the change in the affiliate's business dynamics and growth opportunities as a result of the future construction of the POM facility. Business segment information for prior periods has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect this change and to conform to the current year presentation (Note 25).

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The retrospective effect of applying the equity method of accounting to this investment to the consolidated statements of operations is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	As Adjusted			As Adjusted		
	As	for		As	for	
	Originally	Retrospective	Effect of	Originally	Retrospective	Effect of
	Reported	Application	Change	Reported	Application	Change
	(In \$ millions, except per share data)					
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	48	99	51	54	172	118
Dividend income cost investments	98	57	(41)	167	48	(119)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	241	251	10	434	433	(1)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	484	494	10	371	370	(1)
Net earnings (loss)	488	498	10	281	280	(1)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	488	498	10	282	281	(1)
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	478	488	10	272	271	(1)
Earnings (loss) per common share basic Continuing operations	3.30	3.37	0.07	2.44	2.44	-
Discontinued operations	0.03	0.03	-	(0.61)	(0.61)	-
Net earnings (loss) basic	3.33	3.40	0.07	1.83	1.83	-
Earnings (loss) per common share diluted Continuing operations	3.08	3.14	0.06	2.28	2.27	(0.01)
Discontinued operations	0.03	0.03	-	(0.55)	(0.55)	-
Net earnings (loss) diluted	3.11	3.17	0.06	1.73	1.72	(0.01)

The retrospective effect of applying the equity method of accounting to this investment to the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2009		
	As	As Adjusted for	
	Originally	Retrospective	Effect of
	Reported	Application	Change
	(In \$ millions)		
Investments in affiliates	790	792	2
Total assets	8,410	8,412	2

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Retained earnings	1,502	1,505	3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(659)	(660)	(1)
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders' equity	584	586	2
Total shareholders' equity	584	586	2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8,410	8,412	2

As a result of the accounting change, Retained earnings as of January 1, 2008 decreased from \$799 million, as originally reported using the cost method of accounting for investments, to \$793 million using the equity method of accounting for investments.

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The retrospective effect of applying the equity method of accounting to this investment to the consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	As Originally Reported	2009 As Adjusted for Retrospective Application	Effect of Change (In \$ millions)	As Originally Reported	2008 As Adjusted for Retrospective Application	Effect of Change
Net earnings (loss)	488	498	10	281	280	(1)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities						
Other, net	22	12	(10)	36	37	1

The retrospective effect of applying the equity method of accounting to this investment to the business segment financial information (Note 25) is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	As Originally Reported	2009 As Adjusted for Retrospective Application	Effect of Change (In \$ millions)	As Originally Reported	2008 As Adjusted for Retrospective Application	Effect of Change
Advanced Engineered Materials Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	62	114	52	69	190	121
Acetyl Intermediates Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	144	102	(42)	434	312	(122)

Plant Closures***Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom***

During the first quarter of 2010, the Company began to assess the possibility of consolidating its global acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations to strengthen the Company's competitive position, reduce fixed costs and align future production capacities with anticipated industry demand trends. The assessment was also driven by a global shift in product consumption and included considering the probability of closing the Company's acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom. Based on this assessment, the Company concluded that certain long-lived assets were partially impaired. Accordingly, in March 2010, the Company recorded long-lived asset impairment losses of \$72 million (Note 17) to Other (charges) gains, net in the consolidated statements of operations. The Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom facility is included in the Consumer Specialties segment.

In April 2010, when the Company announced the proposed cessation of operations at the Spondon plant, the Company began the consulting process with employees and their representatives . These consultations did not result in a demonstrated basis for viable continuing operations for acetate flake and tow operations at the site. Accordingly, in August 2010, the Company announced that it will consolidate its global acetate manufacturing capabilities by closing its acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom, with operations expecting to cease in the latter part of 2011. The Company expects to serve its acetate customers under this proposal by optimizing its global production network, which includes facilities in Lanaken, Belgium; Narrows, Virginia; and Ocotlan, Mexico, as well as the Company's acetate affiliate facilities in China.

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The exit costs and plant shutdown costs recorded in the consolidated statements of operations related to the closure of the Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom location (Note 17) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 (In \$ millions)
Employee termination benefits	(15)
Asset impairments	(72)
Total exit costs recorded to Other (charges) gains, net	(87)
Accelerated depreciation	(6)
Total plant shutdown costs	(6)

Pardies, France

In July 2009, the Company's wholly-owned French subsidiary, Acetex Chimie S.A., completed the consultation process with the workers council on its Project of Closure and social plan related to the Company's Pardies, France facility pursuant to which the Company ceased all manufacturing operations and associated activities in December 2009. The Company agreed with the workers council on a set of measures of assistance aimed at minimizing the effects of the plant's closing on the Pardies workforce, including training, outplacement and severance. The Pardies, France facility is included in the Acetyl Intermediates segment.

The exit costs and plant shutdown costs recorded in the consolidated statements of operations related to the Project of Closure (Note 17) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009 (In \$ millions)
Employee termination benefits	(6)	(60)
Asset impairments	(1)	(12)
Contract termination costs	(3)	(17)
Reindustrialization costs	(3)	-
Other	1	-
Total exit costs recorded to Other (charges) gains, net	(12)	(89)
Asset sale	-	-
Inventory write-offs	(4)	-
Accelerated depreciation	-	(9)

Other	(8)	(8)
Total plant shutdown costs	(12)	(17)

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 include plant assets with a net book value of \$9 million. The plant assets held for sale relate to an agreement reached in July 2007 with Babcock & Brown, a worldwide investment firm that specializes in real estate and utilities development, to sell the Company's Pampa, Texas facility. The plant assets are included in the Acetyl Intermediates segment.

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Assets held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 include an office building the Company sold during the year ended December 31, 2010. The office building had a net book value of \$2 million and the Company recorded a gain of \$14 million to Gain (loss) on disposition of businesses and assets, net, in the consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2010. The office building was included in the Other Activities segment.

5. Marketable Securities, at Fair Value

The Captives and nonqualified pension trusts hold available-for-sale securities for capitalization and funding requirements, respectively. The Company recorded realized gains (losses) as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Realized gain on sale of securities	8	5	10
Realized loss on sale of securities	-	-	(10)
Net realized gain (loss) on sale of securities	8	5	-

The Company reviews all investments for other-than-temporary impairment at least quarterly or as indicators of impairment exist. Indicators of impairment include the duration and severity of the decline in fair value below carrying value as well as the intent and ability to hold the investment to allow for a recovery in the market value of the investment. In addition, the Company considers qualitative factors that include, but are not limited to: (i) the financial condition and business plans of the investee including its future earnings potential, (ii) the investee's credit rating, and (iii) the current and expected market and industry conditions in which the investee operates. If a decline in the fair value of an investment is deemed by management to be other-than-temporary, the Company writes down the carrying value of the investment to fair value, and the amount of the write-down is included in net earnings. Such a determination is dependent on the facts and circumstances relating to each investment. The Company recognized \$0 million, \$1 million and \$0 million of other-than-temporary impairment losses related to equity securities in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gain, gross unrealized loss and fair values for available-for-sale securities by major security type are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
	(In \$ millions)			
US corporate debt securities	1	-	-	1
Mutual funds	77	-	-	77
As of December 31, 2010	78	-	-	78

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US government debt securities	26	2	-	28
US corporate debt securities	1	-	-	1
Total debt securities	27	2	-	29
Equity securities	55	-	(3)	52
Mutual funds	2	-	-	2
As of December 31, 2009	84	2	(3)	83

Fixed maturities of \$1 million as of December 31, 2010 will mature in 2013. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Table of Contents**6. Receivables, Net**

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Trade receivables — third party and affiliates	839	739
Allowance for doubtful accounts — third party and affiliates	(12)	(18)
Trade receivables — third party and affiliates, net	827	721
Reinsurance receivables	31	49
Income taxes receivable	60	64
Other	163	149
Allowance for doubtful accounts — other	(1)	-
Non-trade receivables, net	253	262

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no significant concentrations of credit risk since the Company's customer base is dispersed across many different industries and geographies.

7. Inventories

	As of	
	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Finished goods	442	367
Work-in-process	31	28
Raw materials and supplies	137	127
Total	610	522

Table of Contents**8. Investments in Affiliates*****Equity Method***

Equity method investments and ownership interests are as follows:

	Business Segment	Ownership Percentage as of		Carrying Value as of		Share of Earnings (Loss) Year Ended		
		December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	2008
		(In percentages)		(In \$ millions)				
Erfei, A.I.E. ⁽¹⁾	Acetyl Intermediates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Methanol Company (Ibn Sina) (Note 4)	Advanced Engineered Materials	25	25	53	56	81	51	118
Fortron Industries LLC	Advanced Engineered Materials	50	50	79	74	5	(3)	4
Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd.	Advanced Engineered Materials	50	50	153	159	20	14	12
Polyplastics Co., Ltd.	Advanced Engineered Materials	45	45	229	175	37	15	19
Una SA	Advanced Engineered Materials	50	50	3	2	1	-	2
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Gendorf KG	Other Activities	39	39	27	27	4	3	4
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG	Other Activities	32	32	128	142	16	15	10
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Knapsack KG	Other Activities	27	27	22	24	4	5	4
Sherbrooke Capital Health and Wellness, L.P. ⁽²⁾	Consumer Specialties	10	10	5	4	-	(1)	(1)
Total (As Adjusted Note 4)				699	663	168	99	172

⁽¹⁾ The Company divested this investment in July 2009 as part of the sale of PVOH (Note 4).

⁽²⁾ The Company accounts for its 10% ownership interest in Sherbrooke Capital Health and Wellness, L.P. under the equity method of accounting because the Company is able to exercise significant influence.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	As Adjusted (Note 4)		
	(In \$ millions)		
Affiliate net earnings	566	336	633
Company's proportional share			
Net earnings	168	99	172
Dividends and other distributions	138	78	183

Financial information for Ibn Sina is not provided to the Company timely and as a result, the Company's proportional share is reported on a one quarter lag. Accordingly, summarized financial information of Ibn Sina presented below is as of and for the 12 months ended September 30 as follows:

	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Current assets	226	223
Noncurrent assets	202	212
Current liabilities	108	98
Noncurrent liabilities	39	43

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	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Revenues	923	630	1,235
Gross profit	403	256	578
Net income	357	222	512

Cost Method

Cost method investments and ownership interests are as follows:

		Ownership Percentage as of		Carrying Value as of		Dividend Income for the Year Ended December 31,		
Business Segment		December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	2010	2009	2008
		(In percentages)		(In \$ millions)				
Kunming Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	Consumer Specialties	30	30	14	14	11	10	8
Nantong Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	Consumer Specialties	31	31	89	77	51	38	32
Zhuhai Cellulose Fibers Co. Ltd.	Consumer Specialties	30	30	14	14	9	8	6
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Wiesbaden KG	Other Activities	8	8	6	6	2	1	2
Other				16	18	-	-	-
Total (As Adjusted Note 4)				139	129	73	57	48

Certain investments where the Company owns greater than a 20% ownership interest are accounted for under the cost method of accounting because the Company cannot exercise significant influence over these entities. The Company determined that it cannot exercise significant influence over these entities due to local government investment in and influence over these entities, limitations on the Company's involvement in the day-to-day operations and the present inability of the entities to provide timely financial information prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Land	57	62
Land improvements	39	44

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Buildings and building improvements	334	360
Machinery and equipment	2,589	2,669
Construction in progress	1,129	792
Gross asset value	4,148	3,927
Accumulated depreciation	(1,131)	(1,130)
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,017	2,797

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Assets under capital leases included in the amounts above are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Buildings	23	46
Machinery and equipment	263	226
Accumulated depreciation	(74)	(55)
Assets under capital leases, net	212	217

Capitalized interest costs and depreciation expense recorded in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Capitalized interest	2	2	6
Depreciation expense	195	213	255

During 2010 and 2009, certain long-lived assets were impaired (Note 4 and Note 17).

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net***Goodwill***

	Advanced Engineered Materials	Consumer Specialties	Industrial Specialties	Acetyl Intermediates	Total
	(In \$ millions)				
As of December 31, 2008					
Goodwill	258	252	40	235	785
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Total	258	252	34	235	779
Sale of PVOH ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	5	5	1	8	19
As of December 31, 2009					
Goodwill	263	257	35	243	798
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Total	263	257	35	243	798

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Acquisitions (Note 4)	13	-	-	-	13
Reallocation of Ibn Sina goodwill (Note 4)	34	-	-	(34)	-
Exchange rate changes	(11)	(8)	-	(18)	(37)
As of December 31, 2010					
Goodwill	299	249	35	191	774
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Total	299	249	35	191	774

⁽¹⁾ Fully impaired goodwill of \$6 million was written off related to the sale of PVOH.

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In connection with the Company's annual goodwill impairment test performed during the three months ended September 30, 2010 using June 30 balances, the Company did not record an impairment loss related to goodwill as the estimated fair value for each of the Company's reporting units exceeded the carrying value of the underlying assets by a substantial margin. No events or changes in circumstances occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2010 that would indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Accordingly, no additional impairment analysis was performed during that period.

Intangible Assets, Net

	Trademarks and Trade names	Licenses	Customer- Related Intangible Assets (In \$ millions)	Developed Technology	Covenants not to Compete and Other	Total
Gross Asset Value						
As of December 31, 2008	82	29	537	12	12	672
Acquisitions	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exchange rate changes	1	-	15	-	-	16
As of December 31, 2009	83	29	552	13	12	689
Acquisitions (Note 4)	9	-	6	7	11	33
Exchange rate changes	(4)	1	(32)	-	-	(35)
As of December 31, 2010	88	30	526	20	23	687
Accumulated Amortization						
As of December 31, 2008	-	(3)	(285)	(10)	(10)	(308)
Amortization	(5)	(3)	(67)	(1)	(1)	(77)
Exchange rate changes	-	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
As of December 31, 2009	(5)	(6)	(362)	(11)	(11)	(395)
Amortization	-	(3)	(54)	(1)	(3)	(61)
Exchange rate changes	-	(1)	21	1	-	21
As of December 31, 2010	(5)	(10)	(395)	(11)	(14)	(435)
Net book value	83	20	131	9	9	252

Amortization expense for intangible assets with finite lives is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Amortization of intangible assets	61	72	76

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2009 the Company recorded accelerated amortization expense to Amortization of intangible assets in the consolidated statements of operations of \$5 million related to the AT Plastics trade name, which was discontinued August 1, 2009. The trade name is now fully amortized.

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Estimated amortization expense for the succeeding five fiscal years is as follows:

	(In \$ millions)
2011	63
2012	47
2013	29
2014	18
2015	8

The Company's trademarks and trade names have an indefinite life. Accordingly, no amortization expense is recorded on these intangible assets.

In connection with the Company's annual indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment test performed during the three months ended September 30, 2010 using June 30 balances, the Company did not record an impairment loss to indefinite-lived intangible assets as the estimated fair value for each of the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded the carrying value of the underlying asset. No events or changes in circumstances occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2010 that would indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Accordingly, no additional impairment analysis was performed during that period. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company did not renew or extend any intangible assets.

11. Current Other Liabilities

	As of December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ millions)	
Salaries and benefits	111	100
Environmental (Note 15)	16	13
Restructuring (Note 17)	57	99
Insurance	27	37
Asset retirement obligations	31	22
Derivatives (Note 21)	69	75
Current portion of benefit obligations (Note 14)	49	49
Sales and use tax/foreign withholding tax payable	15	15
Interest	29	20
Uncertain tax positions (Note 18)	15	5
Other	177	176
Total	596	611

12. Noncurrent Other Liabilities

As of December 31,
2010 2009

	(In \$ millions)	
Environmental (Note 15)	85	93
Insurance	69	85
Deferred revenue	41	47
Deferred proceeds ⁽¹⁾	786	848
Asset retirement obligations	46	45
Derivatives (Note 21)	14	44
Income taxes payable	4	61
Other	30	83
Total	1,075	1,306

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- (1) Primarily relates to proceeds received from the Frankfurt, Germany Airport as part of a settlement for the Company to relocate its Kelsterbach, Germany Ticona operations to a new site (Note 28). Such proceeds will be deferred until the transfer of title to the Frankfurt, Germany Airport.

Changes in asset retirement obligations are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Balance at beginning of year	67	49	47
Additions ⁽¹⁾	-	14	6
Accretion	3	2	3
Payments	(15)	(14)	(6)
Revisions to cash flow estimates ⁽²⁾	23	15	1
Exchange rate changes	(1)	1	(2)
Balance at end of year	77	67	49

- (1) Primarily relates to sites and impaired long-lived assets (Note 17) which management no longer considers to have an indeterminate life.
- (2) Primarily relates to revisions to the estimated cost of future plant closures.

Included in the asset retirement obligations for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is \$10 million related to a business acquired in 2005. The Company has a corresponding receivable of \$10 million included in noncurrent Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010.

The Company concluded several sites no longer had an indeterminate life based on long-lived asset impairment triggering events and decisions made by the Company. Accordingly, the Company recorded asset retirement obligations associated with these sites. To measure the fair value of the asset retirement obligations, the Company uses the expected present value technique which is classified as a Level 3 measurement under FASB ASC Topic 820. The expected present value technique uses a set of cash flows that represent the probability-weighted average of all possible cash flows based on the Company's judgment. The Company uses the following inputs to determine the fair value of the asset retirement obligations based on the Company's experience with fulfilling obligations of this type and the Company's knowledge of market conditions: a) labor costs; b) allocation of overhead costs; c) profit on labor and overhead costs; d) effect of inflation on estimated costs and profits; e) risk premium for bearing the uncertainty inherent in cash flows, other than inflation; f) time value of money represented by the risk-free interest rate commensurate with the timing of the associated cash flows; and g) nonperformance risk relating to the liability which includes the Company's own credit risk.

The Company has identified but not recognized asset retirement obligations related to certain of its existing operating facilities. Examples of these types of obligations include demolition, decommissioning, disposal and restoration activities. Legal obligations exist in connection with the retirement of these assets upon closure of the facilities or abandonment of the existing operations. However, the Company currently plans on continuing operations at these

facilities indefinitely and therefore a reasonable estimate of fair value cannot be determined at this time. In the event the Company considers plans to abandon or cease operations at these sites, an asset retirement obligation will be reassessed at that time. If certain operating facilities were to close, the related asset retirement obligations could significantly affect the Company's results of operations and cash flows.

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	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Short-term borrowings and current installments of long-term debt — third party and affiliates		
Current installments of long-term debt	74	102
Short-term borrowings, including amounts due to affiliates, weighted average interest rate of 3.3%	154	140
Total	228	242
Long-term debt		
Senior credit facilities		
Term B loan facility due 2014	508	2,785
Term C loan facility due 2016	1,409	-
Senior unsecured notes due 2018	600	-
Pollution control and industrial revenue bonds, interest rates ranging from 5.7% to 6.7%, due at various dates through 2030	181	181
Obligations under capital leases and other secured and unsecured borrowings, interest rates ranging from 6.3% to 25.7%, due at various dates through 2054	245	242
Other bank obligations, interest rates ranging from 1.2% to 5.5%, due at various dates through 2017	121	153
Subtotal	3,064	3,361
Current installments of long-term debt	(74)	(102)
Total	2,990	3,259

Senior Notes

On September 24, 2010, Celanese US completed an offering of \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of 6 5/8% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "Notes") in a private placement conducted pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Celanese and each of the domestic subsidiaries of Celanese US that guarantee its obligations under its senior secured credit facilities (the "Subsidiary Guarantors").

The Notes were issued under an indenture dated September 24, 2010 (the "Indenture") among Celanese US, Celanese, the Subsidiary Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 6 5/8% per annum and were priced at 100% of par. Celanese US will pay interest on the Notes on April 15 and October 15 of each year commencing on April 15, 2011. The Notes will mature on October 15, 2018 and the Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time on or after October 15, 2014 at the redemption prices specified in the Indenture. Prior to October 15, 2014, Celanese US may redeem some or all of the Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, plus a make-whole premium as specified in the Indenture. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of Celanese US and rank equally in

right of payment with all other unsubordinated indebtedness of Celanese US.

The holders of the Notes are entitled to the benefits of a registration rights agreement dated September 24, 2010 (the Registration Rights Agreement), by and among Celanese US and the initial purchasers listed therein. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, Celanese US has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to file a registration statement (an Exchange Offer Registration Statement) with respect to a registered exchange offer (an Exchange Offer) to exchange the Notes for new notes with terms substantially identical in all material respects to the Notes (except that the new notes will not have transfer restrictions, registration rights or be entitled to Additional

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Interest (as defined below)), to cause the Exchange Offer Registration Statement to be declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act and to consummate the Exchange Offer by the 270th day after the date of the initial issuance of the Notes (June 21, 2011).

If, on or before the 270th day after the original issue date of the Notes, (a) Celanese US has not exchanged the new notes for all Notes validly tendered in accordance with the terms of an Exchange Offer or, if required, a shelf registration statement covering resales of the Notes has not been declared effective, or (b) a shelf registration statement covering resales of the Notes is required and becomes effective but such shelf registration statement ceases to be effective during the period specified in the Registration Rights Agreement (subject to certain exceptions) (each such event referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of this paragraph, a "Registration Default"), then additional interest ("Additional Interest") shall accrue on the outstanding principal amount of the Notes from and including the date on which such Registration Default has occurred at a rate of 0.25% per annum for the first 90 day period immediately following such date and will increase by an additional 0.25% per annum at the end of each subsequent 90 day period, up to a maximum rate of 1.00% per annum; provided, however, that Additional Interest will not accrue in respect of more than one Registration Default at any time. Additional Interest will cease to accrue upon the earliest to occur of (i) the date on which the Registration Default giving rise to such Additional Interest shall have been cured and (ii) the date that is the second anniversary of the closing date of the offering.

The Indenture contains covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the Company's and its subsidiaries ability to incur indebtedness; grant liens on assets; merge, consolidate, or sell assets; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; engage in transactions with affiliates; or engage in other businesses.

Senior Credit Facilities

On September 29, 2010, Celanese US, Celanese, and certain of the domestic subsidiaries of Celanese US entered into an amendment agreement (the "Amendment Agreement") with the lenders under Celanese US's existing senior secured credit facilities in order to amend and restate the corresponding Credit Agreement, dated as of April 2, 2007 (as previously amended, the "Existing Credit Agreement", and as amended and restated by the Amendment Agreement, the "Amended Credit Agreement").

Prior to entering into the Amendment Agreement, Celanese US, through its subsidiaries, prepaid outstanding term loan borrowings under the Existing Credit Agreement in an aggregate principal amount of \$800 million using the proceeds from the issuance of the Notes and cash on hand. The prepaid principal amount was comprised of \$649 million of US dollar-denominated term loan facility and \$151 million of Euro-denominated term loan facility.

As part of the Amendment Agreement, \$1,140 million of US dollar-denominated term loan facility and \$204 million of Euro-denominated term loan facility under the Existing Credit Agreement were converted into the Term C loan facility having an extended maturity of October 31, 2016. The non-extended portions of the Term B loan facility were continued under the Amended Credit Agreement as the Term B loan facility, having principal amounts of \$417 million and \$69 million, respectively, without change to the maturity date of April 2, 2014. Additionally, Celanese US extended \$600 million of revolving credit facility commitments to October 31, 2015. The maturity date of the revolving credit facility will be accelerated to January 1, 2014 if, on such date, the aggregate principal amount of the Term B loan facility outstanding is \$450 million or more. The maturity of the \$228 million credit-linked revolving facility terminating in 2014 was not extended under the Amendment Agreement.

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A summary of the Amendment Agreement changes from the Existing Credit Agreement to the Amended Credit Agreement is as follows:

	US dollar-denominated term loan (In millions)	Euro dollar-denominated term loan	Maturity Date
Existing Credit Agreement			
Balance as of September 23, 2010	\$ 2,212	388	April 2, 2014
Principal paydown on September 24, 2010	(649)	(114)	
1% annual amortization payment of principal paid quarterly, pro-rated from July 2, 2010 to September 29, 2010	(6)	(1)	
Balance as of September 29, 2010	\$ 1,557	273	
Amended Credit Agreement			
Term C loan facility	\$ 1,140	204	October 31, 2016
Term B loan facility	417	69	April 2, 2014
Total	\$ 1,557	273	

As of December 31, 2010, the balances available for borrowing under the revolving credit facility and the credit-linked revolving facility are as follows:

	(In \$ millions)
Revolving credit facility	
Borrowings outstanding	-
Letters of credit issued	-
Available for borrowing	600
Credit-linked revolving facility	
Letters of credit issued	83
Available for borrowing	145

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement will continue to bear interest at a variable interest rate based on LIBOR (for US dollars) or EURIBOR (for Euros), as applicable, or, for US dollar-denominated loans under certain circumstances, a base rate, in each case plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin for the Term B loan facility and any borrowings under the credit-linked revolving facility is 1.75% above LIBOR or EURIBOR, as applicable, subject to reduction by 0.25% if the Company's total net leverage ratio is 2.25:1.00 or less. The applicable margin for the Term C loan facility is 3.00% above LIBOR or EURIBOR, as applicable, subject to increase by 0.25% if the Company's total net leverage ratio is above 2.25:1.00, and subject to reduction by 0.25% if the Company's total net leverage ratio is 1.75:1.00 or less. The applicable margin for the Term B loan facility and any borrowings under the credit-linked revolving facility is 1.5% as of December 31, 2010. The applicable margin for the Term C loan facility is 3.0%, as of December 31, 2010. The applicable margin for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is currently 2.50% above LIBOR or EURIBOR, as applicable, subject to increase or reduction in certain circumstances based on

changes in the Company's corporate credit ratings. Term loan borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are subject to amortization at 1% of the initial principal amount per annum, payable quarterly.

The Amended Credit Agreement is guaranteed by Celanese and certain domestic subsidiaries of Celanese US and is secured by a lien on substantially all assets of Celanese US and such guarantors, subject to certain agreed exceptions (including for certain real property and certain shares of foreign subsidiaries), pursuant to the Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of April 2, 2007.

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As a condition to borrowing funds or requesting that letters of credit be issued under the revolving facility, the Company's first lien senior secured leverage ratio (as calculated as of the last day of the most recent fiscal quarter for which financial statements have been delivered under the revolving facility) cannot exceed the threshold as specified below. Further, the Company's first lien senior secured leverage ratio must be maintained at or below that threshold while any amounts are outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

The Company's amended maximum first lien senior secured leverage ratios, estimated first lien senior secured leverage ratios and the borrowing capacity under the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	First Lien Senior Secured Leverage Ratios			Borrowing Capacity (In \$ millions)
	Maximum	Estimate	Estimate, if Fully Drawn	
December 31, 2010 and thereafter	3.9 to 1.00	1.8 to 1.00	2.4 to 1.00	600

The Amended Credit Agreement contains covenants that are substantially similar to those found in the Existing Credit Agreement, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the Company's and its subsidiaries' ability to incur indebtedness; grant liens on assets; merge, consolidate, or sell assets; pay dividends or make other restricted payments; make investments; prepay or modify certain indebtedness; engage in transactions with affiliates; enter into sale-leaseback transactions or hedge transactions; or engage in other businesses.

The Amended Credit Agreement also maintains, from the Existing Credit Agreement, a number of events of default, including a cross default to other debt of Celanese, Celanese US, or their subsidiaries, including the Notes, in an aggregate amount equal to more than \$40 million and the occurrence of a change of control. Failure to comply with these covenants, or the occurrence of any other event of default, could result in acceleration of the borrowings and other financial obligations under the Amended Credit Agreement.

As a result of the Amendment Agreement and the issuance of the Notes, the Company accelerated amortization of deferred financing costs of \$8 million and incurred other refinancing expenses of \$8 million which combined are recorded to Refinancing expense in the consolidated statements of operations. In addition, the Company recorded deferred financing costs of \$7 million related to the Amendment Agreement and \$9 million related to the issuance of the Notes. These deferred financing costs combined with existing deferred financing costs are included in noncurrent Other assets in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. Deferred financing costs of \$18 million and \$9 million are being amortized over the terms of the Amendment Agreement and the Notes, respectively.

Amortization of deferred financing costs recorded in the consolidated statements of operations is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Interest expense	7	7	7

Net deferred financing costs recorded in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Noncurrent Other assets	27	27

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Principal payments scheduled to be made on the Company's debt, including short-term borrowings, are as follows:

	(In \$ millions)
2011	228
2012	45
2013	46
2014	538
2015	42
Thereafter	2,319
Total	3,218

The Company is in compliance with all of the covenants related to its debt agreements as of December 31, 2010.

14. Benefit Obligations

Pension obligations. Pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement, disability and surviving dependent pensions. The commitments result from participation in defined contribution and defined benefit plans, primarily in the US. Benefits are dependent on years of service and the employee's compensation. Supplemental retirement benefits provided to certain employees are nonqualified for US tax purposes. Separate trusts have been established for some nonqualified plans. Pension costs under the Company's retirement plans are actuarially determined.

The Company sponsors defined benefit pension plans in North America, Europe and Asia. Independent trusts or insurance companies administer the majority of these plans.

The Company sponsors various defined contribution plans in North America, Europe and Asia covering certain employees. Employees may contribute to these plans and the Company will match these contributions in varying amounts. The Company's matching contribution to the defined contribution plans are based on specified percentages of employee contributions.

The Company participates in multiemployer defined benefit pension plans in Europe covering certain employees. The Company's contributions to the multiemployer defined benefit pension plans are based on specified percentages of employee contributions.

Contributions to the defined contribution plans and multiemployer defined benefit pension plans are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 2009 2008 (In \$ millions)		
Defined contribution plans	14	11	13
Multiemployer defined benefit plans	6	6	7

Other postretirement obligations. Certain retired employees receive postretirement healthcare and life insurance benefits under plans sponsored by the Company, which has the right to modify or terminate these plans at any time. The cost for coverage is shared between the Company and the retiree. The cost of providing retiree health care and life insurance benefits is actuarially determined and accrued over the service period of the active employee group. The Company's policy is to fund benefits as claims and premiums are paid. The US plan was closed to new participants effective January 1, 2006.

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The following tables set forth the benefit obligations, the fair value of the plan assets and the funded status of the Company's pension and postretirement benefit plans; and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)			
Change in projected benefit obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period	3,342	3,073	281	275
Service cost	30	29	1	1
Interest cost	188	193	15	17
Participant contributions	-	-	22	25
Plan amendments	-	5	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss ⁽¹⁾	210	230	11	12
Divestitures	-	(3)	-	-
Settlements	-	(1)	-	-
Benefits paid	(227)	(222)	(56)	(59)
Federal subsidy on Medicare Part D	-	-	7	6
Curtailments	(3)	(2)	-	-
Exchange rate changes	(7)	40	1	4
Projected benefit obligation at end of period	3,533	3,342	282	281
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	2,329	2,170	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	308	306	-	-
Employer contributions	52	44	34	34
Participant contributions	-	-	22	25
Divestitures	-	(2)	-	-
Settlements	-	(3)	-	-
Benefits paid	(227)	(222)	(56)	(59)
Exchange rate changes	(2)	36	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	2,460	2,329	-	-
Funded status and net amounts recognized				
Plan assets less than benefit obligation	(1,073)	(1,013)	(282)	(281)
Unrecognized prior service cost	5	6	1	1
Unrecognized actuarial (gain) loss	720	630	(50)	(63)
Net amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets	(348)	(377)	(331)	(343)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of				
Noncurrent Other assets	18	5	-	-

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Current Other liabilities	(22)	(22)	(27)	(27)
Pension obligations	(1,069)	(996)	(255)	(254)
Accrued benefit liability	(1,073)	(1,013)	(282)	(281)
Net actuarial (gain) loss	720	630	(50)	(63)
Prior service (benefit) cost	5	6	1	1
Other comprehensive (income) loss ⁽²⁾	725	636	(49)	(62)
Net amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets	(348)	(377)	(331)	(343)

(1) Primarily relates to change in discount rates.

(2) Amount shown net of tax of \$93 million and \$54 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss). See Note 16 for the related tax associated with the pension and postretirement benefit obligations.

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The percentage of US and international projected benefit obligation at the end of the period is as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	As of		As of December 31,	
	December 31,	December 31,	2010	2009
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In percentages)			
US plans	85	85	89	90
International plans	15	15	11	10
Total	100	100	100	100

The percentage of US and international fair value of plan assets at the end of the period is as follows:

	Pension Benefits	
	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In percentages)	
US plans	82	83
International plans	18	17
Total	100	100

Pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Projected benefit obligation	3,320	3,280
Fair value of plan assets	2,228	2,262

Included in the above table are pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,216	3,169

Fair value of plan assets	2,215	2,249
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The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,436	3,218

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Net periodic benefit cost is as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)					
Service cost	30	29	31	1	1	1
Interest cost	188	193	195	15	17	17
Expected return on plan assets	(197)	(207)	(218)	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	1	-	-	-	-	-
Recognized actuarial (gain) loss	8	1	1	(4)	(5)	(4)
Curtailment (gain) loss	(4)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-
Settlement (gain) loss	-	-	3	-	-	-
Special termination benefits	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total	26	17	10	12	13	14

Amortization of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net into net periodic benefit cost in 2011 is expected to be as follows:

	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
	(In \$ millions)	
Net actuarial (gain) loss	29	(3)
Prior service cost	1	-
Total	30	(3)

The Company maintains two nonqualified pension plans funded with nonqualified trusts for certain US employees included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Marketable securities, at fair value	77	82
Noncurrent Other assets, consisting of insurance contracts	70	66
Current Other liabilities	20	19
Benefit obligations	223	216

Expense relating to the nonqualified pension plans included in net periodic benefit cost, excluding returns on the assets held by the nonqualified pension trusts, is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	16	15	15

Valuation

The Company uses the corridor approach in the valuation of its defined benefit plans and other postretirement benefits. The corridor approach defers all actuarial gains and losses resulting from variances between actual results and economic estimates or actuarial assumptions. For defined benefit pension plans, these unrecognized gains and losses are amortized when the net gains and losses exceed 10% of the greater of the market-related value of plan assets or the projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year. For other postretirement benefits,

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amortization occurs when the net gains and losses exceed 10% of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at the beginning of the year. The amount in excess of the corridor is amortized over the average remaining service period to retirement date for active plan participants or, for retired participants, the average remaining life expectancy.

The principal weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	As of		As of	
	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In percentages)			
Discount rate obligations				
US plans	5.30	5.90	4.90	5.50
International plans	5.05	5.41	4.95	5.49
Combined	5.26	5.83	4.91	5.50
Rate of compensation increase				
US plans	4.00	4.00		
International plans	2.66	2.94		
Combined	3.58	3.84		

The principal weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit cost are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	Year Ended			Year Ended		
	December 31,			December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
	(In percentages)					
Discount rate obligations						
US plans	5.90	6.50	6.30	5.50	6.40	6.00
International plans	5.41	5.84	5.42	5.49	6.11	5.31
Combined	5.83	6.41	6.16	5.50	6.37	5.93
Expected return on plan assets						
US plans	8.50	8.50	8.50			
International plans	6.07	5.29	5.68			
Combined	8.06	7.94	8.05			
Rate of compensation increase						
US plans	4.00	4.00	4.00			
International plans	2.94	3.24	3.15			
Combined	3.84	3.90	3.66			

The expected rate of return is assessed annually and is based on long-term relationships among major asset classes and the level of incremental returns that can be earned by the successful implementation of different active investment management strategies. Equity returns are based on estimates of long-term inflation rate, real rate of return, 10-year Treasury bond premium over cash and equity risk premium. Fixed income returns are based on maturity, long-term

inflation, real rate of return and credit spreads. The US qualified defined benefit plans' actual return on assets for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 15% versus an expected long-term rate of asset return assumption of 8.5%.

In the US, the rate used to discount pension and other postretirement benefit plan liabilities was based on a yield curve developed from market data of over 300 Aa-grade non-callable bonds at December 31, 2010. This yield curve has discount rates that vary based on the duration of the obligations. The estimated future cash flows for the pension and other benefit obligations were matched to the corresponding rates on the yield curve to derive a weighted average discount rate.

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The Company determines its discount rates in the Euro zone using the iBoxx Euro Corporate AA Bond indices with appropriate adjustments for the duration of the plan obligations. In other international locations, the Company determines its discount rates based on the yields of high quality government bonds with a duration appropriate to the duration of the plan obligations.

On January 1, 2010, the Company's health care cost trend assumption for US postretirement medical plan's net periodic benefit cost was 8.5% for the first year declining 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5%. On January 1, 2009, the Company's health care cost trend assumption for US postretirement medical plan's net periodic benefit cost was 9% for the first year declining 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5%. On January 1, 2008, the Company's health care cost trend assumption for US postretirement medical plan's net periodic benefit cost was 9% for the first two years declining 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5%.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point increase or decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rate would impact postretirement obligations by \$4 million and \$(4) million, respectively. The effect of a one percent increase or decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have a less than \$1 million impact on service and interest cost.

Plan Assets

The investment objective for the plans are to earn, over moving twenty-year periods, the long-term expected rate of return, net of investment fees and transaction costs, to satisfy the benefit obligations of the plan, while at the same time maintaining sufficient liquidity to pay benefit obligations and proper expenses, and meet any other cash needs, in the short- to medium-term.

The weighted average target asset allocations for the Company's pension plans are as follows (in percentages):

US Plans	2011
Domestic bonds	53
Domestic equities	26
Overseas equities	20
Other	1
Total	100

International Plans	2011
Domestic bonds	74
Domestic equities	17
Overseas equities	5
Other	4
Total	100

The equity and debt securities objectives are to provide diversified exposure across the US and Global equity markets and to manage the plan's risks and returns through the use of multiple managers and strategies. The fixed income strategy is designed to reduce liability-related interest rate risk by investing in bonds that match the duration and credit quality of the plan liabilities. Derivatives based strategies may be used to improve the effectiveness of the hedges. Other types of investments include investments in real estate and insurance contracts.

The Company adopted certain provisions of FASB ASC Topic 715-20-50, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits: Defined Benefit Plans - General: Disclosure* (FASB ASC Topic 715-20-50), on January 1, 2009. FASB ASC Topic 715-20-50 requires enhanced disclosures about the plan assets of a company's defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans intended to provide financial statement users with a greater understanding of the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets and the effect of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs on changes in plan assets for the period using the framework established

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under FASB ASC Topic 820. FASB ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. If a financial instrument uses inputs that fall in different levels of the hierarchy, the instrument will be categorized based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation. Valuations for fund investments such as common/collective trusts and registered investment companies, which do not have readily determinable fair values, are typically estimated using a net asset value provided by a third party as a practical expedient.

The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by the Company

Level 2 inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1

Level 3 inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace and significant to the valuation

The Company's defined benefit plan assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and include the following items:

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Foreign and domestic currencies as well as short term securities are valued at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value.

Common/Collective Trusts: Composed of various funds whose diversified portfolio is comprised of foreign and domestic equities, fixed income securities, and short term investments. Investments are valued at the net asset value of units held by the plan at year-end.

Corporate stock and government and corporate debt: Valued at the closing price reported on the active market in which the individual securities are traded. Automated quotes are provided by multiple pricing services and validated by the plan custodian. These securities are traded on exchanges as well as in the over the counter market.

Registered Investment Companies: Composed of various mutual funds and other investment companies whose diversified portfolio is comprised of foreign and domestic equities, fixed income securities, and short term investments. Investments are valued at the net asset value of units held by the plan at year-end.

Mortgage Backed Securities: Fair value is estimated based on valuations obtained from third-party pricing services for identical or comparable assets. Mortgage Backed Securities are traded in the over the counter broker/dealer market.

Derivatives: Derivative financial instruments are valued in the market using discounted cash flow techniques. These techniques incorporate Level 1 and Level 2 inputs such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These market inputs are utilized in the discounted cash flow calculation considering the instrument's term, notional amount, discount rate and credit risk. Significant inputs to the derivative valuation for interest rate swaps, foreign currency forwards and swaps, and options are observable in the active markets and are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Insurance contracts: Valued at contributions made, plus earnings, less participant withdrawals and administrative expenses, which approximates fair value.

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The fair values of pension plan assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2010			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Quoted	Significant	Significant	
	Prices in	Other	Unobservable	
	Active	Observable	Unobservable	
	Markets for	Inputs	Inputs	
	Identical	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
	Assets	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	(In \$ millions)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	9
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	21	-	21
Common/collective trusts	-	200	26	226
Corporate debt	2	778	-	780
Corporate stock-common & preferred	737	-	-	737
Derivatives	-	9	-	9
Government debt				
Treasuries, other debt	33	236	-	269
Mortgage backed securities	-	68	-	68
Real estate	-	9	-	9
Registered investment companies	-	293	-	293
Short-term investments	-	58	-	58
Insurance contracts	-	29	-	29
Other	7	-	-	7
Total assets	788	1,701	26	2,515
Liabilities				
Derivatives	-	(9)	-	(9)
Total liabilities	-	(9)	-	(9)
Total net assets ⁽¹⁾	788	1,692	26	2,506

⁽¹⁾ Total net assets excludes non-financial plan receivables and payables of \$26 million and \$72 million, respectively. Non-financial items include due to/from broker, interest receivables and accrued expenses.

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December 31, 2009				
Fair Value Measurement Using				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) (In \$ millions)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	2
Collateralized mortgage obligations	-	16	-	16
Common/collective trusts	-	210	19	229
Corporate debt	-	819	-	819
Corporate stock-common & preferred	521	-	-	521
Derivatives	-	258	-	258
Government debt				
Treasuries, other debt	88	211	-	299
Mortgage backed securities	-	53	-	53
Real estate	-	7	-	7
Registered investment companies	-	298	-	298
Short-term investments	-	64	-	64
Other	6	-	-	6
Insurance contracts	-	28	-	28
Total assets	617	1,964	19	2,600
Liabilities				
Derivatives	-	(283)	-	(283)
Total liabilities	-	(283)	-	(283)
Total net assets ⁽¹⁾	617	1,681	19	2,317

⁽¹⁾ Total net assets excludes non-financial plan receivables and payables of \$129 million and \$117 million, respectively. Non-financial items include due to/from broker, interest receivables and accrued expenses.

The Company's Level 3 investment in common/collective trusts was valued using significant unobservable inputs. Inputs to this valuation include characteristics and quantitative data relating to the asset, investment cost, position size, liquidity, current financial condition of the company and other relevant market data. Level 3 fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs are as follows:

**As of
December 31,**

	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
As of the beginning of the year	19	7
Unrealized gains (losses)	8	10
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(1)	2
As of the end of the year	26	19

The financial objectives of the qualified pension plans are established in conjunction with a comprehensive review of each plan's liability structure. The Company's asset allocation policy is based on detailed asset/liability analyses. In developing investment policy and financial goals, consideration is given to each plan's demographics, the returns and risks associated with current and alternative investment strategies and the current and projected cash, expense and funding ratios of each plan. Investment policies must also comply with local statutory requirements as determined by each country. A formal asset/liability study of each plan is undertaken every 3 to 5 years or whenever there has been a material change in plan demographics, benefit structure or funding status and investment market.

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The Company has adopted a long-term investment horizon such that the risk and duration of investment losses are weighed against the long-term potential for appreciation of assets. Although there cannot be complete assurance that these objectives will be realized, it is believed that the likelihood for their realization is reasonably high, based upon the asset allocation chosen and the historical and expected performance of the asset classes utilized by the plans. The intent is for investments to be broadly diversified across asset classes, investment styles, market sectors, investment managers, developed and emerging markets and securities in order to moderate portfolio volatility and risk. Investments may be in separate accounts, commingled trusts, mutual funds and other pooled asset portfolios provided they all conform to fiduciary standards.

External investment managers are hired to manage pension assets. Investment consultants assist with the screening process for each new manager hired. Over the long-term, the investment portfolio is expected to earn returns that exceed a composite of market indices that are weighted to match each plan's target asset allocation. The portfolio return should also (over the long-term) meet or exceed the return used for actuarial calculations in order to meet the future needs of each plan.

Employer contributions for pension benefits and postretirement benefits are estimated to be \$178 million and \$27 million, respectively, in 2011. The table below reflects pension benefits expected to be paid from the plans or from the Company's assets. The postretirement benefits represent the Company's share of the benefit cost.

	Pension Benefit Payments⁽¹⁾	Postretirement Benefit Expected Federal Subsidy Payments (In \$ millions)	
2011	232	57	7
2012	230	57	7
2013	228	58	7
2014	227	59	3
2015	226	60	3
2016-2020	1,165	290	12

⁽¹⁾ Payments are expected to be made primarily from plan assets.

Other Obligations

Additional benefit liabilities and other similar obligations are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2010 2009 (In \$ millions)	
Long-term disability	27	30
Other	8	8

15. Environmental

General

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations worldwide which impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants into the air and water and establish standards for the treatment, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The Company believes that it is in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. The Company is also subject to retained environmental obligations specified in various contractual agreements arising from the divestiture of certain businesses by the Company or one of its predecessor companies.

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Expenditures, including expenditures for legal compliance, internal environmental initiatives, remediation of active, divested, demerger and US Superfund sites (as defined below) and capital projects are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Environmental expenditures	66	78	78
Capital project-related environmental expenditures	19	22	13

Environmental remediation reserves are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Current Other liabilities	16	13
Noncurrent Other liabilities	85	93
Total	101	106

Environmental remediation reserves recorded in the consolidated balance sheets are categorized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Demerger obligations (Note 23)	36	36
Divestiture obligations (Note 23)	26	28
US Superfund sites	13	10
Other environmental remediation reserves	26	32
Total	101	106

Remediation

Due to its industrial history and through retained contractual and legal obligations, the Company has the obligation to remediate specific areas on its own sites as well as on divested, demerger or US Superfund sites (as defined below). In addition, as part of the demerger agreement between the Company and Hoechst AG (Hoechst), a specified portion of the responsibility for environmental liabilities from a number of Hoechst divestitures was transferred to the Company (Note 23). The Company provides for such obligations when the event of loss is probable and reasonably estimable.

Remediation efforts recorded in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Cost of sales	1	9	3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8	6	1

The Company believes that environmental remediation costs will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company, but may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or cash flows in any given accounting period.

The Company did not record any insurance recoveries related to these matters for the reported periods and there are no receivables for insurance recoveries as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were

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receivables of \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively, from the former owner of the Company's cellulose Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom acetate flake, tow and film business, which was acquired in 2007, and is included in the Company's Consumer Specialties segment.

German InfraSerts

On January 1, 1997, coinciding with a reorganization of the Hoechst businesses in Germany, real estate service companies (InfraSerts) were created to own directly the land and property and to provide various technical and administrative services at each of the manufacturing locations. The Company holds an interest in manufacturing operations at the InfraServ location in Frankfurt am Main-Hoechst, Germany and holds interests in the companies which own and operate the former Hoechst sites in Gendorf, Knapsack and Wiesbaden.

InfraSerts are liable for any residual contamination and other pollution because they own the real estate on which the individual facilities operate. In addition, Hoechst, and its legal successors, as the responsible party under German public law, is liable to third parties for all environmental damage that occurred while it was still the owner of the plants and real estate. The contribution agreements entered into in 1997 between Hoechst and the respective operating companies, as part of the divestiture of these companies, provide that the operating companies will indemnify Hoechst, and its legal successors, against environmental liabilities resulting from the transferred businesses. Additionally, the InfraSerts have agreed to indemnify Hoechst, and its legal successors, against any environmental liability arising out of or in connection with environmental pollution of any site. Likewise, in certain circumstances the Company could be responsible for the elimination of residual contamination on a few sites that were not transferred to InfraServ companies, in which case Hoechst, and its legal successors, must reimburse the Company for two-thirds of any costs so incurred.

The InfraServ partnership agreements provide that, as between the partners, each partner is responsible for any contamination caused predominantly by such partner. Any liability, which cannot be attributed to an InfraServ partner and for which no third party is responsible, is required to be borne by the InfraServ partnership. In view of this potential obligation to eliminate residual contamination, the InfraSerts, primarily relating to equity and cost investments which are not consolidated by the Company, have reserves of \$94 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

If an InfraServ partner defaults on its respective indemnification obligations to eliminate residual contamination, the owners of the remaining participation in the InfraServ companies have agreed to fund such liabilities, subject to a number of limitations. To the extent that any liabilities are not satisfied by either the InfraSerts or their owners, these liabilities are to be borne by the Company in accordance with the demerger agreement. However, Hoechst, and its legal successors, will reimburse the Company for two-thirds of any such costs. Likewise, in certain circumstances the Company could be responsible for the elimination of residual contamination on several sites that were not transferred to InfraServ companies, in which case Hoechst, and its legal successors, must also reimburse the Company for two-thirds of any costs so incurred. The German InfraSerts are owned partially by the Company, as noted below, and the remaining ownership is held by various other companies. The Company's ownership interest and environmental liability participation percentages for such liabilities which cannot be attributed to an InfraServ partner were as follows as of December 31, 2010:

	Ownership %	Liability %
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Gendorf KG	39	10
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Knapsack KG	27	22

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InfraServ GmbH & Co. Hoechst KG	32	40
InfraServ GmbH & Co. Wiesbaden KG	8	-
InfraServ Verwaltungs GmbH	100	-

Table of Contents***US Superfund Sites***

In the US, the Company may be subject to substantial claims brought by US federal or state regulatory agencies or private individuals pursuant to statutory authority or common law. In particular, the Company has a potential liability under the US Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and related state laws (collectively referred to as "Superfund") for investigation and cleanup costs at approximately 36 sites. At most of these sites, numerous companies, including the Company, or one of its predecessor companies, have been notified that the Environmental Protection Agency, state governing bodies or private individuals consider such companies to be potentially responsible parties ("PRP") under Superfund or related laws. The proceedings relating to these sites are in various stages. The cleanup process has not been completed at most sites and the status of the insurance coverage for most of these proceedings is uncertain. Consequently, the Company cannot accurately determine its ultimate liability for investigation or cleanup costs at these sites.

As events progress at each site for which it has been named a PRP, the Company accrues, as appropriate, a liability for site cleanup. Such liabilities include all costs that are probable and can be reasonably estimated. In establishing these liabilities, the Company considers its shipment of waste to a site, its percentage of total waste shipped to the site, the types of wastes involved, the conclusions of any studies, the magnitude of any remedial actions that may be necessary and the number and viability of other PRPs. Often the Company will join with other PRPs to sign joint defense agreements that will settle, among PRPs, each party's percentage allocation of costs at the site. Although the ultimate liability may differ from the estimate, the Company routinely reviews the liabilities and revises the estimate, as appropriate, based on the most current information available.

US Superfund site reserves were utilized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	2	1	2

Additional provisions and adjustments recorded during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 approximately offset these expenditures.

16. Shareholders' Equity***Preferred Stock***

On February 1, 2010, the Company delivered notice to the holders of its 4.25% Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock") that it was calling for the redemption of all 9.6 million outstanding shares of Preferred Stock. Holders of the Preferred Stock were entitled to convert each share of Preferred Stock into 1.2600 shares of the Company's Series A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on February 19, 2010. As of such date, holders of Preferred Stock had elected to convert 9,591,276 shares of Preferred Stock into an aggregate of 12,084,942 shares of Series A common stock. The 8,724 shares of Preferred Stock that remained outstanding after such conversions were redeemed by the Company on February 22, 2010 for 7,437 shares of Series A common stock, in accordance with the terms of the Preferred Stock. In addition to the shares of Series A common stock issued in respect of the shares of Preferred Stock converted and redeemed, the Company paid cash in lieu of fractional shares. The Company recorded expense of less than \$1 million to Additional paid-in capital in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31,

2010 related to the conversion and redemption of the Preferred Stock.

Common Stock

The Company's Board of Directors follows a policy of declaring, subject to legally available funds, a quarterly cash dividend on each share of the Company's Series A common stock unless the Company's Board of Directors, in its

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sole discretion, determines otherwise. Further, such dividends payable to holders of the Company's Series A common stock cannot be declared or paid nor can any funds be set aside for the payment thereof, unless the Company has paid or set aside funds for the payment of all accumulated and unpaid dividends with respect to the shares of the Company's Preferred Stock. As discussed above, all Preferred Stock was redeemed by the Company in February 2010 and no preferred stock or accumulated dividends remained outstanding as of December, 31, 2010. The amount available to pay cash dividends is restricted by the Company's senior credit agreement and the Notes.

In April 2010, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved a 25% increase in the Company's quarterly Series A common stock cash dividend. The Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend rate from \$0.04 to \$0.05 per share of Series A common stock on a quarterly basis. The new dividend rate was applicable to dividends payable beginning in August 2010.

The Company declared and paid cash dividends to holders of its Series A common stock as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	28	23	24

Treasury Stock

In February 2008, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$400 million of the Company's Series A common stock. This authorization was increased to \$500 million in October 2008. The authorization gives management discretion in determining the conditions under which shares may be repurchased. The number of shares repurchased and the average purchase price paid per share pursuant to this authorization are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Total From Inception Through December 31, 2010
	2010	2009	2008	
Shares repurchased	1,667,592	-	9,763,200	11,430,792
Average purchase price per share	\$ 28.77	\$ -	\$ 38.68	\$ 37.24
Amount spent on repurchased shares (in millions)	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 378	\$ 426

The purchase of treasury stock reduces the number of shares outstanding and the repurchased shares may be used by the Company for compensation programs utilizing the Company's stock and other corporate purposes. The Company accounts for treasury stock using the cost method and includes treasury stock as a component of Shareholders' equity.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net, which is displayed in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity, represents net earnings (loss) plus the results of certain shareholders' equity changes not reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Such items include unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities, foreign currency translation, certain pension and postretirement benefit obligations and unrealized gain (loss) on

interest rate swaps.

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The components of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net are as follows:

	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Marketable Securities	Foreign Currency Translation	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Interest Rate Swaps	Pension and Postretire- ment Benefits As Adjusted (Note 4)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net (Note 4)
	(In \$ millions)				
Balance as of December 31, 2007	26	87	(37)	120	196
Current period change	(23) ⁽¹⁾	(130)	(79)	(549)	(781)
Tax benefit (expense)	-	-	-	5	5
Balance as of December 31, 2008	3	(43)	(116)	(424)	(580)
Current period change	(5)	10	23	(150)	(122)
Tax benefit (expense)	2	(5)	(8)	53	42
Balance as of December 31, 2009	-	(38)	(101)	(521)	(660)
Current period change	-	26	32	(102)	(44)
Tax benefit (expense)	(1)	11	(15)	39	34
Balance as of December 31, 2010	(1)	(1)	(84)	(584)	(670)

⁽¹⁾ Includes a net reclassification adjustment of (\$2) million to the consolidated statements of operations.

17. Other (Charges) Gains, Net

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Employee termination benefits	(32)	(105)	(21)
Plant/office closures	(4)	(17)	(7)
Asset impairments	(74)	(14)	(115)
Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation (Note 28)	(26)	(16)	(12)
Insurance recoveries, net (Note 29)	18	6	38
Resolution of commercial disputes	13	-	-
Plumbing actions (Note 23)	59	10	-
Sorbates antitrust actions	-	-	8
Other	-	-	1
Total	(46)	(136)	(108)

2010

In March 2010, the Company concluded that certain long-lived assets were partially impaired at its acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom (Note 4). Accordingly, the Company wrote down the related property, plant and equipment to its fair value of \$31 million, resulting in long-lived asset impairment losses of \$72 million during the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company calculated the fair value for the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow model incorporating discount rates commensurate with the risks involved which is classified as a Level 3 measurement under FASB ASC Topic 820. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model included discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment.

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As a result of the announced closure of the Company's acetate flake and tow manufacturing operations in Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom (Note 4), the Company recorded \$15 million of employee termination benefits during the year ended December 31, 2010. The Spondon, Derby, United Kingdom facility is included in the Consumer Specialties segment.

As a result of the Company's Pardies, France Project of Closure (Note 4), the Company recorded exit costs of \$12 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, which consisted of \$6 million in employee termination benefits, \$1 million of long-lived asset impairment losses, \$2 million of contract termination costs and other plant closure costs and \$3 million of reindustrialization costs. The Pardies, France facility is included in the Acetyl Intermediates segment.

As a result of several business optimization projects undertaken by the Company beginning in 2009 and continuing throughout 2010, the Company recorded \$11 million in employee termination costs during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2010 also included gains of \$13 million, net, related to settlements in resolution of a commercial disputes. The settlements were recorded in the Company's Consumer Specialties segment.

2009

During the first quarter of 2009, the Company began efforts to align production capacity and staffing levels with the Company's view of an economic environment of prolonged lower demand. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Other charges included employee termination benefits of \$40 million related to this endeavor. As a result of the shutdown of the vinyl acetate monomer (VAM) production unit in Cangrejera, Mexico, the Company recognized employee termination benefits of \$1 million and long-lived asset impairment losses of \$1 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. The VAM production unit in Cangrejera, Mexico is included in the Company's Acetyl Intermediates segment.

As a result of the Project of Closure (Note 4), Other charges for the Company included exit costs of \$89 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, which consisted of \$60 million in employee termination benefits, \$17 million of contract termination costs and \$12 million of long-lived asset impairment losses related to capitalized costs associated with asset retirement obligations (Note 12). The Pardies, France facility is included in the Acetyl Intermediates segment.

Due to continued declines in demand in automotive and electronic sectors during 2009, the Company announced plans to reduce capacity by ceasing polyester polymer production at its Ticona manufacturing plant in Shelby, North Carolina. Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2009 included employee termination benefits of \$2 million and long-lived asset impairment losses of \$1 million related to this event. The Shelby, North Carolina facility is included in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment.

Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2009 was partially offset by \$6 million of insurance recoveries in satisfaction of claims the Company made related to the unplanned outage of the Company's Clear Lake, Texas acetic acid facility during 2007, a \$9 million decrease in legal reserves for plumbing claims due to the Company's ongoing assessment of the likely outcome of the plumbing actions and the expiration of the statute of limitation.

2008

Other (charges) gains, net for asset impairments includes long-lived asset impairment losses of \$92 million related to the potential closure of the Company's acetic acid and VAM production facility in Pardies, France, the VAM

production unit in Cangrejera, Mexico (which the Company subsequently decided to shut down effective at the end of February 2009) and certain other facilities. Of the \$92 million recorded in December 2008, \$76 million relates to the Acetyl Intermediates segment and \$16 million relates to the Advanced Engineered Materials segment. Consideration of this potential capacity reduction was necessitated by the significant change in the global economic environment and anticipated lower customer demand.

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Additionally, the Company recognized \$23 million of long-lived asset impairment losses related to the shutdown of the Company's Pampa, Texas facility (Acetyl Intermediates segment).

Other (charges) gains, net for employee termination benefits includes severance and retention charges of \$13 million related to the sale of the Company's Pampa, Texas facility and \$8 million of severance and retention charges related to other business optimization plans undertaken by the Company.

The changes in the restructuring reserves by business segment are as follows:

	Advanced Engineered Materials	Consumer Specialties	Industrial Specialties	Acetyl Intermediates	Other	Total
	(In \$ millions)					
Employee Termination Benefits						
Reserve as of December 31, 2008	2	2	6	17	2	29
Additions	12	9	6	66	12	105
Cash payments	(8)	(7)	(9)	(23)	(7)	(54)
Exchange rate changes	1	-	-	-	-	1
Reserve as of December 31, 2009	7	4	3	60	7	81
Additions	2	17	-	6	7	32
Cash payments	(6)	(3)	(3)	(37)	(4)	(53)
Other changes	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Exchange rate changes	-	(1)	-	(5)	-	(6)
Reserve as of December 31, 2010	3	16	-	24	10	53
Plant/Office Closures						
Reserve as of December 31, 2008	-	2	-	-	1	3
Additions	-	-	-	17	-	17
Transfers	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Cash payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve as of December 31, 2009	-	-	-	17	1	18
Additions	-	-	-	6	-	6
Cash payments	-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Reserve as of December 31, 2010	-	-	-	3	1	4
Total	3	16	-	27	11	57

18. Income Taxes

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax by jurisdiction are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	As Adjusted (Note 4)		
	(In \$ millions)		
US	214	294	135
International	324	(43)	298
Total	538	251	433

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The income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Current			
US	62	11	62
International	35	148	92
Total	97	159	154
Deferred			
US	16	(404)	(37)
International	(1)	2	(54)
Total	15	(402)	(91)
Income tax provision (benefit)	112	(243)	63

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the consolidated deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Deferred tax assets		
Pension and postretirement obligations	356	361
Accrued expenses	233	195
Inventory	10	10
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	422	375
Other	193	220
Subtotal	1,214	1,161
Valuation allowance	(385)	(334) ⁽¹⁾
Total	829	827
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	323	336
Investments	47	45
Other	68	90
Total	438	471

Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	391	356
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- (1) Includes deferred tax asset valuation allowances primarily for the Company's deferred tax assets in the US, Luxembourg, France, Spain, China, the United Kingdom and Germany, as well as other foreign jurisdictions. These valuation allowances relate primarily to net operating loss carryforward benefits and other net deferred tax assets, all of which may not be realizable.

The Company maintained a valuation allowance against its US net deferred tax assets since 2004. During 2009, the Company concluded that, due to cumulative profitability, it is more likely than not that it will realize its net US deferred tax assets with the exception of certain state net operating loss carryforwards. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$492 million for the release of the beginning-of-the-year US valuation allowance associated with those US net deferred tax assets expected to be realized in 2009 and subsequent years.

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For the year ended December 31, 2010, the valuation allowance increased by \$51 million consisting of: (a) income tax expense, net, of \$39 million, (b) a decrease of \$13 million related to foreign currency translation adjustments and (c) \$25 million of other increases related to unrecognized tax benefits and other adjustments to deferred taxes. The change in valuation allowance associated with foreign currency translation adjustments is related to changes in deferred tax assets for unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on effective hedges and on foreign income previously taxed but not yet received in the US. The benefit also relates to foreign currency translation adjustments for deferred tax assets recorded in various foreign jurisdictions. The increase related to unrecognized tax benefits and other adjustments to deferred taxes includes adjustments to temporary differences and net operating loss carryforwards due to changes in uncertain tax positions.

A reconciliation of the significant differences between the US federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the effective income tax rate on income from continuing operations is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Income tax provision computed at US federal statutory tax rate	188	88	152
Change in valuation allowance	39	(314)	(5)
Equity income and dividends	(41)	(20)	(17)
(Income) expense not resulting in tax impact	8	4	18
US tax effect of foreign earnings and dividends	28	10	(5)
Other foreign tax rate differentials ⁽¹⁾	(48)	(15)	(84)
Legislative changes	(71)	71	3
Tax-deductible interest on foreign equity investments and other related items	(3)	(76)	-
State income taxes and other	12	9	1
Income tax provision (benefit)	112	(243)	63

⁽¹⁾ Includes impact of earnings from China and Singapore subject to tax holidays which expire between 2008 and 2013 and favorable tax rates in other jurisdictions.

Federal and state income taxes have not been provided on accumulated but undistributed earnings of \$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2010 as such earnings have been permanently reinvested in the business. The determination of the amount of the unrecognized deferred tax liability related to the undistributed earnings is not practicable.

The effective tax rate for continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 21% compared to (97)% for the year ended December 31, 2009. The effective tax rate for 2009 was favorably impacted by the release of the US valuation allowance on net deferred tax assets, partially offset by increases in valuation allowances on certain foreign net deferred tax assets and the effect of new tax legislation in Mexico. The effective rate for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably impacted by amendments to tax legislation in Mexico.

The Company operates under tax holidays in various countries which are effective through December 2013. In China, one of the Company's entities has a tax holiday that provided for a zero percent tax rate in 2008. For 2009 through 2011, the Company's tax rate is 50% of the statutory rate, or 12.5% based on the 2010 statutory rate of 25%. In Singapore, one of the Company's entities has a tax holiday that provides for a zero percent tax rate through 2011. The Company realized no material benefits from tax holidays for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Mexico enacted the 2008 Fiscal Reform Bill on October 1, 2007. Effective January 1, 2008, the bill repealed the existing asset-based tax and established a dual income tax system consisting of a new minimum flat tax (the IETU) and the existing regular income tax system. The IETU system taxes companies on cash basis net income, consisting only of certain specified items of revenue and expense, at a rate of 16.5%, 17% and 17.5% for 2008, 2009 and 2010 forward, respectively. In general, companies must pay the higher of the income tax or the IETU, although the IETU is not creditable against future income tax liabilities. The Company has determined that it will primarily

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be subject to the IETU in future periods. Accordingly, the Company has recorded tax expense (benefit) of \$19 million, \$(5) million and \$7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, for the tax effects of the IETU system.

In December 2009, Mexico enacted the 2010 Mexican Tax Reform Bill (Tax Reform Bill) to be effective January 1, 2010. Under this legislation, the corporate income tax rate was temporarily increased from 28% to 30% for 2010 through 2012, reduced to 29% in 2013 and reduced to 28% in 2014 and future years. These rate changes would impact the Company in the event that it reverts to paying taxes on a regular income tax basis versus on the IETU basis. Further, under current law, income tax loss carryforwards reported in the tax consolidation that were not utilized on an individual company basis within 10 years were subject to recapture. The Tax Reform Bill as enacted accelerated this recapture period from 10 years to 5 years and effectively required payment of taxes even if no benefit was obtained through the tax consolidation regime. Finally, significant modifications were made to the rules for income taxes previously deferred on intercompany dividends, as well as to income taxes related to differences between consolidated and individual Mexican tax earnings and profits. The estimated income tax impact to the Company of the Tax Reform Bill at December 31, 2009 was \$73 million and was recorded to Income tax (provision) benefit in the consolidated statements of operations.

In March 2010, the Mexican tax authorities issued Miscellaneous Tax Resolutions (MTRs) to clarify various provisions included in the Tax Reform Bill related to recapture amounts for 2004 and prior years, including certain aspects of the recapture rules related to income tax loss carryforwards, intercompany dividends and differences between consolidated and individual Mexican tax earnings and profits. At March 31, 2010, the application of the MTRs resulted in a reduction of \$43 million to the estimated income tax impact of the Tax Reform Bill that was initially recorded by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2009.

In December 2010, the Mexican tax authorities issued an additional MTR addressing tax year 2005 and subsequent periods. The MTRs issued in March 2010 and December 2010 eliminated the recapture tax on losses for which no tax benefit was received in consolidation and also clarified certain other aspects of the Tax Reform Bill originally enacted in December 2009. The December 2010 MTR resulted in an additional reduction of \$27 million to the estimated tax liability previously recorded by the Company. After inflation and exchange rate changes, the Company's estimated tax liability at December 31, 2010 related to the combined Tax Reform Bill and 2010 MTRs is \$6 million, payable from 2011 to 2018.

In March 2010, the President of the United States signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. Currently, employers providing retiree prescription drug coverage that is at least as valuable as the coverage offered under Medicare Part D are entitled to a subsidy from the government. Prior to the new law, employers were entitled to deduct the entire cost of providing the retiree prescription drug coverage, even though a portion was offset by the subsidy. Under the new legislation, in years subsequent to 2012, the tax deductible prescription coverage is reduced by the amount of the subsidy. As a result, the Company reduced its deferred tax asset related to postretirement prescription drug coverage by the amount of the subsidy to be received subsequent to 2012. This reduction of \$7 million to the Company's deferred tax asset was recorded to Income tax (provision) benefit in the consolidated statements of operations during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

On December 17, 2010, the President of the United States signed a multi-billion dollar tax package, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010 (2010 Tax Relief Act or act). The 2010 Tax Relief Act extends the Bush-era individual and capital gains/dividend tax cuts for all individual taxpayers for two years and includes a one year payroll tax cut for individuals. The act also increases 50 percent bonus depreciation to 100 percent for qualified investments made after September 8, 2010 and before January 1, 2012, and the act also makes 50 percent bonus depreciation available for qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2011 and before January 1,

2013. The 2010 Tax Relief Act also provided a two year extension of expired provisions that were relevant to the Company including the research tax credit and look through treatment for controlled foreign corporations. The impact to the company of the new legislation was not material for the year ended December 31, 2010, but the items noted will provide additional tax benefits to the company in 2011 and 2012.

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As of December 31, 2010, the Company had US federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$39 million that are subject to limitation. These net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2021. At December 31, 2010, the Company also had state net operating loss carryforwards, net of federal tax impact, of \$52 million, \$48 million of which are offset by a valuation allowance due to uncertain recoverability. A portion of these loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2011.

The Company also had foreign net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2010 of \$1.0 billion for Luxembourg, France, Spain, Canada, China, the United Kingdom, Germany and other foreign jurisdictions with various expiration dates. Net operating losses in China have various carryforward periods and begin expiring in 2011. Net operating losses in most other foreign jurisdictions have no expiration date. Net operating losses in Mexico have a ten year carryforward period and began to expire in 2009. However, these losses are not available for use under the new IETU tax regulations in Mexico. As the IETU is the primary system upon which the Company will be subject to tax in future periods, no deferred tax asset has been reflected in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 for these income tax loss carryforwards.

FASB ASC Topic 740 *Income Taxes* (FASB ASC Topic 740), clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax benefit is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FASB ASC Topic 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

A reconciliation of the amount of unrecognized tax benefits included in Uncertain tax positions in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
As of the beginning of the year	208	195
Increases in tax positions for the current year	-	19
Increases in tax positions for prior years	85	39
Decreases in tax positions of prior years	(48)	(38)
Settlements	(1)	(7)
As of the end of the year	244	208

Included in the unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2010 are \$264 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would reduce the Company's effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2010, \$15 million of unrecognized tax benefits are included in current Other liabilities (Note 11) in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in Income tax (provision) benefit in the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		
2010	2009	2008
(In \$ millions)		

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits	12	7	2
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As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, cumulative interest and penalties included in Uncertain tax positions in the consolidated balance sheets were \$56 million and \$45 million, respectively.

The Company operates in the US (including multiple state jurisdictions), Germany and approximately 40 other foreign jurisdictions including Canada, China, France, Mexico and Singapore. Examinations are ongoing in a number of those jurisdictions including, most significantly, in Germany for the years 2001 to 2004 and 2005 to 2007, and in the US for the years 2006 to 2008, which were selected for audit in 2010. The Company's US federal income tax returns for 2003 and beyond are open for examination under statute. The Company's German corporate

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tax returns for 2001 and beyond are open for examination under statute. Currently, unrecognized tax benefits are not expected to change significantly over the next 12 months.

19. Stock-Based and Other Management Compensation Plans

In April 2009, the Company approved a global incentive plan which replaces the Company's 2004 stock incentive plan. The 2009 Global Incentive Plan (GIP) enables the compensation committee of the Board of Directors to award incentive and nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, shares of Series A common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs) and incentive bonuses (which may be paid in cash or stock or a combination thereof), any of which may be performance-based, with vesting and other award provisions that provide effective incentive to Company employees (including officers), non-management directors and other service providers. Under the 2009 GIP, the Company no longer can grant RSUs with the right to participate in dividends or dividend equivalents.

The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the 2009 GIP is equal to 5,350,000 shares plus (a) any shares of Series A common stock that remain available for issuance under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (SIP) (not including any shares of Series A common stock that are subject to outstanding awards under the 2004 SIP or any shares of Series A common stock that were issued pursuant to awards under the 2004 SIP) and (b) any awards under the 2004 stock incentive plan that remain outstanding that cease for any reason to be subject to such awards (other than by reason of exercise or settlement of the award to the extent that such award is exercised for or settled in vested and non-forfeitable shares). As of December 31, 2010, total shares available for awards and total shares subject to outstanding awards are as follows:

	Shares Available for Awards	Shares Subject to Outstanding Awards
2009 Global Incentive Plan	2,322,450	2,530,454
2004 Stock Incentive Plan	-	5,923,147

Upon the termination of a participant's employment with the Company by reason of death or disability or by the Company without cause (as defined in the respective award agreements), an award in amount equal to (i) the value of the award granted multiplied by (ii) a fraction, (x) the numerator of which is the number of full months between grant date and the date of such termination, and (y) the denominator of which is the term of the award, such product to be rounded down to the nearest whole number, and reduced by (iii) the value of any award that previously vested, shall immediately vest and become payable to the Participant. Upon the termination of a Participant's employment with the Company for any other reason, any unvested portion of the award shall be forfeited and cancelled without consideration.

There was \$19 million and \$0 million of tax benefit realized from stock option exercises and vesting of RSUs during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company reversed \$8 million of the \$19 million tax benefit that was realized during the year ended December 31, 2007.

Deferred Compensation

In April 2007, certain participants in the Company's 2004 deferred compensation plan elected to participate in a revised program, which includes both cash awards and restricted stock units (see Restricted Stock Units below). Based on participation in the revised program, the Company expensed \$9 million, \$10 million and \$8 million during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, related to the revised program and made payments of \$4 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 to participants who left the Company and \$28 million to active

employees during December 2010. As of December 31, 2010, \$1 million remains to be paid during 2011 under the revised program.

As of December 31, 2009, there was no deferred compensation payable remaining associated with the 2004 deferred compensation plan. The Company recorded expense related to participants continuing in the 2004 deferred

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compensation plan of \$0 million, \$1 million and \$3 million during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In December 2007, the Company adopted a deferred compensation plan whereby certain of the Company's senior employees and directors were offered the opportunity to defer a portion of their compensation in exchange for a future payment amount equal to their deferments plus or minus certain amounts based upon the market performance of specified measurement funds selected by the participant. Participants are required to make deferral elections under the plan prior to January 1 of the year such deferrals will be withheld from their compensation. The Company expensed less than \$1 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 related to this plan.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

In December 2008, the Company granted time-vesting cash awards of \$22 million to the Company's executive officers and certain other key employees. Each award of cash vests 30% on October 14, 2009, 30% on October 14, 2010 and 40% on October 14, 2011. In its sole discretion, the compensation committee of the Board of Directors may at any time convert all or a portion of the cash award to an award of time-vesting restricted stock units. The liability cash awards are being accrued and expensed over the term of the agreements outlined above.

Activity recorded in the consolidated financial statements related to the time-vesting cash awards is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Expense	7	7	1
Payments to active employees	5	6	-
Payments to terminated employees	1	1	-

Stock Options

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan that makes awards of stock options to the Company's executives and certain employees. It is the Company's policy to grant options with an exercise price equal to the average of the high and low price of the Company's Series A common stock on the grant date. The options issued have a term ranging from seven to ten years and vest on a graded basis over four years. The estimated value of the Company's stock-based awards less expected forfeitures is recognized over the awards' respective vesting period on a straight-line basis.

Generally, vested stock options are exercised through a broker-assisted cashless exercise program. A broker-assisted cashless exercise is the simultaneous exercise of a stock option by an employee and a sale of the shares through a broker. Authorized shares of the Company's Series A common stock are used to settle stock options.

In October 2010, the Company granted awards of stock options to certain executive officers of the Company that require a holding period of one year subsequent to exercising a stock option award for net profit shares (as defined below) acquired upon exercise. Net profit shares means the aggregate number of Shares determined by the Company's human resources department representing the total number of shares remaining after taking into account the following costs related to exercise: (i) the aggregate option price with respect to the exercise; (ii) the amount of all applicable taxes with respect to the exercise, assuming the participant's maximum applicable federal, state and local tax rates (and applicable employment taxes); and (iii) any transaction costs.

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The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing method. The weighted average assumptions used in the model are outlined in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	1.27 %	1.90 %	3.30 %
Estimated life in years	5.72	5.20	7.70
Dividend yield	0.59 %	0.96 %	0.38 %
Volatility	51.75 %	54.30 %	31.40 %

The computation of the expected volatility assumption used in the Black-Scholes calculations for new grants is based on the Company's historical volatilities. When establishing the expected life assumptions, the Company reviews annual historical employee exercise behavior of option grants with similar vesting periods.

The summary of changes in stock options outstanding is as follows:

	Number of Options (In millions)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price (In \$)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In \$ millions)
As of December 31, 2009	6.0	19.01		
Granted	0.2	32.40		
Exercised	(0.8)	17.32		
Forfeited	(0.1)	39.42		
As of December 31, 2010	5.3	19.27	4.2	115
Options exercisable at end of year	4.7	18.14	4.0	108

The weighted-average grant-date fair values of stock options granted is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total	\$ 14.76	\$ 7.46	\$ 16.78

The total intrinsic value of options exercised and cash received from stock option exercises is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Intrinsic value	13	9	27
Cash received	14	14	18

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had approximately \$5 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options, excluding actual forfeitures, which is expected to be recognized over the weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

During 2009, the Company extended the contractual life of 4 million fully vested share options held by 6 employees. As a result of that modification, the Company recognized additional compensation expense of \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents***Restricted Stock Units***

The Company's RSUs are net settled by withholding shares of the Company's Series A common stock to cover minimum statutory income taxes and remitting the remaining shares of the Company's Series A common stock to an individual brokerage account. Authorized shares of the Company's Series A common stock are used to settle RSUs.

Performance-based RSUs. The Company grants performance-based RSUs to the Company's executive officers and certain employees once per year. The Company may also grant performance-based RSUs to certain new employees or to employees who assume positions of increasing responsibility at the time those events occur. The number of performance-based RSUs that ultimately vest is dependent on one or both of the following according to the terms of the specific award agreement: The achievement of a) internal profitability targets (performance condition) and b) market performance targets measured by the comparison of the Company's stock performance versus a defined peer group (market condition).

The performance-based RSUs generally cliff-vest during the Company's quarter-end September 30 black-out period three years from the date of grant. The ultimate number of shares of the Company's Series A common stock issued will range from zero to stretch, with stretch defined individually under each award, net of shares used to cover personal income taxes withheld. The market condition is factored into the estimated fair value per unit and compensation expense for each award will be based on the probability of achieving internal profitability targets, as applicable, and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective grant, less estimated forfeitures. For performance-based RSUs granted without a performance condition, compensation expense is based on the fair value per unit recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the grant, less estimated forfeitures. Upon the termination of participant's employment by the Company without cause prior to the vesting date, the participant is eligible for a prorated number of performance-based RSUs based on a formula as outlined in each agreement.

A summary of changes in performance-based RSUs outstanding is as follows:

	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted Average Fair Value (In \$)
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	1,415	25.24
Granted	350	41.34
Vested	(179) ⁽¹⁾	23.63
Cancelled	(69)	23.63
Forfeited	(72)	29.64
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	1,445	29.19

⁽¹⁾ Shares vested on December 31, 2010; however, the shares were not released until January 2011.

The fair value of shares vested for performance-based RSUs is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,

	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	8	2	3

Fair value for the Company's performance-based RSUs was estimated at the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation approach less the present value of the expected dividends not received during the performance period. Monte Carlo simulation was utilized to randomly generate future stock returns for the Company and each company in the defined peer group for each grant based on company-specific dividend yields, volatilities and stock return correlations. These returns were used to calculate future performance-based RSU vesting percentages and the

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simulated values of the vested performance-based RSUs were then discounted to present value using a risk-free rate, yielding the expected value of these performance-based RSUs.

The range of assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation approach is outlined in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	0.79%	1.11%	1.05%
Dividend yield	0.00 - 4.18%	0.00 - 4.64%	0.00 - 12.71%
Volatility	25 - 70%	25 - 75%	20 - 70%

Time-based RSUs. The Company grants non-employee Directors time-based RSUs annually that generally vest one year after grant. The fair value of the time-based RSUs is equal to the closing price of the Company's Series A common stock on the grant date less the present value of the expected dividends not received during the vesting period.

The Company also grants time-based RSUs to the Company's executives and certain employees that vest ratably over time intervals ranging from three to four years. The fair value of the time-based RSUs is equal to the average of the high and low price of the Company's Series A common stock on the grant date less the present value of the expected dividends not received during the vesting period. Upon the termination of participant's employment by the Company without cause prior to the vesting date, the participant is eligible for a prorated number of time-based RSUs based on a formula as outlined in each agreement.

A summary of changes in time-based RSUs outstanding is as follows:

	Employee Time-based RSUs		Director Time-Based RSUs	
	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted Average Fair Value (In \$)	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted Average Fair Value (In \$)
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	502	25.57	41	16.58
Granted	322	30.12	21	33.13
Vested	(165)	27.62	(41)	16.58
Forfeited	(52)	25.10	-	-
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	607	26.41	21	33.13

As of December 31, 2010, there was approximately \$40 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs, excluding actual forfeitures, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

The fair value of shares vested for time-based RSUs is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	6	2	1

In October and December 2010, the Company granted time-based RSUs and performance-based RSUs, respectively, to executive officers and certain employees of the Company. The grant requires a holding period of seven years from the grant date of the awards for 0 % to 45 % of the shares vested, depending on salary level, as specified in each individual agreement. The Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has a requirement to hold 75 % of the shares vested for seven years from the grant date. The fair value of the RSUs with holding periods were discounted an additional 30 % due to the lack of transferability of these RSUs during the holding period. The discount was determined using the weighted-average results as calculated under the Chaffe and Finnerty models.

Table of Contents***Performance Units***

In December 2008, the Company granted 200,000 performance units to be settled in cash to the Company's CEO. The terms of the performance units are substantially similar to the performance-based RSUs granted in December 2008 and include a performance condition and a market condition. The value of the performance units is equivalent to the value of one share of the Company's Series A common stock and any amounts that may vest under the performance unit award agreement are to be settled in cash rather than shares of the Company's Series A common stock. The compensation committee of the Board of Directors may elect to convert all or any portion of the performance units award to an award of an equivalent value of performance-based RSUs. The performance units vest on October 14, 2011.

20. Leases

Total rent expense charged to operations under all operating leases is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Total	160	148	141

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable rental and lease agreements which have initial or remaining terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Capital	Operating
	(In \$ millions)	
2011	43	62
2012	42	48
2013	39	44
2014	39	38
2015	34	45
Later years	285	99
Sublease income	-	(25)
Minimum lease commitments	482	311
Less amounts representing interest	237	
Present value of net minimum lease obligations	245	

The Company expects that, in the normal course of business, leases that expire will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

21. Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk Management

To reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Company's variable rate debt, the Company utilizes interest rate swap agreements to convert a portion of the variable rate debt to a fixed rate obligation. These interest rate swap agreements are designated as cash flow hedges. If an interest rate swap agreement is terminated prior to its maturity, the amount previously recorded to Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net is recognized into earnings over the period that the hedged transaction impacts earnings. If the hedging relationship is discontinued because it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur according to the original strategy, any related amounts previously recorded to Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net are recognized into earnings immediately.

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In March 2007, in anticipation of the April 2007 debt refinancing, the Company entered into various US dollar and Euro interest rate swap agreements, which became effective on April 2, 2007, with notional amounts of \$1.6 billion and 150 million, respectively. The notional amount of the \$1.6 billion US dollar interest rate swaps decreased by \$400 million effective January 2, 2008 and decreased by another \$200 million effective January 2, 2009. To offset the declines, the Company entered into US dollar interest rate swaps with a combined notional amount of \$400 million which became effective on January 2, 2008 and an additional US dollar interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$200 million which became effective April 2, 2009. The notional amount of the interest rate swaps decreased by \$100 million effective January 4, 2010. No new swaps were entered into to offset the declines.

In August 2010, the Company executed a forward-starting interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$1.1 billion. As a result of the swap, the Company has fixed the LIBOR portion of \$1.1 billion of the Company's floating rate debt at 1.7125 % effective January 2, 2012 through January 2, 2014.

US-dollar interest rate swap derivative arrangements are as follows:

Notional Value (In \$ millions)	As of December 31, 2010		
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
100	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2011	4.92%
800	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2012	4.92%
400	January 2, 2008	January 2, 2012	4.33%
200	April 2, 2009	January 2, 2012	1.92%
1,100	January 2, 2012	January 2, 2014	1.71%
2,600			

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the LIBOR portion of the Company's US-dollar denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

Notional Value (In \$ millions)	As of December 31, 2009		
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
100	April 2, 2007	January 4, 2010	4.92%
100	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2011	4.92%
800	April 2, 2007	January 2, 2012	4.92%
400	January 2, 2008	January 2, 2012	4.33%
200	April 2, 2009	January 2, 2012	1.92%
1,600			

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the LIBOR portion of the Company's US-dollar denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

Euro interest rate swap derivative arrangements are as follows:

Notional Value (In millions)	As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009		Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾
	Effective Date	Expiration Date	
150	April 2, 2007	April 2, 2011	4.04%

⁽¹⁾ Fixes the EURIBOR portion of the Company's Euro denominated variable rate borrowings (Note 13).

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Interest rate swap activity recorded in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Hedging activities			
Interest expense	(68)	(63)	(18)
Ineffective portion			
Other income (expense), net	-	-	1
Unrealized gain (loss)			
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	17	15	(79)

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Certain subsidiaries have assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their respective functional currencies, which creates foreign exchange risk. The Company enters into foreign currency forwards and swaps to minimize its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Through these instruments, the Company mitigates its foreign currency exposure on transactions with third party entities as well as intercompany transactions. The foreign currency forwards and swaps are not designated as hedges under FASB ASC Topic 815. Gains and losses on foreign currency forwards and swaps entered into to offset foreign exchange impacts on intercompany balances are classified as Other income (expense), net, in the consolidated statements of operations. Gains and losses on foreign currency forwards and swaps entered into to offset foreign exchange impacts on all other assets and liabilities are classified as Foreign exchange gain (loss), net, in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table indicates the total US dollar equivalents of net foreign exchange exposure related to (short) long foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding by currency. All of the contracts included in the table below will have approximately offsetting effects from actual underlying payables, receivables, intercompany loans or other assets or liabilities subject to foreign exchange remeasurement.

	2011 Maturity
	(In \$ millions)
Currency	
Euro	(217)
British pound sterling	(43)
Chinese renminbi	(265)
Mexican peso	22
Singapore dollar	26
Canadian dollar	35
Japanese yen	1
Brazilian real	(12)
Swedish krona	14
Other	6
Total	(433)

To protect the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation, the Company entered into cross currency swaps with certain financial institutions in 2004. The cross currency swaps and the Euro-denominated portion of the senior term loan were designated as a hedge of a net investment of a foreign operation. The Company dedesignated the net investment hedge due to the debt refinancing in April 2007 and redesignated the cross currency swaps and new senior Euro term loan in July 2007.

Under the terms of the cross currency swap arrangements, the Company paid approximately 13 million in interest and received approximately \$16 million in interest on June 15 and December 15 of each year. Upon maturity of the

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cross currency swap agreements in June 2008, the Company owed 276 million (\$426 million) and was owed \$333 million. In settlement of the obligation, the Company paid \$93 million (net of interest of \$3 million) in June 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company dedesignated 385 million of the 400 Euro-denominated portion of the term loan, previously designated as a hedge of a net investment of a foreign operation. The remaining 15 million Euro-denominated portion of the term loan was dedesignated as a hedge of a net investment of a foreign operation in June 2009. Prior to the dedesignations, the Company had been using external derivative contracts to offset foreign currency exposures on certain intercompany loans. As a result of the dedesignations, the foreign currency exposure created by the Euro-denominated term loan is expected to offset the foreign currency exposure on certain intercompany loans, decreasing the need for external derivative contracts and reducing the Company's exposure to external counterparties.

The notional values of the foreign currency forwards and swaps are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Total	751	1,463

The effective portion of the gain (loss) on the derivative (cross currency swaps) is recorded in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	-	-	(19)

The gain (loss) related to items excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness of the cross currency swaps are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Other income (expense), net	-	-	1

Commodity Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the prices of commodities in its procurement of certain raw materials. The Company manages its exposure to commodity risk primarily through the use of long-term supply agreements, multi-year purchasing and sales agreements and forward purchase contracts. The Company regularly assesses its practice of using forward purchase contracts and other raw material hedging instruments in accordance with changes in market conditions. Forward purchases and swap contracts for raw materials are principally settled through physical delivery

of the commodity. For qualifying contracts, the Company has elected to apply the normal purchases and normal sales exception of FASB ASC Topic 815 based on the probability at the inception and throughout the term of the contract that the Company would not settle net and the transaction would result in the physical delivery of the commodity. As such, realized gains and losses on these contracts are included in the cost of the commodity upon the settlement of the contract.

In addition, the Company occasionally enters into financial derivatives to hedge a component of a raw material or energy source. Typically, these types of transactions do not qualify for hedge accounting. These instruments are marked to market at each reporting period and gains (losses) are included in Cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company recognized no gain or loss from these types of contracts during the years

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ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. As of December 31, 2010, the Company did not have any open financial derivative contracts for commodities.

Information regarding changes in the fair value of derivative arrangements is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		Year Ended December 31, 2009	
	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (In \$ millions)	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (In \$ millions)	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps	(31) ⁽¹⁾	(68) ⁽²⁾	(40) ⁽³⁾	(63) ⁽²⁾
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	-	33	-	(20)
Total	(31)	(35)	(40)	(83)

⁽¹⁾ Amount excludes \$5 million of losses associated with the Company's equity method investments' derivative activity and \$15 million of tax expense.

⁽²⁾ Amount represents reclassification from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net and is classified as Interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

⁽³⁾ Amount excludes \$8 million of tax expense.

See Note 22, Fair Value Measurements, for additional information regarding the fair value of the Company's derivative arrangements.

22. Fair Value Measurements

As discussed in Note 2, the Company adopted certain provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820 on January 1, 2008 and 2009. FASB ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by the Company

Level 2 inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1

Level 3 inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace and significant to the valuation

FASB ASC Topic 820 requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. If a financial instrument uses inputs that fall in different levels of the hierarchy, the instrument will be categorized based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and include marketable securities and derivative financial instruments. Marketable securities include US government and corporate bonds and equity securities. Derivative financial instruments include interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards and swaps.

Marketable Securities. Where possible, the Company utilizes quoted prices in active markets to measure debt and equity securities; such items are classified as Level 1 in the hierarchy and include equity securities and US government bonds. When quoted market prices for identical assets are unavailable, varying valuation techniques are

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used. Common inputs in valuing these assets include, among others, benchmark yields and issuer spreads. Such assets are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy and typically include corporate bonds and other US government securities.

Derivative Financial Instruments. Derivative financial instruments are valued in the market using discounted cash flow techniques. These techniques incorporate Level 1 and Level 2 inputs such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These market inputs are utilized in the discounted cash flow calculation considering the instrument's term, notional amount, discount rate and credit risk. Significant inputs to the derivative valuation for interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards and swaps are observable in the active markets and are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Mutual Funds. Valued at the net asset value per share or unit multiplied by the number of shares or units held as of the measurement date.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) (In \$ millions)	Total
Marketable securities, at fair value			
US corporate debt securities	-	1	1
Mutual funds	77	-	77
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	-	3	3 ⁽¹⁾
 Total assets as of December 31, 2010	 77	 4	 81
 Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments			
Interest rate swaps	-	(59)	(59) ⁽²⁾
Interest rate swaps	-	(14)	(14) ⁽³⁾
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	-	(10)	(10) ⁽²⁾
 Total liabilities as of December 31, 2010	 -	 (83)	 (83)
 Marketable securities, at fair value			
US government debt securities	-	28	28
US corporate debt securities	-	1	1
 Total debt securities	 -	 29	 29
Equity securities	52	-	52
Mutual funds	2	-	2
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	-	12	12 ⁽¹⁾
 Total assets as of December 31, 2009	 54	 41	 95
 Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments			

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Interest rate swaps	-	(68)	(68) ⁽²⁾
Interest rate swaps	-	(44)	(44) ⁽³⁾
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	-	(7)	(7) ⁽²⁾
Total liabilities as of December 31, 2009	-	(119)	(119)

(1) Included in current Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Included in current Other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

(3) Included in noncurrent Other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the Company's consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (In \$ millions)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cost investments	139	-	129 ⁽¹⁾	-
Insurance contracts in nonqualified pension trusts	70	70	66	66
Long-term debt, including current installments of long-term debt	3,064	3,087	3,361	3,246

⁽¹⁾ As Adjusted (Note 4 and Note 8)

In general, the cost investments included in the table above are not publicly traded and their fair values are not readily determinable; however, the Company believes the carrying values approximate or are less than the fair values.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, trade payables, short-term debt and the current installments of long-term debt approximate carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. These items have been excluded from the table with the exception of the current installments of long-term debt. Additionally, certain noncurrent receivables, principally insurance recoverables, are carried at net realizable value.

The fair value of long-term debt is based on valuations from third-party banks and market quotations.

23. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in legal and regulatory proceedings, lawsuits and claims incidental to the normal conduct of business, relating to such matters as product liability, contract, antitrust, intellectual property, workers' compensation, chemical exposure, prior acquisitions and divestitures, past waste disposal practices and release of chemicals into the environment. While it is impossible at this time to determine with certainty the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, lawsuits and claims, the Company is actively defending those matters where the Company is named as a defendant. Additionally, the Company believes, based on the advice of legal counsel, that adequate reserves have been made and that the ultimate outcomes of all such litigation and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company; however, the ultimate outcome of any given matter may have a material adverse impact on the results of operations or cash flows of the Company in any given reporting period.

Plumbing Actions

CNA Holdings LLC ("CNA Holdings"), a US subsidiary of the Company, which included the US business now conducted by the Ticona business that is included in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment, along with Shell Oil Company ("Shell"), E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont") and others, has been a defendant in a series of lawsuits, including a number of class actions, alleging that plastics manufactured by these companies that were utilized in the production of plumbing systems for residential property were defective or caused such plumbing systems to fail. Based on, among other things, the findings of outside experts and the successful use of Ticona's acetel

copolymer in similar applications, CNA Holdings does not believe Ticona's acetal copolymer was defective or caused the plumbing systems to fail. In addition, in many cases CNA Holdings' potential future exposure may be limited by invocation of the statute of limitations.

In November 1995, CNA Holdings, DuPont and Shell entered into national class action settlements that called for the replacement of plumbing systems of claimants who have had qualifying leaks, as well as reimbursements for

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certain leak damage. In connection with such settlements, the three companies had agreed to fund these replacements and reimbursements up to an aggregate amount of \$950 million. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate funding is \$1,111 million due to additional contributions and funding commitments made primarily by other parties. The time to file claims for the class in *Cox, et al. v. Hoechst Celanese Corporation, et al.*, No. 94-0047 (Chancery Ct., Obion County, Tennessee) has now expired. Accordingly, the court ruled the terms of the Cox settlement have been fully performed. The entity previously established to administer all Cox related claims was dissolved on September 24, 2010.

During the period between 1995 and 2001, CNA Holdings was also named as a defendant in the following putative class actions:

Couture, et al. v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 200-06-000001-985 (Quebec Superior Court, Canada).

Dilday, et al. v. Hoechst Celanese Corporation, et al., No. 15187 (Chancery Ct., Weakley County, Tennessee).

Furlan v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. C967239 (British Columbia Supreme Court, Vancouver Registry, Canada).

Garipey, et al. v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 30781/99 (Ontario Court General Division, Canada) (pending final approval of nationwide Canadian class settlement).

Shelter General Insurance Co., et al. v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 16809 (Chancery Ct., Weakley County, Tennessee).

St. Croix Ltd., et al. v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 1997/467 (Territorial Ct., St. Croix Division, the US Virgin Islands).

Tranter v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 46565/97 (Ontario Court General Division, Canada).

On January 24, 2011 and February 7, 2011, the Chancery Court for Weakley County, Tennessee entered judgments in the Shelter General Insurance Co., et al., v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 16809 and the Dilday, et al. v. Hoechst Celanese Corporation, et al. No. 15187, respectively, dismissing with prejudice all claims against the Company.

The class actions in Canada are subject to a pending settlement that would result in the dismissal of those actions. In addition, between 1994 and 2008 CNA Holdings was named as a defendant in numerous actions of which three are actively pending. In all of these actions, the plaintiffs have sought recovery for alleged damages caused by leaking polybutylene plumbing. Damage amounts have generally not been specified but these actions generally do not involve (either individually or in the aggregate) a large number of homes.

The Company's remaining plumbing action reserves recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are \$9 million and \$55 million, respectively. The Company recorded recoveries and reductions in legal reserves related to plumbing actions (Note 17) to Other (charges) gains, net in the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		
2010	2009	2008
(In \$ millions)		

Recoveries	14	1	-
Legal reserve reductions	45	9	-
Total (Note 17)	59	10	-

Plumbing Insurance Indemnifications

Celanese GmbH entered into agreements with insurance companies related to product liability settlements associated with plumbing action claims. These agreements, except those with insolvent insurance companies,

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require the Company to indemnify and/or defend these insurance companies in the event that third parties seek additional monies for matters released in these agreements. The indemnifications in these agreements do not provide for time limitations.

In certain of the agreements, Celanese GmbH received a fixed settlement amount. The indemnities under these agreements generally are limited to, but in some cases are greater than, the amount received in settlement from the insurance company. The maximum exposure under some of these indemnifications is \$95 million, while other settlement agreements with fixed settlement amounts have no stated indemnification limits.

There are other agreements whereby the settling insurer agreed to pay a fixed percentage of claims that relate to that insurer's policies. The Company has provided indemnification to the insurers for amounts paid in excess of the settlement percentage. These indemnifications do not provide for monetary or time limitations.

Polyester Staple Antitrust Litigation

CNA Holdings, the successor in interest to Hoechst Celanese Corporation (HCC), Celanese Americas Corporation and Celanese GmbH (collectively, the Celanese Entities) and Hoechst, the former parent of HCC, were named as defendants in two actions (involving 25 individual participants) filed in September 2006 by US purchasers of polyester staple fibers manufactured and sold by HCC. The actions allege that the defendants participated in a conspiracy to fix prices, rig bids and allocate customers of polyester staple sold in the United States. These actions were consolidated in a proceeding by a Multi-District Litigation Panel in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina styled *In re Polyester Staple Antitrust Litigation*, MDL 1516. On June 12, 2008 the court dismissed these actions against all Celanese Entities in consideration of a payment by the Company of \$107 million. This proceeding related to sales by the polyester staple fibers business which Hoechst sold to KoSa, Inc. in 1998. Accordingly, the impact of this settlement was reflected within discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. Prior to December 31, 2008, the Company had entered into tolling arrangements with four other alleged US purchasers of polyester staple fibers manufactured and sold by the Celanese Entities. These purchasers were not included in the settlement and one such company filed suit against the Company in December 2008 in the Western District of North Carolina entitled *Milliken & Company v. CNA Holdings, Inc., Celanese Americas Corporation and Hoechst AG* (No. 8-SV-00578). The Company is actively defending this matter and has filed a motion to dismiss, which is pending with the court.

In December 1998, HCC sold its polyester staple business (the 1998 Sale) to KoSa B.V., f/k/a Arteva B.V., a subsidiary of Koch Industries, Inc. (KoSa), under an asset purchase agreement (APA). In August of 2002, Arteva Specialties, S.a.r.l., a subsidiary of KoSa (Arteva Specialties), pled guilty to a criminal violation of the Sherman Act relating to anti-competitive conduct following the 1998 Sale. Shortly thereafter, various polyester staple customers filed approximately 50 civil anti-trust lawsuits against KoSa and Arteva Specialties, some of which alleged anti-competitive conduct prior to the 1998 Sale. In a complaint filed on November 3, 2003 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, *Koch Industries, Inc. et al. v. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft et al.*, No. 03-cv-8679, Koch Industries, Inc., KoSa, Arteva Specialties and Arteva Services S.a.r.l. sought recovery from Hoechst and the Celanese Entities exceeding \$371 million. In the complaint, the plaintiffs alleged claims of fraud, unjust enrichment and indemnification for retained liabilities and for breach of contractual representations and warranties under the APA. Both parties filed motions for summary judgment in 2009. On July 19, 2010, the court granted in part and denied in part the pending motions. The court dismissed the plaintiffs' claims for fraud and unjust enrichment, which also eliminated plaintiffs' claims for punitive damages. The court also held that the plaintiffs cannot recover damages for liabilities arising out of the operation of the polyester staple business incurred after the 1998 Sale but the plaintiffs can recover damages for the costs of defending and settling civil antitrust actions brought against them to the extent such damages arose out of the operation of the polyester staple business prior to the 1998 Sale (i.e., Retained Liabilities as defined in the APA). The plaintiffs alleged that they had paid approximately \$135 million for

the costs of settling and defending both pre- and post-1998 Sale civil antitrust actions. The court reserved for trial the calculation and allocation of any damages to which the plaintiffs would be entitled under the relevant sections of the APA. The court also preserved for trial the plaintiffs' claim for breach of contractual representations and warranties under the APA. On November 3, 2010, the Company participated in a

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mediation of this matter. Following mediation and during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, the parties settled the case pursuant to a confidential agreement. The settlement is a substantial portion of the amount recognized as Earnings (loss) from operations of discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations. On December 21, 2010, the case was dismissed with prejudice.

Other Commercial Actions

In April 2007, Southern Chemical Corporation (Southern) filed a petition in the 190th Judicial District Court of Harris County, Texas styled *Southern Chemical Corporation v. Celanese Ltd.* (Cause No. 2007-25490), seeking declaratory judgment relating to the terms of a multi-year supply contract. The trial court granted the Company's motion for summary judgment in March 2008 dismissing Southern's claims. In September 2009, the intermediate Texas appellate court reversed the trial court decision and remanded the case to the trial court. The Texas Supreme Court subsequently declined both parties' requests that it hear the case. On August 15, 2010, Southern filed a second amended petition adding a claim for breach of contract and seeking equitable damages in an unspecified amount from the Company. Southern amended its complaint again in November 2010. Trial has been set for August 2011. The Company believes that the contractual interpretations set forth by Southern lack merit and is actively defending the matter.

Acetic Acid Patent Infringement Matters

On May 9, 1999, Celanese International Corporation filed a private criminal action styled *Celanese International Corporation v. China Petrochemical Development Corporation* against China Petrochemical Development Corporation (CPDC) in the Taiwan Kaoshiung District Court alleging that CPDC infringed Celanese International Corporation's patent covering the manufacture of acetic acid. Celanese International Corporation also filed a supplementary civil brief that, in view of changes in Taiwanese patent laws, was subsequently converted to a civil action alleging damages against CPDC based on a period of infringement of ten years, 1991-2000, and based on CPDC's own data that was reported to the Taiwanese securities and exchange commission. Celanese International Corporation's patent was held valid by the Taiwanese patent office. On August 31, 2005, the District Court held that CPDC infringed Celanese International Corporation's acetic acid patent and awarded Celanese International Corporation approximately \$28 million (plus interest) for the period of 1995 through 1999. In October 2008, the High Court, on appeal, reversed the District Court's \$28 million award to the Company. The Company appealed to the Superior Court in November 2008, and the court remanded the case to the Intellectual Property Court in June 2009. On January 16, 2006, the District Court awarded Celanese International Corporation \$800,000 (plus interest) for the year 1990. In January 2009, the High Court, on appeal, affirmed the District Court's award and CPDC appealed on February 5, 2009 to the Supreme Court. During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, this case was remanded to the Intellectual Property Court. In August 2010, the Intellectual Property Court ruled in CPDC's favor and Celanese filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. On June 29, 2007, the District Court awarded Celanese International Corporation \$60 million (plus interest) for the period of 2000 through 2005. CPDC appealed this ruling and in July 2009, the High Court ruled in CPDC's favor. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court and in December 2009, the case was remanded to the Intellectual Property Court.

Workers Compensation Claims

The Company has been provided with notices of claims filed with the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission and the North Carolina Industrial Commission. The notices of claims identify various alleged injuries to current and former employees arising from alleged exposure to undefined chemicals at current and former plant sites in South Carolina and North Carolina. As of December 31, 2010, there were 1,350 claims pending. The Company has reserves for defense costs related to these matters.

Table of Contents***Asbestos Claims***

The Company and several of its US subsidiaries are defendants in asbestos cases. During the year ended December 31, 2010, asbestos case activity is as follows:

	Asbestos Cases
As of December 31, 2009	526
Case adjustments	2
New cases filed	41
Resolved cases	(70)
As of December 31, 2010	499

Because many of these cases involve numerous plaintiffs, the Company is subject to claims significantly in excess of the number of actual cases. The Company has reserves for defense costs related to claims arising from these matters.

Award Proceedings in relation to Domination Agreement and Squeeze-Out

On October 1, 2004, Celanese GmbH and the Company's subsidiary, BCP Holdings GmbH (BCP Holdings), a German limited liability company, entered into a Domination Agreement pursuant to which the BCP Holdings became obligated to offer to acquire all outstanding Celanese GmbH shares from the minority shareholders of Celanese GmbH in return for payment of fair cash compensation (the Purchaser Offer). The amount of this fair cash compensation was determined to be 41.92 per share in accordance with applicable German law. All minority shareholders who elected not to sell their shares to the BCP Holdings under the Purchaser Offer were entitled to remain shareholders of Celanese GmbH and to receive from the BCP Holdings a gross guaranteed annual payment of 3.27 per Celanese GmbH share less certain corporate taxes in lieu of any dividend.

As of March 30, 2005, several minority shareholders of Celanese GmbH had initiated special award proceedings seeking the court's review of the amounts of the fair cash compensation and of the guaranteed annual payment offered in the Purchaser Offer under the Domination Agreement. In the Purchaser Offer, 145,387 shares were tendered at the fair cash compensation of 41.92, and 924,078 shares initially remained outstanding and were entitled to the guaranteed annual payment under the Domination Agreement. As a result of these proceedings, the amount of the fair cash consideration and the guaranteed annual payment paid under the Domination Agreement could be increased by the court so that all minority shareholders, including those who have already tendered their shares in the Purchaser Offer for the fair cash compensation, could claim the respective higher amounts. On December 12, 2006, the court of first instance appointed an expert to assist the court in determining the value of Celanese GmbH.

On May 30, 2006 the majority shareholder of Celanese GmbH adopted a squeeze-out resolution under which all outstanding shares held by minority shareholders should be transferred to BCP Holdings for a fair cash compensation of 66.99 per share (the Squeeze-Out). This shareholder resolution was challenged by shareholders but the Squeeze-Out became effective after the disputes were settled on December 22, 2006. Award proceedings were subsequently filed by 79 shareholders against BCP Holdings with the Frankfurt District Court requesting the court to set a higher amount for the Squeeze-Out compensation.

Pursuant to a settlement agreement between BCP Holdings and certain former Celanese GmbH shareholders, if the court sets a higher value for the fair cash compensation or the guaranteed payment under the Purchaser Offer or the

Squeeze-Out compensation, former Celanese GmbH shareholders who ceased to be shareholders of Celanese GmbH due to the Squeeze-Out will be entitled to claim for their shares the higher of the compensation amounts determined by the court in these different proceedings related to the Purchaser Offer and the Squeeze-Out. If the fair cash compensation determined by the court is higher than the Squeeze-Out compensation of 66.99, then 1,069,465 shares will be entitled to an adjustment. If the court confirms the value of the fair cash compensation under the Domination Agreement but determines a higher value for the Squeeze-Out compensation, 924,078 shares

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would be entitled to an adjustment. Payments already received by these shareholders as compensation for their shares will be offset so that persons who ceased to be shareholders of Celanese GmbH due to the Squeeze-Out are not entitled to more than the higher of the amount set in the two court proceedings.

Guarantees

The Company has agreed to guarantee or indemnify third parties for environmental and other liabilities pursuant to a variety of agreements, including asset and business divestiture agreements, leases, settlement agreements and various agreements with affiliated companies. Although many of these obligations contain monetary and/or time limitations, others do not provide such limitations.

As indemnification obligations often depend on the occurrence of unpredictable future events, the future costs associated with them cannot be determined at this time.

The Company has accrued for all probable and reasonably estimable losses associated with all known matters or claims that have been brought to its attention. These known obligations include the following:

Demerger Obligations

In connection with the Hoechst demerger, the Company agreed to indemnify Hoechst, and its legal successors, for various liabilities under the Demerger Agreement, including for environmental liabilities associated with contamination arising under 19 divestiture agreements entered into by Hoechst prior to the demerger.

The Company's obligation to indemnify Hoechst, and its legal successors, for environmental liabilities associated with contamination arising under these 19 divestiture agreements is subject to the following thresholds:

The Company will indemnify Hoechst, and its legal successors, against those liabilities up to 250 million;

Hoechst, and its legal successors, will bear those liabilities exceeding 250 million; provided, however, that the Company will reimburse Hoechst, and its legal successors, for one-third of liabilities exceeding 750 million in the aggregate.

The aggregate maximum amount of environmental indemnifications under the remaining divestiture agreements that provide for monetary limits is approximately 750 million. Three of the divestiture agreements do not provide for monetary limits. Cumulative payments under the divestiture agreements are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Total	54	51

Based on the estimate of the probability of loss under this indemnification, the Company had reserves of \$36 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 for this contingency. Where the Company is unable to reasonably determine the probability of loss or estimate such loss under an indemnification, the Company has not recognized any related liabilities.

The Company has also undertaken in the Demerger Agreement to indemnify Hoechst and its legal successors for (i) one-third of any and all liabilities that result from Hoechst being held as the responsible party pursuant to public law or current or future environmental law or by third parties pursuant to private or public law relates to contamination and (ii) liabilities that Hoechst is required to discharge, including tax liabilities, which are associated with businesses that were included in the demerger but were not demerged due to legal restrictions on the transfers of such items. These indemnities do not provide for any monetary or time limitations. The Company has not provided for any significant reserves associated with this indemnification as it is not probable or estimable. The Company has made payments to Hoechst and its legal successors of less than \$1 million and \$0 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, in connection with this indemnification.

Table of Contents***Divestiture Obligations***

The Company and its predecessor companies agreed to indemnify third-party purchasers of former businesses and assets for various pre-closing conditions, as well as for breaches of representations, warranties and covenants. Such liabilities also include environmental liability, product liability, antitrust and other liabilities. These indemnifications and guarantees represent standard contractual terms associated with typical divestiture agreements and, other than environmental liabilities, the Company does not believe that they expose the Company to any significant risk. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had reserves in the aggregate of \$26 million and \$28 million, respectively, for these matters.

The Company has divested numerous businesses, investments and facilities through agreements containing indemnifications or guarantees to the purchasers. Many of the obligations contain monetary and/or time limitations, ranging from one year to thirty years. The aggregate amount of guarantees provided for under these agreements is approximately \$205 million as of December 31, 2010. Other agreements do not provide for any monetary or time limitations.

Purchase Obligations

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into commitments to purchase goods and services over a fixed period of time. The Company maintains a number of take-or-pay contracts for purchases of raw materials, utilities and other services. As of December 31, 2010, there were outstanding future commitments of \$1.6 billion under take-or-pay contracts. The Company recognized \$3 million of losses related to take-or-pay contract termination costs for the year ended December 31, 2010 related to the Company's Pardies, France Project of Closure (Note 4 and Note 17). The Company does not expect to incur any material losses under take-or-pay contractual arrangements. Additionally, as of December 31, 2010, there were other outstanding commitments of \$308 million representing maintenance and service agreements, energy and utility agreements, consulting contracts and software agreements.

During March 2010, the Company successfully completed an amended raw material purchase agreement with a supplier who had filed for bankruptcy. Under the original contract, the Company made advance payments in exchange for preferential pricing on certain volumes of material purchases over the life of the contract. The cancellation of the original contract and the terms of the subsequent amendment resulted in the Company accelerating amortization on the unamortized prepayment balance of \$22 million during the year ended December 31, 2010. The accelerated amortization was recorded to Cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations as follows: \$20 million was recorded in the Acetyl Intermediates segment and \$2 million was recorded in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment.

24. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental cash flow information for cash and non-cash activities is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Taxes, net of refunds	135	17	98
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	186	208	259
Noncash investing and financing activities			
Fair value adjustment to securities available for sale, net of tax	(2)	(3)	(25)

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Capital lease obligations	33	38	103
Accrued capital expenditures	21	(9)	(7)
Asset retirement obligations	25	30	8
Accrued Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation costs	(7)	22	17

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25. Segment Information

Business Segments

The Company operates through the following business segments:

Advanced Engineered Materials

The Company's Advanced Engineered Materials segment develops, produces and supplies a broad portfolio of high performance specialty polymers for application in automotive, medical and electronics products, as well as other consumer and industrial applications. The Company and its strategic affiliates are a leading participant in the global specialty polymers industry. The primary products of Advanced Engineered Materials are used in a broad range of products including automotive components, medical devices, electronics, appliances, industrial applications, battery separators, conveyor belts, filtration equipment, coatings, electrical and electronics.

Effective April 1, 2010, the Company moved its investment in its Ibn Sina affiliate from its Acetyl Intermediates segment to its Advanced Engineered Materials segment to reflect a change in the affiliate's business dynamics and growth opportunities as a result of the future construction of the POM facility (Note 4). The Company has retrospectively adjusted its reportable segments for prior periods to conform to the current year presentation.

Consumer Specialties

The Company's Consumer Specialties segment consists of the Acetate Products and Nutrinova businesses. The Acetate Products business primarily produces and supplies acetate tow, which is used in the production of filter products. The Company also produces acetate flake which is processed into acetate fiber in the form of a tow band. The Company's Nutrinova business produces and sells Sunett®, a high intensity sweetener, and food protection ingredients, such as sorbates, for the food, beverage and pharmaceuticals industries.

Industrial Specialties

The Company's Industrial Specialties segment includes the Emulsions and EVA Performance Polymers businesses. The Company's Emulsions business is a global leader which produces a broad product portfolio, specializing in vinyl acetate ethylene emulsions, and is a recognized authority on low VOC (volatile organic compounds), an environmentally-friendly technology. The Company's emulsions products are used in a wide array of applications including paints and coatings, adhesives, building and construction, glass fiber, textiles and paper. EVA Performance Polymers business offers a complete line of low-density polyethylene and specialty ethylene vinyl acetate resins and compounds. EVA Performance Polymers' products are used in many applications including flexible packaging films, lamination film products, hot melt adhesives, medical tubing and devices, automotive carpet and solar cell encapsulation films.

In July 2009, the Company completed the sale of its PVOH business to Sekisui (Note 4).

Acetyl Intermediates

The Company's Acetyl Intermediates segment produces and supplies acetyl products, including acetic acid, VAM, acetic anhydride and acetate esters. These products are generally used as starting materials for colorants, paints, adhesives, coatings, medicines and more. Other chemicals produced in this business segment are organic solvents and

intermediates for pharmaceutical, agricultural and chemical products.

In November 2010, the Company announced its newly developed advanced technology to produce ethanol. This innovative, new process combines our proprietary and leading acetyl platform with highly advanced manufacturing technology to produce ethanol from hydrocarbon-sourced feedstocks.

Table of Contents***Other Activities***

Other Activities primarily consists of corporate center costs, including financing and administrative activities such as legal, accounting and treasury functions and interest income or expense associated with financing activities of the Company and the Captives.

The business segment management reporting and controlling systems are based on the same accounting policies as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2. The Company evaluates performance based on operating profit, net earnings (loss), cash flows and other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with US GAAP.

Sales and revenues related to transactions between business segments are generally recorded at values that approximate third-party selling prices.

	Advanced Engineered Materials	Consumer Specialties	Industrial Specialties	Acetyl Intermediates	Other Activities	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In \$ millions)						
	Year ended December 31, 2010						
Net sales	1,109	1,098 ⁽¹⁾	1,036	3,082 ⁽¹⁾	2	(409)	5,918
Other (charges) gains, net	31	(76)	25 ⁽³⁾	(12)	(14) ⁽³⁾	-	(46)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	144	2	-	5	17	-	168
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	329	237	89	252	(369)	-	538
Depreciation and amortization	76 ⁽⁴⁾	42	41	117 ⁽⁴⁾	11	-	287
Capital expenditures	52	50	55	49	16	-	222 ⁽²⁾
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	423	284	55	264	-	-	1,026
Total assets	2,765	998	841	1,909	1,768	-	8,281
	Year ended December 31, 2009 - As Adjusted (Note 4)						
Net sales	808	1,084 ⁽¹⁾	974	2,603 ⁽¹⁾	2	(389)	5,082
Other (charges) gains, net	(18)	(9)	4 ⁽³⁾	(91)	(22) ⁽³⁾	-	(136)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	78	1	-	5	15	-	99
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	114	288	89	102	(342)	-	251
Depreciation and amortization	73	50	51	123	11	-	308

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Capital expenditures	27	50	45	36	9	-	167 ⁽²⁾
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	385	299	62	346	-	-	1,092
Total assets	2,268	1,083	740	1,985	2,336	-	8,412

Year ended December 31, 2008 - As Adjusted (Note 4)

Net sales	1,061	1,155 ⁽¹⁾	1,406	3,875 ⁽¹⁾	2	(676)	6,823
Other (charges) gains, net	(29)	(2)	(3)	(78)	4	-	(108)
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	155	-	-	3	14	-	172
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	190	237	47	312	(353)	-	433
Depreciation and amortization	76	53	62	150	9	-	350
Capital expenditures	55	49	67	86	10	-	267 ⁽²⁾

- (1) Net sales for Acetyl Intermediates and Consumer Specialties include inter-segment sales of \$400 million and \$9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010; \$383 million and \$6 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009; and \$676 million and \$0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (2) Excludes expenditures related to the relocation of the Company's Ticona plant in Kelsterbach (Note 28) and includes an increase in accrued capital expenditures of \$21 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, and a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of \$9 million and \$7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively (Note 24).
- (3) Includes \$7 million and \$10 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of insurance recoveries received from the Company's captive insurance companies related to the Edmonton, Alberta, Canada facility that eliminates in consolidation.
- (4) Includes \$2 million for Advanced Engineered Materials and \$20 million for Acetyl Intermediates for the accelerated amortization of the unamortized prepayment related to a raw material purchase agreement (Note 23).

Table of Contents***Geographical Segments***

Revenues and noncurrent assets are presented based on the location of the business. The net sales based on the geographic location of the Company's facilities are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Net sales			
US	1,555	1,262	1,719
International	4,363	3,820	5,104
Total	5,918	5,082	6,823
International countries with significant net sales			
Germany	1,950	1,733	2,469
China	596	460	393
Singapore	612	513	783
Belgium	451	459	478
Canada	277	173	276
Mexico	267	277	391

Property, plant and equipment, net based on the geographic location of the Company's facilities is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Property, plant and equipment, net		
US	650	634
International	2,367	2,163
Total	3,017	2,797
International countries with significant property, plant and equipment, net		
Germany	1,321	1,075
China	557	516
Singapore	90	98
Belgium	30	27
Canada	131	131
Mexico	109	103

26. Transactions and Relationships with Affiliates and Related Parties

The Company is a party to various transactions with affiliated companies. Entities in which the Company has an investment accounted for under the cost or equity method of accounting are considered affiliates; any transactions or balances with such companies are considered affiliate transactions. Transactions with affiliates are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In \$ millions)		
Purchases from affiliates	169	143	143
Sales to affiliates	8	6	36
Interest income from affiliates	1	1	2
Interest expense to affiliates	-	1	9

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Refer to Note 8 for additional information related to dividends received from affiliates.

Balances with affiliates recorded in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In \$ millions)	
Trade and other receivables from affiliates	1	-
Current notes receivable (including interest) from affiliates	20	12
Noncurrent notes receivable (including interest) from affiliates	-	7
Total receivables from affiliates	21	19
Accounts payable and other liabilities due affiliates	24	15
Short-term borrowings from affiliates	48	85
Total due to affiliates	72	100

The Company has agreements with certain affiliates, primarily InfraServ entities, whereby excess affiliate cash is lent to and managed by the Company, at variable interest rates governed by those agreements.

Table of Contents**27. Earnings (Loss) Per Share**

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
	As adjusted (Note 4)					
	(In \$ millions, except for share and per share data)					
Amounts attributable to Celanese Corporation Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	426	426	494	494	371	371
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(49)	(49)	4	4	(90)	(90)
Net earnings (loss)	377	377	498	498	281	281
Less: Cumulative preferred stock dividend	(3)	-	(10)	-	(10)	-
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	374	377	488	498	271	281
Weighted average shares basic	154,564,136	154,564,136	143,688,749	143,688,749	148,350,273	148,350,273
Dilutive stock options		1,828,746		1,167,922		2,559,268
Dilutive restricted stock units		425,385		172,246		504,439
Assumed conversion of preferred stock		1,553,925		12,086,604		12,057,893

Weighted average shares diluted	154,564,136	158,372,192	143,688,749	157,115,521	148,350,273	163,471,873
Per share Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	2.73	2.69	3.37	3.14	2.44	2.27
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.31)	(0.31)	0.03	0.03	(0.61)	(0.55)
Net earnings (loss)	2.42	2.38	3.40	3.17	1.83	1.72

Securities that were not included in the computation of diluted net earnings per share as their effect would have been antidilutive are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Stock options	575,266	2,433,515	2,298,159
Restricted stock units	74,166	302,635	90,625
Total	649,432	2,736,150	2,388,784

28. Ticona Kelsterbach Plant Relocation

In November 2006, the Company finalized a settlement agreement with the Frankfurt, Germany Airport (Fraport) to relocate the Kelsterbach, Germany Ticona operations, included in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment, resolving several years of legal disputes related to the planned Fraport expansion. As a result of the settlement, the Company will transition Ticona's operations from Kelsterbach to the Hoechst Industrial Park in the Rhine Main area in Germany. Under the original agreement, Fraport agreed to pay the Company a total of \$670 million over a five-year period to offset costs associated with the transition of the operations from its current location and the closure of the Kelsterbach plant. The Company subsequently decided to expand the scope of the new production facilities.

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In February 2009, the Company announced the Fraport supervisory board approved the acceleration of the 2009 and 2010 payments of 200 million and 140 million, respectively, required by the settlement agreement signed in June 2007. In February 2009, the Company received a discounted amount of 322 million (\$412 million) under this agreement. In addition, the Company received 59 million (\$75 million) in value-added tax from Fraport which was remitted to the tax authorities in April 2009. Amounts received from Fraport are accounted for as deferred proceeds and are included in noncurrent Other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The Kelsterbach, Germany Ticona operations are included in the Advanced Engineered Materials segment.

A summary of the financial statement impact associated with the Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		Total From Inception Through December 31,
	2010	2009	2010
	(In \$ millions)		
Proceeds received from Fraport	-	412	749
Costs expensed	26	16	59
Costs capitalized	305 ⁽¹⁾	373 ⁽¹⁾	921
Lease buyout	22 ⁽²⁾	-	22

⁽¹⁾ Includes decrease in accrued capital expenditures of \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, and an increase of \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

⁽²⁾ Buyout of building capital lease in anticipation of Kelsterbach relocation.

29. Insurance Recoveries

Due to certain events in October 2008 and subsequent periodic cessations of production of the Company's specialty polymers products produced at its EVA Performance Polymers facility in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, the Company declared two events of force majeure. During 2009, the Company replaced long-lived assets damaged in October 2008. As a result of these events and subsequent periodic cessation of production, the Company recorded \$25 million and \$10 million of insurance recoveries during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, in the Company's Industrial Specialties segment. These amounts were partially offset by \$7 million and \$10 million, respectively, recorded as a charge by the Company's Captives included in the Other Activities segment. The net insurance recoveries of \$18 million recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010 consisted of \$8 million related to property damage and \$10 million related to business interruption. The net insurance recoveries are included in Other (charges) gains, net in the consolidated statements of operations (Note 17).

In May 2007, the Company announced that it had an unplanned outage at its Clear Lake, Texas acetic acid facility. At that time, the Company originally expected the outage to last until the end of May. Upon restart of the facility, additional operating issues were identified which necessitated an extension of the outage for further, more extensive repairs. In July 2007, the Company announced that the further repairs were unsuccessful on restart of the unit. All repairs were completed in early August 2007 and normal production capacity resumed. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded \$0 million, \$6 million and \$38 million, respectively, of insurance recoveries from its reinsurers in partial satisfaction of claims that the Company made based on losses

resulting from the outage. These insurance recoveries are included in Other (charges) gains, net in the consolidated statements of operations (Note 17).

30. Consolidating Guarantor Financial Information

In September 2010, the Company completed the issuance of the Notes (Note 13) by Celanese US (the Issuer). The Notes are guaranteed by Celanese Corporation (the Parent Guarantor) and substantially all of its US subsidiaries (the Subsidiary Guarantors). For cash management purposes, the Company transfers cash between Parent Guarantor, Issuer, Subsidiary Guarantors and non-guarantors through intercompany financing arrangements or

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declaration of dividends between the respective parent and its subsidiaries. The transfer of cash under these activities facilitates the ability of the recipient to make specified third-party payments. As a result, the Company presents such intercompany financing activities and dividends within the category where the ultimate use of cash to third parties is presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. The consolidating financial statements for the Parent Guarantor, the Issuer, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the non-guarantors are as follows:

**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2010					
	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In \$ millions)					
Net sales	-	-	2,277	4,570	(929)	5,918
Cost of sales	-	-	(1,704)	(3,976)	942	(4,738)
Gross profit	-	-	573	594	13	1,180
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	-	(183)	(322)	-	(505)
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-	(14)	(47)	-	(61)
Research and development expenses	-	-	(42)	(28)	-	(70)
Other (charges) gains, net	-	-	68	(114)	-	(46)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Gain (loss) on disposition of businesses and assets, net	-	-	3	5	-	8
Operating profit	-	-	405	85	13	503
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	407	551	153	126	(1,069)	168
Interest expense	-	(173)	(38)	(46)	53	(204)
Refinancing expense	-	(16)	-	-	-	(16)
Interest income	-	21	30	9	(53)	7
Dividend income	-	-	-	73	-	73
cost investments	-	-	-	73	-	73
Other income (expense), net	(27)	2	(52)	84	-	7
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	380	385	498	331	(1,056)	538
Income tax (provision) benefit	(3)	22	(91)	(38)	(2)	(112)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	377	407	407	293	(1,058)	426
Earnings (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	-	(78)	(2)	-	(80)
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-	2	-	-	2

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Income tax (provision) benefit from discontinued operations	-	-	28	1	-	29
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	(48)	(1)	-	(49)
Net earnings (loss)	377	407	359	292	(1,058)	377
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	377	407	359	292	(1,058)	377

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CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31, 2009					
	Parent	Issuer	Subsidiary	Non-	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Guarantor		Guarantors	Guarantors		
	(In \$ millions) (As Adjusted, Note 4)					
Net sales	-	-	2,046	3,986	(950)	5,082
Cost of sales	-	-	(1,443)	(3,578)	942	(4,079)
Gross profit	-	-	603	408	(8)	1,003
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	-	(176)	(298)	-	(474)
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-	(12)	(65)	-	(77)
Research and development expenses	-	-	(41)	(29)	-	(70)
Other (charges) gains, net	-	-	(1)	(135)	-	(136)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gain (loss) on disposition of businesses and assets, net	-	-	6	26	10	42
Operating profit	-	-	379	(91)	2	290
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	491	523	72	86	(1,073)	99
Interest expense	-	(169)	(44)	(47)	53	(207)
Interest income	-	24	27	10	(53)	8
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-
cost investments	-	-	38	19	-	57
Other income (expense), net	-	4	(2)	2	-	4
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	491	382	470	(21)	(1,071)	251
Income tax (provision) benefit	7	109	276	(149)	-	243
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	498	491	746	(170)	(1,071)	494
Earnings (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	-	-	6	-	6
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax (provision) benefit from discontinued operations	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	4	-	4
Net earnings (loss)	498	491	746	(166)	(1,071)	498

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Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	498	491	746	(166)	(1,071)	498

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2008					Consolidated
	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	
	(In \$ millions) (As Adjusted, Note 4)					
Net sales	-	-	2,732	5,306	(1,215)	6,823
Cost of sales	-	-	(2,141)	(4,621)	1,195	(5,567)
Gross profit	-	-	591	685	(20)	1,256
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	-	(250)	(307)	12	(545)
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-	(12)	(64)	-	(76)
Research and development expenses	-	-	(46)	(29)	-	(75)
Other (charges) gains, net	-	-	(32)	(76)	-	(108)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Gain (loss) on disposition of businesses and assets, net	-	-	(6)	(2)	-	(8)
Operating profit	-	-	245	203	(8)	440
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliates	265	343	217	149	(802)	172
Interest expense	-	(210)	(88)	(76)	113	(261)
Interest income	-	57	47	40	(113)	31
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-
cost investments	-	-	33	15	-	48
Other income (expense), net	-	1	(9)	11	-	3
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before tax	265	191	445	342	(810)	433
Income tax (provision) benefit	16	74	(94)	(62)	3	(63)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	281	265	351	280	(807)	370
Earnings (loss) from operation of discontinued operations	-	-	(118)	(2)	-	(120)
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-	-	6	-	6
Income tax (provision) benefit from discontinued operations	-	-	26	(2)	-	24
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	(92)	2	-	(90)
Net earnings (loss)	281	265	259	282	(807)	280

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Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	1	-	1
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Celanese Corporation	281	265	259	283	(807)	281

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

As of December 31, 2010						
	Parent		Subsidiary	Non-		
	Guarantor	Issuer	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In \$ millions)					
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	128	612	-	740
Trade receivables third party and affiliates	-	-	246	672	(91)	827
Non-trade receivables	-	10	1,400	515	(1,672)	253
Inventories	-	-	164	484	(38)	610
Deferred income taxes	-	25	33	34	-	92
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	-	77	1	-	78
Assets held for sale	-	-	9	-	-	9
Other assets	-	48	33	43	(65)	59
Total current assets	-	83	2,090	2,361	(1,866)	2,668
Investments in affiliates	903	3,721	1,413	530	(5,729)	838
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	-	650	2,367	-	3,017
Deferred income taxes	-	19	404	20	-	443
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	614	125	389	(839)	289
Goodwill	-	-	297	477	-	774
Intangible assets, net	-	-	79	173	-	252
Total assets	903	4,437	5,058	6,317	(8,434)	8,281
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities						
Short-term borrowings and current installments of long-term debt third party and affiliates	-	1,227	137	190	(1,326)	228
Trade payables third party and affiliates	-	-	249	515	(91)	673
Other liabilities	-	87	385	544	(420)	596
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	28	-	28
Income taxes payable	(26)	(309)	314	39	(1)	17
Total current liabilities	(26)	1,005	1,085	1,316	(1,838)	1,542
Long-term debt	-	2,498	980	346	(834)	2,990
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	116	-	116
Uncertain tax positions	3	17	28	225	-	273

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Benefit obligations	-	-	1,230	129	-	1,359
Other liabilities	-	14	123	954	(16)	1,075
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders' equity	926	903	1,612	3,231	(5,746)	926
Noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	926	903	1,612	3,231	(5,746)	926
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	903	4,437	5,058	6,317	(8,434)	8,281

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CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of December 31, 2009					
	Parent		Subsidiary	Non-		
	Guarantor	Issuer	Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In \$ millions) (As Adjusted, Note 4)					
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	520	729	-	1,254
Trade receivables third party and affiliates	-	-	274	602	(155)	721
Non-trade receivables	-	13	913	509	(1,173)	262
Inventories	-	-	148	415	(41)	522
Deferred income taxes	-	-	32	11	(1)	42
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	-	2	1	-	3
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other assets	-	12	25	59	(46)	50
Total current assets	5	25	1,914	2,328	(1,416)	2,856
Investments in affiliates	574	3,282	1,316	465	(4,845)	792
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	-	634	2,163	-	2,797
Deferred income taxes	12	40	375	57	-	484
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	-	80	-	-	80
Other assets	-	614	133	413	(849)	311
Goodwill	-	-	284	514	-	798
Intangible assets, net	-	-	60	234	-	294
Total assets	591	3,961	4,796	6,174	(7,110)	8,412
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities						
Short-term borrowings and current installments of long-term debt third party and affiliates	-	768	141	230	(897)	242
Trade payables third party and affiliates	-	-	261	543	(155)	649
Other liabilities	-	98	343	486	(316)	611
Deferred income taxes	-	-	(6)	39	-	33
Income taxes payable	3	(297)	284	86	(4)	72
Total current liabilities	3	569	1,023	1,384	(1,372)	1,607
Long-term debt	-	2,756	989	358	(844)	3,259
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	137	-	137
Uncertain tax positions	2	18	19	190	-	229

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Benefit obligations	-	-	1,167	121	-	1,288
Other liabilities	-	44	176	1,105	(19)	1,306
Total Celanese Corporation shareholders' equity	586	574	1,422	2,879	(4,875)	586
Noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	586	574	1,422	2,879	(4,875)	586
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	591	3,961	4,796	6,174	(7,110)	8,412

Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	As of December 31, 2010					
	Parent	Issuer	Subsidiary	Non-	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Guarantor		Guarantors	Guarantors		
	(In \$ millions)					
Net cash provided by (used in)						
operating activities	(42)	-	49	445	-	452
Investing activities from continuing operations						
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment	-	-	(88)	(113)	-	(201)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	-	(46)	-	-	(46)
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	-	-	4	22	-	26
Capital expenditures related to Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	-	-	-	(312)	-	(312)
Other, net	-	-	(6)	(21)	-	(27)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	-	(136)	(424)	-	(560)
Financing activities from continuing operations						
Short-term borrowings (repayments), net	-	-	3	(19)	-	(16)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	600	-	-	-	600
Repayments of long-term debt	-	(827)	(2)	(68)	-	(897)
Refinancing costs	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Proceeds (repayments) from intercompany financing activities	-	251	(218)	(33)	-	-
Purchases of treasury stock, including related fees	(48)	-	-	-	-	(48)
Dividends from subsidiary	86	86	-	-	(172)	-
Dividends to parent	-	(86)	(86)	-	172	-
Stock option exercises	14	-	-	-	-	14
Series A common stock dividends	(28)	-	-	-	-	(28)
Preferred stock dividends	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Other, net	16	-	(2)	-	-	14
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	37	-	(305)	(120)	-	(388)
Exchange rate effects on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5)	-	(392)	(117)	-	(514)
	5	-	520	729	-	1,254

Cash and cash equivalents at
beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents at end of
period

- - 128 612 - 740

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Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2009					
	Parent	Issuer	Subsidiary	Non-	Eliminations	Consolidated
	Guarantor		Guarantors	Guarantors		
	(In \$ millions) (As Adjusted, Note 4)					
Net cash provided by (used in)						
operating activities	-	-	298	298	-	596
Investing activities from continuing operations						
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment	-	-	(58)	(118)	-	(176)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	-	-	132	39	-	171
Deferred proceeds on Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	-	-	-	412	-	412
Capital expenditures related to Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	-	-	-	(351)	-	(351)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	-	-	15	-	15
Other, net	-	-	(4)	(27)	-	(31)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	-	70	(39)	-	31
Financing activities from continuing operations						
Short-term borrowings (repayments), net	-	-	(4)	(5)	-	(9)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayments of long-term debt	-	(28)	(16)	(36)	-	(80)
Refinancing costs	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Proceeds (repayments) from intercompany financing activities	-	31	(31)	-	-	-
Dividends from subsidiary	24	24	4	-	(52)	-
Dividends to parent	-	(24)	(24)	(4)	52	-
Stock option exercises	14	-	-	-	-	14
Series A common stock dividends	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)
Preferred stock dividends	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other, net	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5	-	(72)	(45)	-	(112)
Exchange rate effects on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	63	-	63
	5	-	296	277	-	578

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period

- - 224 452 - 676

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

5 - 520 729 - 1,254

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Table of Contents**CELANESE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2008					Consolidated
	Parent Guarantor	Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	
	(In \$ millions) (As Adjusted, Note 4)					
Net cash provided by (used in)						
operating activities	7	-	229	350	-	586
Investing activities from continuing operations						
Capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment	-	-	(100)	(174)	-	(274)
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	-	-	4	5	-	9
Deferred proceeds on Ticona Kelsterbach plant relocation	-	-	-	311	-	311
Capital expenditures related to Ticona plant relocation	-	-	-	(185)	-	(185)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	-	-	202	-	202
Purchases of marketable securities	-	-	-	(91)	-	(91)
Distributions from subsidiary	-	93	-	-	(93)	-
Distributions to parent	-	-	(93)	-	93	-
Settlement of cross currency swap agreements	-	(93)	-	-	-	(93)
Other, net	-	-	(33)	(47)	-	(80)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	-	(222)	21	-	(201)
Financing activities from continuing operations						
Short-term borrowings (repayments), net	-	-	5	(69)	-	(64)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	13	-	13
Repayments of long-term debt	-	(29)	(1)	(17)	-	(47)
Proceeds (repayments) from intercompany financing activities	-	29	282	(311)	-	-
Purchases of treasury stock, including related fees	(378)	-	-	-	-	(378)
Dividends from subsidiary	359	359	-	-	(718)	-
Dividends to parent	-	(359)	(359)	-	718	-
Stock option exercises	18	-	-	-	-	18
Series A common stock dividends	(24)	-	-	-	-	(24)
Preferred stock dividends	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other, net	(6)	-	(1)	-	-	(7)
	(41)	-	(74)	(384)	-	(499)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities						
Exchange rate effects on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	(35)	-	(35)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34)	-	(67)	(48)	-	(149)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	34	-	291	500	-	825
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	-	-	224	452	-	676

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31. Subsequent Events

On January 6, 2011, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.05 per share on its Series A common stock amounting to \$8 million. The cash dividend was for the period from November 2, 2010 to January 31, 2011 and was paid on February 1, 2011 to holders of record as of January 18, 2011.

In January 2011, the Company signed letters of intent for projects to construct and operate industrial ethanol production facilities in Nanjing, China, at the Nanjing Chemical Industrial Park, and in Zhuhai, China, at the Gaolan Port Economic Zone. The Company also signed a memorandum of understanding with Wison (China) Holding Co., Ltd., a Chinese synthesis gas supplier, for production of certain feedstocks used in our advanced ethanol production process.

On January 24, 2011 and February 7, 2011, the Chancery Court for Weakley County, Tennessee entered judgments in the Shelter General Insurance Co., et al. v. Shell Oil Company, et al., No. 16809 and the Dilday, et al. v. Hoechst Celanese Corporation, et al. No. 15187, respectively, dismissing with prejudice all claims against the Company.

Table of Contents**INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

Exhibits will be furnished upon request for a nominal fee, limited to reasonable expenses.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1**	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
3.2	Third Amended and Restated By-laws, effective as of October 23, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 29, 2008).
3.3**	Certificate of Designations of 4.25% Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock.
4.1	Form of certificate of Series A Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-120187) filed with the SEC on January 13, 2005).
4.2	Form of certificate of 4.25% Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-120187) filed with the SEC on January 13, 2005).
4.3	Indenture, dated September 24, 2010, by and among Celanese US Holdings LLC, the guarantors party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 29, 2010).
10.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated September 24, 2010, among Celanese US Holdings LLC, the guarantors party thereto, and the initial purchasers listed therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 29, 2010).
10.2	Credit Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, among Celanese Holdings LLC, Celanese US Holdings LLC, the subsidiaries of Celanese US Holdings LLC from time to time party thereto as borrowers, the Lenders party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and as collateral agent, Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation as syndication agent, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Bank of America, N.A., Citibank NA, and JP Morgan Chase Bank NA, as co-documentation agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2010).
10.3	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated June 30, 2009, among Celanese US Holdings LLC and the Majority Lenders under the Revolving Facility (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 1, 2009).
10.4	Amendment Agreement, dated September 29, 2010 among Celanese Corporation, Celanese US Holdings LLC, certain subsidiaries of Celanese US Holdings LLC, the lenders party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and as collateral agent, and Deutsche Bank Securities LLC and Banc of Americas Securities LLC as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 29, 2010).
10.5	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated September 29, 2010 among Celanese Corporation, Celanese US Holdings LLC, the subsidiaries of Celanese US Holdings LLC from time to time party thereto as borrowers and guarantors, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and collateral agent, Deutsche Bank Securities LLC and Banc of Americas Securities LLC as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, as Co-Documentation Agents, the other lenders party thereto, and certain other agents for such lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 29, 2010).
10.6	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, by and among Celanese Holdings LLC, Celanese US Holdings LLC, certain subsidiaries of Celanese US Holdings LLC and Deutsche Bank

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AG, New York Branch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2010).

10.7 Celanese Corporation 2004 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-120187) filed with the SEC on January 3, 2005).

10.7(a) Amendment to Celanese Corporation 2004 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.7(b)	Form of 2007 Deferral Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007).
10.8**	Celanese Corporation 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.
10.8(a)**	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (for employees) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient.
10.8(b)	Form of Amendment to Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (for employees) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5(b) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 12, 2010).
10.8(c)	Form of Amendment Two to Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (for executive officers) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2009).
10.8(d)**	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (for non-employee directors) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient.
10.8(e)	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2010).
10.8(f)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (for non-employee directors) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 27, 2007).
10.8(g)	Form of Performance-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient, together with a schedule identifying substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and each of its executive officers identified thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2009).
10.8(h)	Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated December 11, 2008, between Celanese Corporation and David N. Weidman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2009).
10.8(i)	Form of Time-Vesting Cash Award Agreement (for employees) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient, together with a schedule identifying substantially identical agreements between the Company and each of its executive officers identified thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2009).
10.9	Celanese Corporation 2008 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2008).
10.9(a)	Amendment Number One to Celanese Corporation 2008 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on April 23, 2009).
10.10	Celanese Corporation 2009 Global Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on April 23, 2009).
10.10(a)	Form of Time-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).
10.10(b)	Form of Performance-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient, together with a schedule identifying substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and each of its executive officers identified thereon

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(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).

- 10.10(c) Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient, together with a schedule identifying substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and each of its executive officers identified thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.10(d)	Form of Long-Term Incentive Cash Award Agreement, together with a schedule identifying substantially identical agreements between the Company and each of its executive officers identified thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).
10.10(e)	Time-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, dated April 23, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and Gjon N. Nivica, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).
10.10(f)	Form of Time-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (for non-employee directors) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2009).
10.10(g)	Form of Performance-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement) between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 13, 2010).
10.10(h)	Form of Time-Vesting Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 13, 2010).
10.10(i)	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Award Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 13, 2010).
10.11	Celanese Corporation 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on April 23, 2009).
10.12	Executive Severance Benefits Plan, dated July 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2010).
10.13*	Summary of pension benefits for David N. Weidman (updated to include revisions effective after the summary was first filed as Exhibit 10.34 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 31, 2005).
10.14	Compensation Letter Agreement, dated March 27, 2007 between Celanese Corporation and Jim Alder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 29, 2008).
10.15	Offer Letter, dated February 25, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and Gjon N. Nivica, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on April 28, 2009).
10.16	Offer Letter, dated November 18, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and Jacquelyn H. Wolf (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2010).
10.17	Agreement and General Release, dated March 28, 2008, between Celanese Corporation and William P. Antonace (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 22, 2008).
10.18	Agreement and General Release, dated September 25, 2008, between Celanese Corporation and Curtis S. Shaw (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 22, 2008).
10.19	Agreement and General Release, dated March 5, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and John J. Gallagher, III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2009).
10.20	

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Restated Agreement and General Release, dated June 3, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and Miguel A. Desdin (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2010).

- 10.21 Agreement and General Release, dated August 3, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and John A. O Dwyer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 27, 2009).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.22	Agreement and General Release, dated November 16, 2009, between Celanese Corporation and Michael L. Summers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 12, 2010).
10.23	Agreement and General Release, dated April 23, 2010, between Celanese Corporation and Sandra Beach Lin (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 27, 2010).
10.24	Change in Control Agreement, dated April 1, 2008, between Celanese Corporation and David N. Weidman, together with a schedule identifying other substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and each of its name executive officers identified thereon and identifying the material differences between each of those agreements and the filed Changed of Control Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 7, 2008).
10.25	Change in Control Agreement, dated April 1, 2008 between Celanese Corporation and Sandra Beach Lin, together with a schedule identifying other substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and each of its executive officers identified thereon and identifying the material differences between each of those agreements and the filed Change of Control Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on April 23, 2008).
10.26	Change in Control Agreement, dated May 1, 2008, between Celanese Corporation and Christopher W. Jensen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 23, 2008).
10.27	Form of Change in Control Agreement between Celanese Corporation and participant, together with a schedule of substantially identical agreements between Celanese Corporation and the individuals identified thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 29, 2010).
10.28	Form of Long-Term Incentive Claw-Back Agreement between Celanese Corporation and award recipient (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2009).
10.29*	Summary of Non-Employee Director Compensation
10.30**	Share Purchase and Transfer Agreement and Settlement Agreement, dated August 19, 2005 between Celanese Europe Holding GmbH & Co. KG, as purchaser, and Paulson & Co. Inc., and Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Advisers, LLC, each on behalf of its own and with respect to shares owned by the investment funds and separate accounts managed by it, as the sellers.
10.31	Translation of Letter of Intent, dated November 29, 2006, among Celanese AG, Ticona GmbH and Fraport AG (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 29, 2006).
10.32	Purchase Agreement dated as of December 12, 2006 by and among Celanese Ltd. and certain of its affiliates named therein and Advent Oxo (Cayman) Limited, Oxo Titan US Corporation, Drachenfelssee 520. V V GMBH and Drachenfelssee 521. V V GMBH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 21, 2007).
10.32(a)	First Amendment to Purchase Agreement dated February 28, 2007, by and among Advent Oxea Cayman Ltd., Oxea Corporation, Drachenfelssee 520. V V GmbH, Drachenfelssee 521. V V GmbH, Celanese Ltd., Ticona Polymers Inc. and Celanese Chemicals Europe GmbH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 9, 2007).
10.32(b)	Second Amendment to Purchase Agreement effective as of July 1, 2007 by and among Advent Oxea Cayman Ltd., Oxea Corporation, Oxea Holdings GmbH, Oxea Deutschland GmbH, Oxea Bishop,

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LLC, Oxea Japan KK, Oxea UK Ltd., Celanese Ltd., and Celanese Chemicals Europe GmbH (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 24, 2007).

- 21.1* List of subsidiaries of Celanese Corporation
- 23.1* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Celanese Corporation, KPMG LLP
- 23.2* Consent of Independent Auditors of CTE Petrochemicals Company, Deloitte & Touche LLP

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Exhibit Number	Description
23.3*	Consent of Independent Auditors of National Methanol Company, Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co.
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
99.1*	Audited financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2010 for CTE Petrochemicals Company
99.2*	Audited financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2010 for National Methanol Company
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Refiled herewith solely for the purpose of complying with Item 10(d) of Regulation S-K.

Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed with the SEC under Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The omitted portions of this exhibit have been separately filed with the SEC.

Undertaking Regarding Furnishing Additional Documents

The Company agrees to furnish to the SEC, upon its request, the instruments not filed herewith with respect to the Company's senior unsecured notes due 2018 that were issued in a private placement conducted pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on September 24, 2010, and which are discussed in Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.