

Federal-Mogul Limited (formerly T&N Limited)

Company registration number: 163992

Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2008

The director of Federal-Mogul Limited ("the Company") presents his annual report for the year ended 31 December 2008 together with the audited financial statements for the year.

Administration and Chapter 11 Proceedings

On 1 October 2001, the Company's then ultimate parent undertaking, Federal-Mogul Corporation and its subsidiaries in the United States voluntarily filed for financial restructuring under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code. In addition, the majority of Federal-Mogul subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, including the Company, filed jointly for Chapter 11 and Administration under the UK Insolvency Act 1986.

On 26 September 2005, the Administrators entered into a Global Settlement Agreement with Federal-Mogul Corporation, the Plan Proponents and the Pension Protection Fund. The Agreement allowed Federal-Mogul to retain the businesses and other assets of the UK Filing Group in exchange for funding specific creditor payments and reserves that will be used by the Administrators to provide distributions to creditors.

On 10 July 2006 the Administrators issued to the creditors their proposals for company voluntary arrangements (CVAs) for the Company and 50 other UK filing subsidiaries. These proposals were approved at shareholders' and creditors' meetings held on 7 September 2006 and were confirmed by the UK Court on 11 October 2006. On 1 December 2006, 64 of the UK filing companies, including the Company, exited from UK Administration.

On 8 November 2007, the US Bankruptcy Court confirmed Federal-Mogul Corporation's Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan") and on 14 November 2007 the Plan was affirmed by the US District Court. On 27 December 2007, following a 30 day period when objections to the Plan could be raised, the Plan became effective in accordance with its terms (the "Effective Date") and Federal-Mogul Corporation, together with 59 of the UK filing companies, including the Company, emerged from Chapter 11.

On the Effective Date, the Chapter 11 Cases of a further 75 Federal-Mogul subsidiaries in the UK were dismissed. Each of those UK subsidiaries has either few or, in most cases, no known third-party creditors, has no history of using asbestos or manufacturing, selling or distributing asbestos containing products. None of the UK subsidiaries whose Chapter 11 Cases were dismissed were a party to the Plan.

Significant events

On 7 April 2009 the Company changed its name from T&N Limited to Federal-Mogul Limited.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after tax was £3.4m (2007 profit: £7.3m). No dividends are proposed (2007: £nil).

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the Company continued to be the manufacture and distribution of automotive components for original equipment ("OE") manufacturers and aftermarket outlets.



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Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

Principal activities and review of the business (continued)

The Company considers turnover and operational EBITDA to be its key financial performance indicators. Turnover for the year was £201.8m compared with £216.0m in 2007. The most significant factors contributing to the reduction in turnover were the closure of the sealing systems manufacturing facility at the Company's Slough site in 2007 and the impact of the completion in 2008 of the closure of the Company's Elstead manufacturing facility. Otherwise, activity remained in line with previous years. EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure defined to exclude impairment charges, Chapter 11 and UK Administration expenses, restructuring costs, asbestos related costs, corporation tax expense, interest expense and income, depreciation and amortisation. EBITDA for the year was £7.2m compared with £17.9m in 2007. £5.6m of the £10.7m net decrease in EBITDA is due to an adverse impact on trading of falling exchange rates.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The revenue derived from the Company's principal activity is closely linked with global OE automotive sales and production levels. Variations in the level of vehicle production would affect not only sales to OE customers but, depending on the reason for the change, could impact demand from aftermarket customers. Should the Company fail to respond appropriately to changes in the demand for its products then its results and financial condition could be affected adversely.

Research and development

The research and development activities of the Company continue to be directed principally towards the development of new products and to improving the performance and effectiveness of existing products. In 2008 expenditure amounted to £4.2m (2007: £4.1m).

Asbestos-related costs

The Company, and a number of its fellow subsidiaries of Federal-Mogul Corporation, are amongst many defendants named in a large number of court actions, both in the United States and the United Kingdom, alleging personal injury resulting from exposure to asbestos or asbestos-containing products.

Upon the Plan and CVAs becoming effective an asbestos personal injury trust ("the Trust") was established in the US and the UK Asbestos Trust (the "UK Trust") was established in the UK. The terms of the Plan and CVAs limit the assets of the Company that the holder of an Asbestos Claim has recourse to. This has the effect of placing a limit on the Company's liability at an amount equal to the value of those assets. The assets comprise of the insurance cover under the Hercules Policy which, following a settlement with one of the three reinsurers, has a limit of £471.2m, the Stock Repayment Obligation, £338.0m, and an asset in respect of loans to be provided by the Trusts that will not be required to be repaid, £28.8m. Thus the assets have a total value of £838.0m so the liability has been fixed at £838.0m.

The terms of the Plan and CVAs are such that the Director considered derecognition of the assets and liabilities is the most appropriate way of reflecting these liabilities and related liabilities and this was reflected in the 2007 accounts.

Further information is included in note 19 of the financial statements.

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Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

Directors and senior executive

The following served as a director of Federal-Mogul Limited during the year:

D. Bozynski, resigned 27 January 2009

L. D. Hangran was appointed on 27 January 2009

Employees and employment policies

The Company has over 1,200 employees located in the UK.

It is the Company's policy to provide equal opportunities to all employees. The Company provides appropriate training at all levels and is committed to helping employees to develop their full potential by gaining relevant skills and experience.

Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment made by disabled persons. Employees who become disabled will be retained in employment wherever possible and, where necessary, appropriate retraining will be provided.

The Company places considerable emphasis on regular and effective communications with employees on matters of concern to them. The Company involves and consults employees on matters concerning its performance.

Creditor payment policy

It is Company policy to:

- (i) agree the terms of payment when agreeing the terms of the transaction;
- (ii) ensure that the supplier is aware of the terms of payment; and
- (iii) abide by those terms.

Trade creditor days of the Company as at 31 December 2008 were 28.3 days.

Treasury Policies

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash at bank, balances with group undertakings and trade debtors and creditors arising from normal operations. These financial instruments are used to fund the Company's operations. It is Company policy that no trading in financial instruments be undertaken.

Interest Rate Risk

There are no bank borrowings so interest rate risk arises only from those intra-group loans which bear interest. A number of these loans carry interest at a floating rate since the rate is linked to bank base rate. However, no specific action is taken to hedge the corresponding interest rate exposure since there is minimal risk to the Group as a whole.

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Director's report for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

Treasury Policies (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Several intra-group loans are denominated in foreign currencies and a significant element of export sales are invoiced in foreign currencies. As a member of a multi-national group, the Company does not hedge currency exposure. It is not considered appropriate to do so in connection with intra-group loans or intra-group trading and exposure to risk relating to third party export sales is mitigated by using foreign currency receipts to meet payments to overseas suppliers. However, foreign currency is held for only short periods, the general policy being to convert all cash transactions to sterling as soon as possible.

Credit Risk

The Company's objective is to reduce the risk of financial loss due to a counterparty's failure to honour its obligations. This is achieved by each operating division being responsible for assessing the credit risk associated with accepting production schedules from customers and for managing shipments and receivables within pre-determined credit limits. Similarly, in respect of intra-group loans resulting from Federal-Mogul Group's policy to use cash surpluses in one area of the business to meet funding requirements in another, credit risk is assessed by a central treasury department.

Liquidity Risk

The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations. Formal approval procedures apply within each operating unit in respect of capital expenditure and cash flow is managed through regular forecasting and management review of operating results at all levels of the company.

Donations

The Company made charitable donations amounting to £6,914 (2007: £4,319) in the year. The largest single donation was £4,979 made to a hospice, local to one of the UK manufacturing sites. Remaining donations were in support of local charities and community projects in the vicinity of the other UK manufacturing sites. There were no political donations.

Completeness of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 234ZA of the Companies Act 1985 the director:

- is not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

Director

Date: 22/07/09

Federal-Mogul Limited

Statement of the director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FEDERAL-MOGUL LIMITED

We have audited the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes 1 to 21. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the director and auditors

The director's responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of the Director's Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding director's remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Director's Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the director in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FEDERAL-MOGUL
LIMITED (continued)**

Comparative profit and loss account

In our audit report of the previous period, we stated that with respect to the carrying values of the asbestos provision and the related insurance recoverable of £838m and £500m respectively at 31 December 2006, the evidence available to us was limited. Such amounts should have been recorded at the best estimate of the discounted amounts payable and receivable as at the balance sheet date in accordance with the provisions of FRS 12 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. The Company has stated that no estimates of the future cash flows are available to it to provide an updated estimate of the appropriate level of provision, on a discounted basis as at 31 December 2006 or an estimate of the timing of the utilisation of the £338m capital contribution. Owing to the absence of this information, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the appropriate carrying value of the provision and the related assets. This had a consequential impact for the profit and the amounts reflected in equity for the capital contribution reflected in 2007.

We also stated that the amounts recorded as an asbestos provision of £838m and related insurance recoverable of £500m at 31 December 2006 reflected on an undiscounted basis, the settlement of the liabilities which occurred in 2007 and accordingly did not reflect conditions at the balance sheet date. Our audit reports on the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2006 were qualified in this respect.

As part of emergence from Chapter 11 proceedings, the Trust, which was set up to manage and discharge asbestos personal injury claims, subscribed for stock in the US parent, leaving the amount payable of £338m ('the Stock Repayment Obligation') outstanding. The rights to this Stock Repayment Obligation, which will be utilised as described in note 16, have been transferred by the US parent to the Company. This capital contribution of £338m was reported in the 2007 financial statements as a movement in equity of the full amount, rather than at a discounted amount reflecting the expected timing of utilisation of the Stock Repayment Obligation.

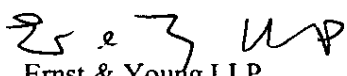
As stated in note 19, following the emergence of the company from both the Company Voluntary Arrangement and the Chapter 11 proceedings, the insurance recoverable asset and the asbestos provision were derecognised in the 2007 financial statements and accordingly no amounts are reported in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007 or at 31 December 2008. It is not practicable to quantify the amount of provision and related assets that would have been required in the December 2006 financial statements nor the amount of the capital contribution made on a discounted basis, and hence the consequential effect on profit and equity on derecognition of the assets and liabilities in the prior financial year.

Qualified opinion in respect of comparatives

Except for the financial effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves as to the appropriate level of the asbestos provision and the insurance recoverable asset as at 31 December 2006 and as to the amount of the capital contribution made in the comparative year on a discounted basis, in our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.


Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
Manchester
22/7/09

Federal-Mogul Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £m	2007 £m
Total Turnover		201.8	216.0
Cost of sales		(171.6)	(185.9)
Gross profit		30.2	30.1
Other operating expenses	3(a)	(40.7)	(29.0)
Other operating income		4.9	7.2
Operating (loss) / profit on ordinary activities		(5.6)	8.3
Profit on disposal of loan notes	3(b)	-	0.5
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before finance charges		(5.6)	8.8
Net interest receivable / (payable)	4	3.9	(2.6)
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	(1.7)	6.2
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities	5	5.1	1.1
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		3.4	7.3
Profit attributable to shareholders		3.4	7.3

The results above all relate to continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the result as disclosed in the profit and loss account and the result on an unmodified historical cost basis for both periods.

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Balance sheet as at 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £m	2007 £m
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	39.5	42.5
Investments	10	499.9	497.2
		539.4	539.7
Current assets			
Stocks	11	15.8	15.9
Debtors falling due within one year	12	144.7	199.6
Debtors falling due after more than one year	12	6.4	56.2
		151.1	255.8
Cash at bank and in hand		75.6	22.0
		242.5	293.7
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(66.7)	(168.6)
Net current assets		175.8	125.1
Total assets less current liabilities		715.2	664.8
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(488.8)	(441.8)
Net assets		226.4	223.0
Capital and reserves:			
Called up share capital	15	222.2	222.2
Share premium account	16	11.0	11.0
Special reserve	16	64.2	64.2
Capital contribution reserve	16	338.0	338.0
Profit and loss account	16	(409.0)	(412.4)
Shareholders' funds - equity		226.4	223.0

The financial statements on pages 8 to 26 were approved by the Board on

22/07

2009 and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Federal-Mogul Limited

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the years ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007.

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

For the year ended 31 December	2008 £m	2007 £m
Deficit on shareholders' funds at start of year	223.0	(122.3)
Profit attributable to shareholders	3.4	7.3
Capital contribution received (as explained in note 16)	-	338.0
Shareholders' funds at end of year	226.4	223.0

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008

1. Accounting policies

The Company follows applicable UK Accounting Standards and Practice. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain classes of fixed assets.

Deferred tax

The taxation charge is based on the result for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation of fixed assets and gains on disposals of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets only where, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the replacement assets concerned. However, no provision has been made where on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.
- Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is provided on cost or the revalued amount, as applicable, to write tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, down to their estimated residual values on a straight line basis as follows:

- Freehold buildings, 2.5% per annum.
- Leasehold buildings are assumed to have a life equal to the period of the lease, but with a maximum of 40 years.
- Plant and machinery, at rates ranging from 7% to 33% per annum.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost / valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. Any monetary assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency are retranslated at the year end rate. Exchange differences on transactions in foreign currencies are included in the profit and loss account.

Grants

Grants related to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit over a period approximating to the lives of qualifying assets. Grants receivable to date, less the amounts so far credited to profit, are included in creditors.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for any impairment.

Leasing

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Pensions Costs

The Company has adopted FRS 17 "Retirement Benefits" in the accounts.

A new defined contribution scheme was introduced in the form of a stakeholder plan. Contributions to this scheme are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they become payable.

Further information on pension arrangements is set out in Note 7 to the accounts.

Research and development

Research and development revenue expenditure, including all expenditure on internally generated patents and trademarks, is written off when incurred.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of original cost and net realisable value on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises materials, labour and an allocation of attributable overhead expenses. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues.

2. Consolidation and related party disclosures

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Icahn Enterprises L.P., a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Icahn Enterprises L.P., which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996). The Company is also exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Icahn Enterprises Group or investees of the Icahn Enterprises Group.

The Company and all of its subsidiary undertakings are included in consolidated accounts for a larger group, Federal-Mogul Corporation, drawn up to the same date in the same financial year and those accounts are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Seventh Directive (83/349/EEC) or in a manner equivalent to consolidated accounts and consolidated annual reports so drawn up. Accordingly the Company, in accordance with the exemption in S228(A) of the Companies Act, has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The financial statements therefore contain information about Federal-Mogul Limited as an individual company and not as a group.

The Company has not presented segmental information required by the Companies Act 1985 as, in the opinion of the director, this disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

3. Analysis of results

	2008 £m	2007 £m
(a) Other operating expenses		
Distribution costs	8.5	10.0
Administrative expenses		
Before exceptional items	32.2	20.5
Costs of Administration and Chapter 11 filings	-	(1.5)
Other operating expenses	40.7	29.0

Costs of operations charged in arriving at operating profit include £7.2m (2007: £4.8m) in respect of redundancy and rationalisation. £0.5m of these costs (2007: £1.4m) have been charged as costs of sales and £6.7m (2007: £3.4m) as administration expenses.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
(b) Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit of company financial statements	0.3	0.2
- Audit of UK subsidiary companies	0.1	0.1
- Other fees to auditors – taxation services	0.9	1.8
Research and development	4.2	4.1
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
- owned assets	5.6	6.3
Operating lease rentals		
- on plant and machinery	1.2	0.9
- on land and buildings	0.5	0.9
Profit on disposal of fixed assets – continuing operations	-	-
Loss / (gain) on foreign exchange movements	3.0	(0.5)

The auditors of the Company also received fees of £nil (2007:£nil) in connection with the audit of the T&N Retirement Benefits Scheme (1989). In addition the auditors of the Company also received audit fees for auditing the accounts of the Company's overseas subsidiary undertakings of £0.2m (2007: £0.1m).

Profit on disposal of loan notes

On 10 December 2007 the Company entered into an agreement with Federal-Mogul (Continental European Operations) Limited ("FM(CEO)L") to purchase part of the latter's holding in a loan note issued by Federal-Mogul Deutschland GmbH (the "Specified Part") together with related interest due thereon. The total purchase price was £127.8m. At the date of purchase the par value of the Specified Part was £149.5m (Euros 207.9m) and unpaid interest was £10.7m. On acquisition of the Specified Part, the Company assumed responsibility for a capital gains tax liability deferred by the original issue of the loan note. As recompense for assuming this liability the total purchase price reflected a discount of £7.8m.

On 13 December 2007 the Company entered into an agreement with Federal-Mogul Corporation ("FMC") to sell the Specified Part together with related interest due. At the date of sale the par value of the Specified Part was £149.0m (Euros 207.9m) and unpaid interest was £10.8m. On sale a foreign exchange loss of £0.5m arose, which was included as a translation adjustment in the profit and loss account in 2007. Total consideration received was £135.7m giving rise to an exceptional profit of £0.5m and reflecting a £7.8m credit to tax in respect of the purchase price discount. These were reflected in the profit and loss account in 2007.

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
4. Net interest receivable / (payable)		
Interest payable on group loans	(10.2)	(5.1)
Other interest	(0.1)	(0.2)
Exchange loss movement on loans denominated in a foreign currency	(7.1)	(0.8)
	(17.4)	(6.1)
Interest receivable on group loans	9.5	2.2
Interest receivable on deposits	2.4	0.7
Other interest	0.7	0.3
Exchange gain movement on loans denominated in a foreign currency	8.7	0.3
	21.3	3.5
Net interest receivable / (payable)	3.9	(2.6)

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
(a) Analysis of tax credit in the period		
Current year UK corporation tax at 28.5% (2007: 30%) on the (loss) / profit for the period	(14.7)	19.4
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(0.5)	-
Group relief receivable –prior period	(1.1)	(0.5)
Advance corporation tax - current period	9.8	(12.9)
- prior period	1.2	0.4
	(5.3)	6.4
Overseas taxation paid	0.2	0.3
Total current tax (note 5(b))	(5.1)	6.7
Deferred tax (note 17)	-	(7.8)
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities recorded in the profit & loss account	(5.1)	(1.1)

Advance corporation tax (“ACT”) relates to ACT written off / (recoverable) in the year and a reduction in surrendered ACT for which payment has fallen due.

(b) Factors affecting current tax (credit) / charge for period

The tax assessed on the (loss) / profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28.5% (2007: 30%). The differences are explained below:

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(1.7)	6.2
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28.5% (2007: 30%)	(0.5)	1.9
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.3	0.7
Gain arising from sale of loan note	-	35.5
Impact of pension payments deferred to subsequent periods	(18.2)	(30.1)
Decelerated / (accelerated) capital allowances	0.2	(0.4)
Movement in net asbestos costs	(2.7)	(0.7)
Higher taxes on overseas earnings	0.2	0.3
ACT written off / (recovered)	9.8	(12.9)
Group relief surrendered for no consideration	6.9	12.5
Adjustment to prior year group relief surrendered for consideration	(1.1)	(0.5)
Reduction in prior year surrendered ACT for which payment has fallen due	1.2	0.4
Adjustment to prior year corporation tax liability	(0.5)	-
Difference in tax rates in respect of loss carried back from 2008 to 2007	(0.7)	-
Current tax (credit) / charge for period (Note 5(a))	(5.1)	6.7

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax (credit) / charge for period (continued)

In 1998 fellow group subsidiaries disposed of investments for which the proceeds took the form of loan notes. The capital gains tax liabilities on these investment disposals do not crystallise until the loan notes are redeemed or sold to a third party or outside the UK capital gains tax group. During 2007 a part of one such loan note ("the Specified Part") was acquired by the Company which thereafter assumed any capital gains tax liability which would arise on sale of the Specified Part. The Company then sold the Specified Part in 2007 thereby crystallising a capital gain that is estimated as £118.9m. The profit on the sale of the loan note was £0.5m – see note 3(b). The difference between the book gain and taxable gain gave rise to an additional tax charge of £35.5m. The Company had available to offset against this gain current year tax losses to the extent that these were not intended for use by fellow UK subsidiaries as group relief.

In 2008 tax relief arises in respect of £50.2m (2007: £50.2m) of the £201m contribution to a defined benefit pension scheme in 2006 – see note 5(c) for further details. Tax relief also arises in respect of £13.0m (2007: £49.6m) in respect of payments made by the Supervisors to meet liabilities arising under S.75 of the Pension Act 1995 – see note 5(c) for further details.

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

Total tax losses of approximately £183m (2007: £183m) are carried forward for utilisation against future profits. These losses will only be recognised as a deferred tax asset when such utilisation is foreseeable.

In 2007 asbestos related personal injury liabilities and related recoverables have been derecognised following the Plan, as further explained in note 19. Tax relief for payments in respect of asbestos liabilities derecognised following the Plan is expected to arise in the year of payment. Amounts recoverable under relevant asbestos insurance assets derecognised following the Plan are expected to be taxed in the years in which sums are received.

The Company made contributions to a defined benefit pension scheme of £200.8m in 2006 (note 7). The Company is required to spread its claim for tax relief in respect of this sum in equal instalments over four years commencing in 2006.

Under the terms of the CVA in 2006, the Company set aside funds in bank accounts over which the Supervisors have control which are used to make payments to holders of relevant CVA claims, in respect of asbestos liabilities which are to be settled out of funds in the CVA reserves under the terms of the CVA, tax relief is expected to arise in the years in which the Supervisors make payments.

In 2006 the Company set aside in the CVA reserves £65.3m under the terms of the CVA to meet liabilities arising under Section 75 of the Pension Act 1995. Tax relief in respect of this sum is expected to arise in the years in which the Supervisors make payments.

Note 19 makes reference to the Stock Repayment Obligation of £338m which has been assigned to the Company in 2007 by way of capital contribution. The SRO asset has subsequently been derecognised following the Plan. The Company may avail itself of the benefit of the SRO to meet established asbestos personal injury claims. To the extent that it does so the capital contribution will be released to profit and loss account reserves and the amounts so released will be taxable in the year of release.

The Company's potential deferred tax assets take account of an estimate of the potential future tax relief that is expected to arise in the Company from payment of derecognised creditors. The Company's potential deferred tax liabilities take account of an estimate of the potential future taxable profits that are expected to arise in the Company from receipts in respect of derecognised assets and from releases from the capital contribution to the profit and loss account reserves.

The potential tax benefits arising from net asbestos and pension payments and from funds in the CVA reserves will only be recognised when those benefits are foreseeable.

No deferred tax is recognised on the unremitted earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as the Company considers it would have limited liability to additional taxation should such amounts be remitted due to the availability of double tax relief.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges (continued)

No deferred tax has been provided for tax that may become payable if revalued assets are disposed of at their revalued amounts.

Advance corporation tax of £18.8m (2007: £8.1m), none of which is recognised in the accounts, is available to carry forward against future UK tax liabilities.

The Finance Act 2007 includes changes which will affect future tax charges. The main change which will affect the Company is a reduction in the rate of Corporation Tax from 30% to 28% from 1 April 2008. Finance Act 2007 changes to Industrial Building allowances also affect the Company. The deferred tax balance has been adjusted in the current year to reflect both these changes (note 17). Further changes in the UK Capital Allowance regime in the Finance Act 2008 will also impact on allowances the Company may claim. The full impact of these changes is still being assessed.

6. Employees

2008**2007**

Monthly average number of employees

Manufacturing	1,048	1,170
Selling and Marketing	43	45
Research and Development	68	72
Administrative	305	373
	1,464	1,660

	2008	2007
Employment costs	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	40.8	48.5
Social security costs	4.9	5.3
Net pension charge (Note 7)	2.7	3.1
Redundancy payments	3.6	5.3
	52.0	62.2

7. Pensions commitments

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Defined contribution scheme	2.7	3.1

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme in the form of a stakeholder plan.

In 2008 costs were £2.7m (2007: £3.1m). As at 31 December 2008 outstanding employer contributions of £0.1m (2007: £0.3m) were included in Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year.

In 2008 there are no other significant post-employment benefits.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

8. Director's emoluments

The director of the Company has not received any emoluments in respect of his services as a director of the Company (2007: £nil).

The Director was not a member of the Company's defined contribution pension scheme in 2008 or 2007.

9. Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost or valuation	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2008	18.6	177.4	196.0
Additions	-	3.2	3.2
Disposals	(0.1)	(19.4)	(19.5)
Reclassifications	0.1	(0.1)	-
Transfers to Group companies	-	(1.7)	(1.7)
At 31 December 2008	18.6	159.4	178.0
Depreciation	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2008	8.0	145.5	153.5
Disposals	(1.0)	(18.0)	(19.0)
Transfers to Group companies	-	(1.6)	(1.6)
Charge for the year	0.5	5.1	5.6
At 31 December 2008	7.5	131.0	138.5
Net book value			
At 31 December 2008	11.1	28.4	39.5
At 31 December 2007	10.6	31.9	42.5

Included in the cost of fixed assets are plant and machinery in the course of construction of £2.1m (2007 £3.6m). Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Net book value of land and buildings		
Freehold land - not depreciated	3.6	2.3
Freehold buildings	7.3	8.1
Short leasehold	0.2	0.2
	11.1	10.6

Net book value of tangible fixed assets based on historic cost	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Cost (or ascribed value)	11.1	159.4	170.5
Depreciation	(4.0)	(131.0)	(135.0)
Net book value based on historic cost			
At 31 December 2008	7.1	28.4	35.5
At 31 December 2007	6.6	31.9	38.5

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

10. Fixed asset investments

	Subsidiary Undertakings Shares £m	Loans £m	Total £m
Cost			
At 1 January 2008	619.0	6.5	625.5
Transfers from Group companies	3.3	-	3.3
Dissolution of subsidiaries	(3.9)	(0.9)	(4.8)
Write-off of balance	-	(0.9)	(0.9)
Repayments	-	(1.2)	(1.2)
Currency translation	-	0.2	0.2
At 31 December 2008	618.4	3.7	622.1
Provisions			
At 1 January 2008	(123.3)	(5.0)	(128.3)
Dissolution of subsidiaries	4.0	0.9	4.9
Write-off of balance	-	0.9	0.9
Reduction in year	-	0.3	0.3
At 31 December 2008	(119.3)	(2.9)	(122.2)
Net book value			
At 31 December 2008	499.1	0.8	499.9
At 31 December 2007	495.7	1.5	497.2

Details of the investments in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are disclosed below. Advantage has been taken of the exemption in S231(5) of the Companies Act whereby, due to the large number of undertakings in respect of which the Company would be required to make disclosure, disclosure has only been made in respect of those undertakings whose results or financial position principally affect the financial statements.

Name of Company	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held %	For the year ending (*)	Aggregate amount of capital and reserves at the end of its most recent financial year £m	Profit or (loss) for the year £m	Nature of Business
AE Limited		Ordinary shares	64.94	31.12.08	42.5	2.8	Holding company
Federal-Mogul Friction Products a.s.	Czech Republic	Registered shares	100	31.12.08	101.0	12.7	Automotive friction materials
Federal-Mogul Export Services Limited		Ordinary shares	100	31.12.08	4.1	-	Export sales company
FDML Holdings Limited #		Ordinary shares	100	31.12.08	374.1	50.0	Holding company

* Financial information taken from the audited financial statements.

On 11 February 2009 T&N Holdings Limited changed its name to FDML Holdings Limited.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

10. Fixed asset investments (continued)

In accordance with FRS11, the director has compared the carrying value of investments to their value in use to the Company and recorded an impairment charge for any individual investments that he considered impaired.

The value in use has been derived from discounted cash flow projections using a nominal discount rate of 12.5% (2007: 10.5%).

The Company's principal subsidiaries, associated undertakings and trade investments are listed in note 20.

11. Stocks	2008 £m	2007 £m
Raw materials	2.6	3.2
Work in progress	1.6	2.1
Finished goods	11.6	10.6
	15.8	15.9

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

12. Debtors	2008 £m	2007 £m
Debtors falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	25.1	27.6
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	109.5	163.5
Taxation – United Kingdom corporation tax	2.1	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1.3	1.2
Other debtors	6.7	7.3
	144.7	199.6
Debtors falling due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	-	49.9
Other debtors	6.4	6.3
	6.4	56.2

13. Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year	2008 £m	2007 £m
Trade creditors	7.8	10.2
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	40.2	106.4
Payroll and other taxes, including social security	1.4	4.7
Taxation – United Kingdom corporation tax	-	8.0
Other creditors	-	18.2
Accruals and deferred income	17.3	21.1
	66.7	168.6

14. Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year	2008 £m	2007 £m
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	488.8	441.8
	488.8	441.8

15. Called up share capital

	Authorised No. of shares	Authorised £m	Issued and fully paid No. of shares	Issued and fully paid £m
Ordinary shares of 40p each				
At 1 January 2008	725,000,000	290.0	555,358,973	222.2
At 31 December 2008	725,000,000	290.0	555,358,973	222.2

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

16. Reserves

	Share premium Account £m	Special Reserve £m	Capital contribution reserve £m	Profit and loss account £m
At 1 January 2008	11.0	64.2	338.0	(412.4)
Profit attributable to shareholders	-	-	-	3.4
At 31 December 2008	11.0	64.2	338.0	(409.0)

The special reserve was established in 1997 on a reduction in capital and is not distributable.

In 2005 a non-returnable capital contribution of £13.2m was received from Federal-Mogul Corporation. This amount is distributable in future periods, subject to part 23 of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with the terms of Federal-Mogul Corporation's Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan") the U.S. Asbestos Trust ("the Trust") subscribed for 57.5% of the Reorganized Federal-Mogul Class B Common Stock for the subscription price of £338,000,000, such sum being left outstanding as a debt owing by the Trust to Reorganized Federal-Mogul.

On 27 December 2007 Reorganized Federal-Mogul assigned and transferred to the Company by way of capital contribution all of its right, title and interest in and to such debt, the "Stock Repayment Obligation" (SRO).

This amount was included as a capital reserve as it was not realised at that time. A transfer is made between the Capital Contribution Reserve and the Profit and Loss Account as the amounts are realised by reduction of the SRO during the year. A reduction in the SRO occurs either by setting off against the liability in respect of an Asbestos Claim an equivalent amount of the SRO, or by the Trust paying the whole or part of the SRO to the Company for the purpose of enabling the Company to satisfy the liability in respect of an Asbestos Claim. There have been no such transactions during the year.

17. Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax provided	2008 £m	2007 £m
Accelerated capital allowances	2.9	2.9
Asbestos related costs	(2.3)	(1.4)
Other timing differences	(0.6)	(1.5)
Provision for deferred tax	-	-

	Asbestos related costs £m	Other timing differences £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2008	(1.4)	1.4	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1.1)	1.1	-
Current year movements	0.2	(0.2)	-
At 31 December 2008	(2.3)	2.3	-

Unprovided assets	2008 £m	2007 £m
Asbestos related costs	(5.1)	(8.7)
Pensions	(15.2)	(33.4)
Losses	(51.3)	(51.3)
	(71.6)	(93.4)

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

	2008	2007
	£m	£m
18. Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Future capital expenditure - contracts placed	0.8	0.5
Operating leases - payment commitments for 2008		
On leases of land and buildings expiring:		
- within one year	-	0.2
- between two and five years	-	0.3
- in more than five years	0.2	-
	0.2	0.5
On leases of plant and machinery expiring:		
- within one year	0.3	0.2
- between two and five years	0.4	0.3
	0.7	0.5

Contingent liabilities also exist in respect of cross-guarantees given by the Company and its UK subsidiaries to support some of the Group's UK banking facilities amounting to £nil (2007: £nil).

19. Asbestos-related personal injury litigation

Background

The Company, and a number of its fellow subsidiaries of Federal-Mogul Corporation, are amongst many defendants named in a large number of court actions, both in the United States and the United Kingdom, alleging personal injury resulting from exposure to asbestos or asbestos-containing products.

In 1996, the Company purchased a £500m layer of insurance (the "Hercules Policy") to cover asbestos-related disease claims against the T&N Group, which will be triggered should the aggregate cost of asbestos personal injury claims made or brought against the Company or any of its subsidiaries listed in Schedule B to the Hercules Policy after 12.01 GMT on 1 July 1996, where the asbestos-related exposure consists at least in part of exposure to asbestos, asbestos products, asbestos fibres or asbestos dust mined, manufactured, sold, installed or distributed prior to that date, exceed £690m (the Company and such subsidiaries are referred to as "Hercules-Protected Entities").

In December 2001 one of the three reinsurers, who each had a third share of the policy, challenged the validity of its reinsurance contract with the Company. As a result of this lawsuit a claim was also made against the broker that assisted in procuring the policy. Under the terms of a settlement (the "Settlement") reached by the parties, it was agreed that the reinsurer and the broker would be liable, in total, for 82.75% of the one third share of the reinsurance policy, the Company effectively bearing the remaining 17.25% of the one third share (or approximately £28.75 million). Therefore the total effective coverage provided by all three reinsurers (including the broker) is 94.25% (the "Repayment Percentage"). The Bankruptcy Court approved the settlement in November 2006.

Impact of the Chapter 11 Filing and UK Administration Orders

On 1 October 2001, the Company's then ultimate parent undertaking, Federal-Mogul Corporation, and its subsidiaries in the United States voluntarily filed for financial restructuring under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code. In addition, the majority of Federal-Mogul subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, including the Company, filed for Chapter 11 and petitioned for and were granted an administration order under the UK Insolvency Act 1986. Federal-Mogul Corporation, together with its US and UK affiliates that commenced bankruptcy proceedings in the United States, including those that commenced administration proceedings in the United Kingdom, are referred to collectively as the "Debtors". The proceedings were commenced in response to a sharply increasing number of asbestos-related claims and their demand on the Debtors' cash flows and liquidity.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

19. Asbestos-related personal injury litigation (continued)

Impact of the Chapter 11 Filing and UK Administration Orders

On 10 July 2006 the administrators issued to the creditors their proposals for company voluntary arrangements ("CVAs") for the Company and 50 other UK subsidiaries (together, the "CVA Companies"). The CVAs enabled the CVA Companies to agree formally a composition or scheme of arrangement with their creditors determining how their debts should be paid and in what proportions such debts would be settled. These proposals were approved at shareholders' and creditors' meetings of the CVA Companies held on 7 September 2006 and became effective on 11 October 2006 (the "Effective Date of the CVAs"). On 1 December 2006, the Company, and a further 63 of the UK companies, exited from UK administration.

On the Effective Date of the CVAs, a UK Asbestos Trust (the "UK Trust") was established pursuant to the UK Asbestos Trust Deed. Claims made under the terms of the CVAs (which include asbestos personal injury claims against any CVA Company where the alleged exposure occurred within the UK or Australia and certain other claims) are required to be asserted through the agency of the UK Trust and are referred to as "CVA Asbestos Claims". The holder of a CVA Asbestos Claim (as defined in the CVAs) is given under the CVAs a claim against the UK Trust equivalent to the CVA Asbestos Claim that he holds against the CVA Company; this is referred to as a "Trust Claim". The holder of a Trust Claim will not receive the full value of his Trust Claim out of the trust funds forming the UK Asbestos Trust but instead will receive a dividend based on the total claim at a level to be set from time to time by the UK Asbestos Trustee. Asbestos personal injury claims against Debtors which did not fall within the definition of "CVA Asbestos Claims" were left to be dealt with by the US plan of reorganization.

On 8 November 2007, the US Bankruptcy Court confirmed Federal-Mogul Corporation's Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan"). In early 2007, the Debtors and other Plan Proponents had solicited votes to accept or reject the Plan through a process approved by the US Bankruptcy Court. The Plan Proponents comprised the overwhelming majority of significant stakeholders in the Chapter 11 Cases, including representatives of the holders of current and future asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Debtors. On 15 June, 2007, the results of the Plan voting process with the US Bankruptcy Court showed that all classes of claims against and equity interests in the Debtors voted to accept the Plan by margins in excess of the US Bankruptcy Code requirements. All classes of asbestos personal injury claims voted to accept the Plan by margins in excess of those required for the imposition of an asbestos trust and channeling injunction pursuant to section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code, which allows a Debtor to establish a funded trust to assume liability for all existing and future asbestos personal liability claims against it. The legal representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants also supported approval of the Plan. The Plan provides for distributions of cash and/or securities to be made to holders of pre-Petition date (i.e. before 1 October 2001) claims against the Debtors as well as certain claims that arose during the period that the Debtors were in Chapter 11. On 14 November 2007, the Plan was affirmed by the US District Court. On 27 December 2007, following the expiration of a 30 day period when objections to the Plan could be raised, the Plan became effective in accordance with its terms (the "Effective Date of the Plan") and Federal-Mogul Corporation together with 59 of the UK filing companies, including the Company, emerged from their proceedings under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code.

On the Effective Date of the Plan, an asbestos personal injury trust ("the US Trust") was established pursuant to Section 524(g) of the US Bankruptcy Code. Claims made under the terms of the Plan against any Debtor that was a Hercules-Protected Entity are required to be asserted through the agency of the US Trust and are referred to as "Debtor HPE Asbestos Claims". The definition of "Debtor HPE Asbestos Claim" excludes any CVA Asbestos Claim (so that UK and Australian claims are not included). The holder of a Debtor HPE Asbestos Claim (as defined in the Plan) is given under the Plan a claim against the US Trust equivalent to the Asbestos Personal Injury Claim that he holds against the Hercules-Protected Entity; this is referred to in the Plan as a "Trust Claim". The holder of a Trust Claim will not receive the full value of his Trust Claim out of the trust funds forming the US Asbestos Trust, but instead will receive a dividend based on the total claim at a level set from time to time by the US Asbestos Trustees. CVA Asbestos Claims against CVA Companies continue to be dealt with by the CVAs.

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

19. Asbestos-related personal injury litigation (continued)

Assumption of liabilities by the US Trust

Pursuant to and subject to the terms specified in the Plan, the US Trust assumed all liability for asbestos personal injury claims against the Reorganized Hercules-Protected Entities in excess of both (i) the Hercules Retention (being the remaining amount of the limit of £690 million as defined by the Hercules Policy) and the Hercules Coverage (being the £500 million insurance coverage provided under the Hercules Policy, subject to the Settlement) and (ii) all other sums as are attributable to or otherwise represent the Hercules Recoveries (being amounts recovered under the Hercules Policy) to the extent such amounts exceed the Hercules Coverage.

Under the terms of the Plan, upon the Hercules Policy Expiry Date (as defined in the Plan), the US Trust will assume liability for all remaining Asbestos Personal Injury Claims (other than those covered by employer's liability insurance). The "Hercules Policy Expiry Date" includes the date on which the Hercules Policy ceases to have effect whether by commutation or settlement.

Under the terms of the Plan, the US Trust subscribed for 57.5% of the Reorganized Federal-Mogul Class B Common Stock for the subscription price of £338m (being an amount approximately equal to the remaining Hercules Retention under the Hercules Policy), such sum being left outstanding as a debt owing by the US Trust to Reorganized Federal-Mogul. Immediately following this subscription Reorganized Federal-Mogul assigned and transferred to the Company by way of capital contribution all of its right, title and interest in such debt, known as the "Stock Repayment Obligation", thereby ensuring that established Debtor HPE Asbestos Claims can be paid by being offset against the Stock Repayment Obligation.

The Stock Repayment Obligation shall be payable by offset, in whole or in part, upon notice by either the Company to the US Trust or by the US Trust to the Company in exercise of the option to offset provided for under the terms of the Plan, or shall be payable, in whole or in part, upon notice by the US Trust to the Company in exercise of the option to make payment provided for under the terms of the Plan. To the extent that it has not been paid at any earlier date the Stock Repayment Obligation shall be payable 20 years after the Effective Date of the Plan.

Derecognition of Asset and Liability

The Director has considered the terms of the Plan and the CVAs and discussed these with the Company's advisers.

Whilst the terms of the Plan and the CVAs do not result in the legal release of the liabilities up to the amounts of the Hercules Retention and the Hercules Coverage, they provide that, in relation to the liabilities for asbestos personal injury claims, the Company will not incur net cash outflows. In addition the US Trust and/or UK Trust should bear all risks due to circumstances such as the insolvency or liquidation of any insurance carrier or the broker, the inability to substantiate claims under the Hercules Policy, reduced liquidity of the US Trust and/or UK Trust, or reduced levels or complete exhaustion of assets available to the US Trust and/or UK Trust to settle asbestos personal injury claims. The recourse of the US Trust and the UK Trust in respect of asbestos personal injury claims is limited by reference to certain of the Company's assets, being essentially the Stock Repayment Obligation and the proceeds of the Hercules Policy. The assets concerned will be utilised by the US Trust and the UK Trust to settle the liabilities arising with no prospect of any residual benefit to the Company, and thus the Company will not have access to or benefit from these assets which do not represent future economic benefits that are controlled by the Company. Therefore the Director considered that derecognition of the assets and liabilities was the most appropriate way of reflecting these transactions. There has been no movement in respect of these balances during the year (see the following table).

	Insurance Recoverable and US Trust Loan Asset £m	Stock Repayment Obligation £m	Asbestos Related Provision £m	Net Asset / (Liability) Position £m
Balances as at 31.12.07	500.0	338.0	(838.0)	0.0
Balances as at 31.12.08	500.0	338.0	(838.0)	0.0

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

20. Principal subsidiary and associated undertakings and trade investments at 31 December 2008

Holding Companies

FDML Holdings Ltd (formerly known as T&N Holdings Limited) +	UK
Federal-Mogul UK Investments Ltd (formerly known as T&N Investments Limited)	UK
 Powertrain	
Federal-Mogul Bradford Ltd	UK
Federal-Mogul Piston Segman (50%)#	Turkey
Federal-Mogul Izmit (44.85%)#	Turkey
Dongsuh Industrial Company Ltd (50%)#	South Korea
Anqing TP Goetze Piston Ring Company Ltd (35.7%)#	China
 Friction Products	
Federal-Mogul Friction Products Ltd	UK
Federal-Mogul Friction Products a.s. +	Czech Republic
Federal-Mogul Friction Products SA	Spain
Korea Beral Ltd (23.27%)*	South Korea
Federal-Mogul Friction Products Company (70%)	China
Federal-Mogul Friction Products (Thailand) Ltd	Thailand
 Engine Parts Aftermarket	
Federal-Mogul Aftermarket UK Ltd	UK
 Sealing Products	
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems Ltd	UK
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems Company	China
 Camshafts	
Federal-Mogul Camshaft Castings Ltd	UK
Federal-Mogul Camshafts Ltd	UK
 Powder Metal Products	
Federal-Mogul Sintered Products Ltd	UK
 Systems Protection	
Federal-Mogul Japan KK	Japan

Apart from FDML Holdings Limited and Federal-Mogul UK Investments Limited, the UK companies operate as branches of Federal-Mogul Limited. All the above companies traded during the year.

Unless otherwise shown, investments in overseas companies are held by subsidiaries of T&N Holdings Limited. The companies are incorporated and operate principally in the countries indicated. Equity investments are wholly owned, unless otherwise shown, and consist of ordinary shares.

#	Associated undertakings
*	Trade investments
+	Held directly by Federal-Mogul Limited

Federal-Mogul Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 (continued)

21. Corporate information

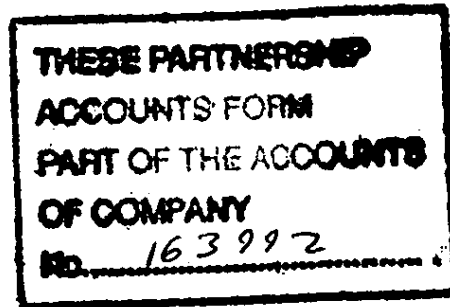
Head Office and Registered Office

Manchester International Office Centre
Styal Road
Manchester
M22 5TN

Company registration number: 163992

Ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate parent company is Federal-Mogul Global Growth Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Icahn Enterprises L.P. registered in the USA. The group accounts of Icahn Enterprises L.P. are the largest group accounts in which the Company is included. Accounts of this company may be obtained from Icahn Enterprises L.P., 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700, New York, NY10153, USA. The group accounts of Federal-Mogul Corporation Inc are the smallest group accounts in which the Company is included. Accounts of this company may be obtained from Federal-Mogul Investor Relations, 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, MI 48034-2146, USA.



FORM 10-K

FEDERAL MOGUL CORP - FDML

Filed: February 24, 2009 (period: December 31, 2008)

Annual report which provides a comprehensive overview of the company for the past year



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24/07/2009
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Commission File Number: 001-34029

FEDERAL-MOGUL CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-8350090
(IRS Employer I.D. No.)

26555 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan
(Address of principal executive offices)

48033
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: (248) 354-7700

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

Title of Each Class
Common Stock par value \$0.01 per share

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

Title of Class
Warrants to purchase Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☐

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$405 million as of June 30, 2008 based on the reported last sale price as published for NASDAQ for such date.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes ☒ No ☐

The Registrant had 99,404,500 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 20, 2009.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Report.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained or incorporated in this Annual Report on Form 10-K which are not statements of historical fact constitute "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act").

Forward-looking statements give current expectations or forecasts of future events. Words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "plan", "seek", "may" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with discussions of future operating or financial performance signify forward-looking statements. Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company") also, from time to time, may provide oral or written forward-looking statements in other materials released to the public. Such statements are made in good faith by the Company pursuant to the "Safe Harbor" provisions of the Reform Act.

Any or all forward-looking statements included in this report or in any other public statements may ultimately be incorrect. Forward-looking statements may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance, experience or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, performance, experience or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

These are some of the factors that could potentially cause actual results to differ materially from historical and expected future results. Other factors besides those listed here could also materially affect the Company's business.

- Variations in current and anticipated future production volumes, financial condition, or operational circumstances of the Company's significant customers, particularly the world's original equipment manufacturers of commercial and passenger vehicles.
- The Company's ability to generate cost savings or manufacturing efficiencies to offset or exceed contractually or competitively required price reductions or price reductions to obtain new business.
- The Company's ability to obtain cash adequate to fund its needs, including availability of borrowings under its various credit facilities.
- Fluctuations in the price and availability of raw materials and other supplies used in the manufacturing and distribution of the Company's products.
- Material shortages, transportation system delays, or other difficulties in markets where the Company purchases supplies for the manufacturing of its products.
- Significant work stoppages, disputes, or any other difficulties in labor markets where the Company obtains materials necessary for the manufacturing of its products or where its products are manufactured, distributed or sold.
- Increased development of fuel cell, hybrid-electric or other alternative energy technologies.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions, interest costs and discount rates, and fluctuations in the global securities markets which directly impact the valuation of assets and liabilities associated with the Company's pension and other postemployment benefit plans.
- Various worldwide economic, political and social factors, changes in economic conditions, currency fluctuations and devaluations, credit risks in emerging markets, or political instability in foreign countries where the Company has significant manufacturing operations, customers or suppliers.
- Legal actions and claims of undetermined merit and amount involving, among other things, product liability, warranty, recalls of products manufactured or sold by the Company, and environmental and safety issues involving the Company's products or facilities.

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- New or expanded litigation activity regarding alleged asbestos claims against foreign subsidiaries of the Company for which the liability has not been permanently channeled to a trust pursuant to section 524(g) of the United States Bankruptcy Code and/or addressed by the provisions of the Company Voluntary Arrangements approved in the United Kingdom.
- Legislative activities of governments, agencies, and similar organizations, both in the United States and in other countries that may affect the operations of the Company.
- Physical damage to, or loss of, significant manufacturing or distribution property, plant and equipment due to fire, weather or other factors beyond the Company's control.
- Possible terrorist attacks or acts of aggression or war, that could exacerbate other risks such as slowed vehicle production or the availability of supplies for the manufacturing of the Company's products.
- The Company's ability to effectively transition its information system infrastructure and functions to newer generation systems.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS**Business Overview**

Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company") is a leading global supplier of technology and innovation in vehicle and industrial products for fuel economy, alternative energies, environment and safety systems. The Company serves the world's foremost original equipment manufacturers ("OEM") of automotive, light commercial, heavy-duty, industrial, agricultural, aerospace, marine, rail, and off-road vehicles, as well as the worldwide aftermarket. Federal-Mogul's leading technology and innovation, lean manufacturing expertise, as well as marketing and distribution deliver world-class products, brands and services with quality excellence at a competitive cost. Federal-Mogul has established a global presence and conducts its operations through various manufacturing, distribution and technical centers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries or partially-owned joint ventures, organized into six primary reporting segments: Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products, Global Aftermarket, and Corporate. Federal-Mogul offers its customers a diverse array of market-leading products for OEM and replacement parts ("aftermarket") applications, including pistons, piston rings, piston pins, cylinder liners, valve seats and guides, transmission components, dynamic seals, bonded piston seals, combustion and exhaust gaskets, static gaskets and seals, rigid heat shields, engine bearings, industrial bearings, bushings and washers, brake disc pads, brake linings, brake blocks, element resistant systems protection sleeving products, acoustic shielding, flexible heat shields, brake system components, chassis products, wipers, fuel pumps, ignitions, and lighting.

The Company, during December 2007, completed its financial restructuring under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). On December 27, 2007, the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession (as Modified) (the "Plan") became effective (the "Effective Date") and in accordance with the Plan the Predecessor Company merged with and into New Federal-Mogul Corporation. Pursuant to the merger: (i) the separate corporate existence of the Predecessor Company ceased; (ii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation became the surviving corporation and continues to be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware; and (iii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation was renamed "Federal-Mogul Corporation." The terms "Predecessor Company" and "Predecessor" refer to Federal-Mogul Corporation prior to emergence from Chapter 11 proceedings. The terms the "Company", "Federal-Mogul", "Successor Company", and "Successor" refer to Federal-Mogul subsequent to completion of Chapter 11 proceedings. For further information on the reorganization upon emergence from Chapter 11 proceedings, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), the Company was required to adopt fresh-start reporting effective upon emergence from bankruptcy on the Effective Date. The Company evaluated the activity between the Effective Date and December 31, 2007 and, based upon the immateriality of such activity, concluded that the use of an accounting convenience date of December 31, 2007 was appropriate. As such, fresh-start reporting has been applied as of that date. As a result of fresh-start reporting, financial statements of the Successor Company are not comparable to the financial statements of the Predecessor Company. For further information on fresh-start reporting, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

Federal-Mogul has operations in 36 countries and, accordingly, all of the Company's reporting segments derive sales from both domestic and international markets. The attendant risks of the Company's international operations are primarily related to currency fluctuations, changes in local economic and political conditions, and changes in laws and regulations.

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The following tables set forth net property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") and net sales by geographic region as a percentage of total net PP&E and total net sales, respectively. Net PP&E balances as of December 31, 2007 in the table below were estimated values associated with the application of fresh-start reporting. The finalization of fresh-start reporting resulted in subsequent changes to these estimates.

	Successor		Predecessor		
	Net PP&E		Net Sales		
	December 31		Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2006
United States	33%	32%	38%	40%	45%
Canada	—	1%	2%	2%	2%
Total United States and Canada	33%	33%	40%	42%	47%
Germany	23%	22%	20%	19%	18%
France	6%	6%	8%	8%	8%
United Kingdom	4%	6%	5%	6%	6%
Switzerland	—	—	4%	5%	4%
Italy	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Other Europe	9%	9%	4%	4%	3%
Total Europe	47%	48%	46%	46%	42%
Asia	13%	11%	6%	5%	4%
Mexico	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
South America	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total Rest of World	20%	19%	14%	12%	11%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The following table sets forth net sales by reporting segment as a percentage of total net sales:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2008	2007	2007	2006
Net sales by reporting segment:				
Powertrain Energy	30%	30%	29%	
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	15%	15%	15%	
Vehicle Safety and Protection	11%	11%	11%	
Automotive Products	6%	5%	5%	
Global Aftermarket	38%	39%	40%	
	100%	100%	100%	

The Company derives significant sales from both the original equipment ("OE") market and the aftermarket. The Company seeks to participate in both of these markets by leveraging its OE product engineering and development capability, manufacturing excellence, and expertise to manage a broad and deep range of replacement parts to service the aftermarket. Federal-Mogul is the OE technology market share leader in several product categories. The Company believes that it is uniquely positioned to offer premium brands, OE replacement and entry level products for all global aftermarket customers. Therefore, the Company can be first to the aftermarket with new products, service expertise and customer support. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had current OEM products included on approximately 300 global vehicle platforms and more than 700 global powertrains used in light, medium and heavy-duty vehicles. This broad range of vehicle and powertrain applications reinforces the Company's belief in its unique market position.

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Strategy

The Company's strategy is designed to create sustainable global profitable growth by leveraging existing and developing new competitive advantages. This strategy consists of the following primary elements:

- Provide value-added products to customers in all markets served through leading technology and innovation;
- Develop products to enable increased fuel economy and reduce vehicle emissions, plus enable the use of alternative energies;
- Utilize the Company's leading technology resources to develop advanced and innovative products, processes and manufacturing capabilities;
- Offer leading technology and innovation in visibility, vehicle control and stability to help vehicle makers meet safety and performance specifications critical for customer satisfaction;
- Extend the Company's global reach to support its OEM customers, furthering its relationships with leading Asian OEMs and strengthening market share with U.S. and European OEMs;
- Assess acquisition and investment opportunities that provide product line expansion, technological advancements, geographic positioning, penetration of emerging markets (including the "BRIC" markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China) and market share growth;
- Leverage the strength of the Company's global aftermarket leading brand positions, product portfolio and range, marketing and selling expertise, and distribution and logistics capabilities; and
- Aggressively pursue cost competitiveness in all business segments by continuing to drive productivity in existing operations, consolidating and relocating manufacturing operations to best cost countries, utilizing the Company's strategic joint ventures and alliances, and rationalizing business resources and infrastructure.

The Company's strategy is to develop and deliver leading technology and innovation which results in market share expansion in the OE and aftermarket replacement markets. The Company assesses individual opportunities to execute its strategy based upon estimated sales and margin growth, cost reduction potential, internal investment returns, and other criteria, and makes investment decisions on a case-by-case basis. Opportunities meeting or exceeding benchmark return criteria may be undertaken through research and development activities, acquisitions, joint ventures and other strategic alliances, or restructuring activities as further discussed below.

Research and Development. The Company maintains technical centers throughout the world designed to:

- provide solutions for customers and bring new, innovative products to market;
- integrate the Company's leading technologies into advanced products and processes;
- provide engineering support for all of the Company's manufacturing sites; and
- provide technological expertise in engineering and design development.

Federal-Mogul's research and development activities are conducted at the Company's research and development locations. Within the United States, these centers are located in Plymouth, Michigan; Skokie, Illinois; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Exton, Pennsylvania; and Toledo, Ohio. Internationally, the Company's research and development centers are located in Burscheid, Germany; Nuremberg, Germany; Wiesbaden, Germany; Bad Camberg, Germany; Chapel, United Kingdom; Crepy, France; and Yokohama, Japan. The Company's newest technical center in Shanghai, China is expected to open during the second quarter of 2009.

Each of the Company's business units is engaged in engineering, research and development efforts working closely with customers to develop custom solutions to meet their needs. Total expenditures for research and development activities, including product engineering and validation costs, were \$173 million, \$178 million and \$162 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As a percentage of OE sales, research and development was 4% for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Joint Ventures and Other Strategic Alliances. The Company forms joint ventures and strategic alliances to gain share in emerging markets, facilitate the exchange of technical information and development of new products, extend current product offerings, provide best cost manufacturing operations, and broaden its customer base. The Company believes that certain of its joint ventures have provided, and will continue to provide, opportunities to expand business relationships with Asian and other OEMs operating in BRIC growth markets. The Company is

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currently involved in 31 joint ventures located in 12 different countries throughout the world, including China, India, Korea, Russia and Turkey. Of these joint ventures, the Company maintains a controlling interest in 17 entities and, accordingly, the financial results of these entities are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its Predecessor. The Company has a non-controlling interest in 14 of its joint ventures, of which 9 are accounted for under the equity method and 5 are accounted for under the cost method. The Company does not hold a controlling interest in an entity based on exposure to economic risks and potential rewards (variable interests) for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Further, the Company's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with its operating strategy and are not special purpose entities.

The Company, as part of its broad strategy to strengthen its position in developing markets, engaged in several investments during 2008, including increasing its controlling interest in Federal-Mogul Goetze India Limited and obtaining a controlling interest in Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited.

Net sales for consolidated joint ventures were approximately 6% of consolidated net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company's investment in non-consolidated joint ventures totaled \$221 million as of December 31, 2008, and the equity earnings of such affiliates approximated \$24 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Restructuring Activities. The Company and its Predecessor, as part of the sustainable global profitable growth strategy, has undertaken various restructuring activities to streamline its operations, consolidate and take advantage of available capacity and resources, and ultimately achieve cost reductions. These restructuring activities include efforts to integrate and rationalize businesses and to relocate manufacturing operations to best cost countries. Such activities have resulted in the redeployment of human and capital resources to the Company's core businesses.

An unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry and global financial markets led the Company to announce, in September 2008 and December 2008, certain restructuring actions, herein referred to as "Restructuring 2009", designed to improve operating performance and respond to increasingly challenging conditions in the global automotive market. This plan, when combined with other workforce adjustments, is expected to reduce the Company's global workforce by approximately 8,600 positions. The Company continues to solidify certain components of this plan, and will announce those components as plans are finalized. During 2008, the Company has recorded \$127 million in restructuring charges associated with Restructuring 2009, and expects to incur additional restructuring charges up to \$37 million through 2010. As the significant majority of the costs expected to be incurred in relation to Restructuring 2009 are related to severance, such activities are expected to yield future annual savings at least equal to the costs incurred.

The Predecessor Company announced, in January 2006, a global restructuring plan ("Restructuring 2006") as part of its sustainable global profitable growth strategy. From the inception of this program through December 31, 2007, the Predecessor Company incurred expenses of \$120 million under this program associated with the closures of its facilities located in Alpignano, Italy; Upton, United Kingdom; Malden, Missouri; Pontoise, France; Rochdale, United Kingdom; Slough, United Kingdom; St. Johns, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and Bretten, Germany. The Predecessor Company also transferred production with high labor content from its facilities in Nuremberg, Germany; Wiesbaden, Germany; and Orleans, France to existing facilities in best cost countries. During 2008, the Successor Company incurred expenses of \$6 million in connection with the Restructuring 2006 program. The Restructuring 2006 program was completed as of December 31, 2008. Payments associated with this program are expected to continue into 2009.

The Company's restructuring activities are further discussed in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

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The Company's Products

The following provides an overview of products manufactured and distributed by the Company's reporting segments.

Powertrain Energy. Powertrain Energy products are used in automotive, light truck, heavy-duty, industrial, marine, agricultural, power generation and small air-cooled engine applications. The primary products of this segment include pistons, piston rings, piston pins, cylinder liners, valve seats and guides, and transmission components. These products are offered under the Federal-Mogul, AE, Goetze and Nural brand names. These products are either sold as individual products or offered to automotive manufacturers as assembled modules. This modular assembly product offering adds value to the customer by simplifying the assembly process, lowering costs and reducing vehicle development time. Powertrain Energy operates 33 manufacturing facilities in 13 countries, serving a large number of major automotive, heavy-duty and industrial customers worldwide. Powertrain Energy derived 18% of its 2008 OE sales in the United States and Canada, 69% in Europe, and 13% in the rest of the world ("Rest of World").

The following provides a description of the various products manufactured by Powertrain Energy:

Product	Description
Pistons	The main task of the piston is to compress the air and fuel mixture in advance of ignition. Following combustion, the piston relays the combustion energy into mechanical energy. In this process, substantial pressures are exerted on the piston, imposing high demands on it in terms of rigidity and temperature resistance.
Piston Rings	The three main tasks of piston rings in internal combustion engines include: (1) sealing the combustion chamber, (2) supporting heat transfer from the piston to the cylinder wall, and (3) regulating lubrication and oil consumption.
Piston Pins	Piston pins attach the piston to the end of the connecting rod, allowing the piston to pivot in each cycle of the engine and following the revolution of the crankshaft.
Cylinder Liners	Cylinder liners, or sleeves, work in tandem with the piston and ring, forming the chamber in which the thermal energy of the combustion process is converted into mechanical energy.
Valve Seats and Guides and Transmission Components	Federal-Mogul designs and manufactures a wide variety of powdered metal inserts used in engines, transmissions and general industrial applications, which are specially designed to meet particular customer requirements.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings. Federal-Mogul is one of the world's leading sealing solutions and bearings providers. Comprehensive design capability and an extensive product portfolio enable effective delivery of complete sealing packages and a full range of bearings, bushings, and thrust washers for engine, transmission and driveline systems to a broad array of customers. Federal-Mogul offers a portfolio of world-class brand names, including Federal-Mogul, Fel-Pro, FP Diesel, Glyco, Deva, National and Payen. The group serves a number of different industries including automotive, truck, commercial equipment (construction, agricultural, power generation, marine and rail), industrial, recreation and consumer power equipment. Product offerings include dynamic seals, bonded piston seals, combustion and exhaust gaskets, static gaskets and seals, rigid heat shields, engine bearings, industrial bearings, and bushings and washers. During 2007, the Company also introduced a line of lead-free bearings for automotive engines, designed to enable automakers to meet increasingly stringent legislation prohibiting the use of lead in automobiles destined for sale in certain markets. Powertrain Sealing and Bearings operates 29 manufacturing facilities in 12 countries. Powertrain Sealing and Bearings derived 33% of its 2008 OE sales in the United States and Canada, 55% in Europe, and 12% in Rest of World.

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The following provides a description of the various products manufactured by Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:

Product	Description
Dynamic Seals	Dynamic seals are used between a housing or body structure and rotating or moving shafts to contain lubricants, fluids and pressure inside the housing, while keeping out dust and other contaminants. There are numerous areas of application including engine crankshaft, transmission driveshaft, pinion and axle, and wheel seals.
Bonded Piston Seals	Bonded piston seals use hydraulic pressure in transmissions to facilitate gearshift. These products are used in automatic, dual clutch transmissions and continuously variable transmissions.
Combustion and Exhaust Gaskets	Combustion and exhaust gaskets are used between two surfaces to contain gas and pressure produced from combustion. These gaskets are primarily used on internal combustion engine applications including cylinder head, exhaust manifold, exhaust takedown, exhaust gas recirculation and turbocharger gaskets.
Static Gaskets and Seals	Static gaskets and seals create a barrier between two surfaces to contain fluids, pressure and gases while keeping out dust and other contaminants. There are numerous areas of application including engine covers, oil pans, intake manifolds, transmission covers and differential covers.
Rigid Heat Shields	Rigid heat shields are designed to provide a heat and sound barrier to emitting components. These products cover a full range of application on a vehicle from engine to tailpipe.
Engine Bearings	<p>Engine bearings ensure low friction rotation and guidance of the connecting rod and the crankshaft to facilitate the transmission of full combustion power from the piston. They operate principally under hydrodynamic lubrication conditions.</p> <p>Bronze bearings are used in highly loaded compression engines (diesel or gasoline turbocharged). A full range of lead free solutions has been successfully developed. These products cover a complete range of electroplated and Sputter coated bearings. These extremely high performance materials support the down sizing of the engines and consequent CO₂ reduction.</p> <p>Aluminum engine bearings are lead free and are primarily used in naturally aspirated gasoline engines. These materials have exceptionally good sliding properties when combined with cast iron crankshafts.</p>
Industrial Bearings	Sold under the Glycodur [®] and Deva [®] brands, industrial bearings are primarily dedicated to applications operating in mixed or low lubrication conditions. Applications are mainly diverse industrial motors or converters and include wind turbines and hydroelectric power generation.
Bushings and Washers	Bushings and washers are used in engines and transmissions to ensure low friction rotation or oscillation of shafts. They are made of bronze, aluminum or polymer material.

Vehicle Safety and Protection. Federal-Mogul supplies friction and systems protection products and is one of the world's largest suppliers of friction materials. Both the friction and the systems protection products are used in the automotive, motorcycle, heavy-duty, commercial/industrial, aerospace, railway and consumer products markets. The primary products of this segment include brake disc pads, brake linings, brake blocks, element resistant systems protection sleeving products, and flexible heat shields. Federal-Mogul offers a portfolio of world-class brand names,

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including Federal-Mogul[®], Abex[®], Beral[®], Ferodo[®], Thermo Quiet[®] and Wagner[®]. Systems protection products are marketed under the brand name Bentley-Harris[®]. Federal-Mogul supplies friction products to all major customers in the light vehicle, commercial vehicle, aerospace and railway sectors and is also a leading company in the aftermarket. Vehicle Safety and Protection operates 18 manufacturing facilities in 13 countries, and derived 22% of its 2008 OE sales in the United States and Canada, 67% in Europe, and 11% in Rest of World.

The following provides a description of the various products manufactured by Vehicle Safety and Protection:

Product	Description
Light Vehicle Disc Pads	<p>A light vehicle disc pad assembly consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• friction material, which dissipates forward momentum by converting energy into heat;• underlayer, which is a layer of different friction material placed between the backplate and friction material to improve strength, provide a thermal barrier, corrosion resistance, noise performance or a combination of these characteristics;• backplate, to support and locate the friction material in the caliper; and• shim, which is a rubber/metal laminate developed to suppress noise.
Commercial Vehicle Disc Pads	Commercial vehicle disc brake pads are a growing segment of the friction market, superseding drum brakes on trucks, busses, tractor units and trailers. The basic construction of a commercial vehicle disc pad is the same as a light vehicle disc pad.
Railway Disc Pads	Railway disc pads are produced in single pad or paired pad format. Federal-Mogul produces sintered metal pads for heavy duty applications.
Light Vehicle Drum Brake Linings	Drum brake linings are friction material affixed to a brake shoe and fitted on the rear service brake, rear parking brake and/or transmission brake application.
Commercial Vehicle Full Length Linings	Full length linings are the commercial vehicle equivalent of light vehicle drum brake linings.
Commercial Vehicle Half Blocks	Half blocks are segments of friction material made to be riveted onto drum brake shoes. They are used on heavier vehicle applications where discs are not used.
Railway Brake Blocks	Railway brake blocks work by acting on the circumference of the wheel. They are lighter and quieter in operation than cast iron blocks. However, friction performance is designed to replicate that of cast iron blocks.
Element Resistant Sleeving	<p>Element resistant sleeving products provide under-hood and under-car protection of wires, hoses, sensors, and mechanical components and assemblies from heat, electro-magnetic interference, dirt, vibration and moisture. Element resistant sleeving products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• automotive wire harnesses and hoses;• abrasion protection and wire management of cable assemblies;• dielectric protection of electrical leads;• thermal and mechanical protection of hose assemblies; and• acoustic insulating and sound-dampening materials.
Flexible Heat Shields	Flexible heat shields are designed to provide heat barrier and thermal management.

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Automotive Products. Automotive Products includes manufacturing operations for brake system components, chassis products, windshield wipers, fuel pumps, ignition and lighting products. These products are used in automotive, light truck, industrial, marine, motorcycle, power generation and small air-cooled engine markets. These products are marketed under various leading brand names, including Federal-Mogul®, ANCO®, Champion®, Ferodo®, MOOG®, National® and Wagner®. The group serves a number of different industries, including automotive, industrial, motor-sport and commercial equipment for both the OEM and the replacement parts markets. Automotive Products operates 25 manufacturing facilities in 10 countries, serving a diverse base of distributors and retail customers around the world. Automotive Products derived 46% of its 2008 OE sales in the United States and Canada, 27% in Europe, and 27% in Rest of World.

The following provides a description of the various products manufactured by Automotive Products:

Product	Description
Brake	Brake system components include rotors, drums and hydraulic wheel cylinders, master cylinders, brake lines, brake hoses, slave cylinders, slave masters and calipers. These parts, along with friction components, are essential to the vehicle braking system and promote safe stopping.
Chassis	Chassis parts include ball joints, tie rod ends, sway bar links, idler arms, and pitman arms. These components affect vehicle steering and vehicle ride quality.
Wipers	Windshield wiper parts include conventional and profile style wiper blades, blade refills and wiper arms. These parts are designed to provide all types of drivers with necessary visibility.
Fuel Pumps	Components in the fuel delivery system include mechanical fuel pumps, electric pump sets and modular design applications.
Ignition	Ignition products include spark plugs, glow plugs, ignition coils, wire sets, battery cables and accessories.
Lighting	Automotive lighting products include power and lighting systems, and interior and exterior lighting components.

Global Aftermarket. Global Aftermarket sells products manufactured within the above reporting segments and purchased from outside suppliers to the independent automotive, heavy-duty and commercial/industrial replacement markets. Through global market insight, supply chain expertise and world-wide brand and product line management, aftermarket customers worldwide benefit from the Company's extensive OE technology and manufacturing expertise. Federal-Mogul markets a broad portfolio of leading brands that are designed to solve a problem, facilitate installation and improve safety, durability and vehicle performance. This portfolio is organized into product categories that provide comprehensive vehicle solutions. Global Aftermarket operates 20 distribution facilities in 13 countries, serving a diverse base of distributors, retail parts stores and mass merchants around the world. Global Aftermarket derived 64% of its 2008 sales in the United States and Canada, 22% in Europe, and 14% in Rest of World.

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The following provides a description of the various products and "solutions" along with the brands distributed by Global Aftermarket:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Product Lines</u>	<u>Brand Names</u>
Engine Solutions	Engine Parts Fuel Delivery Products	AE®; Carter®; FP Diesel®; Glyco®; Goetze®; Nural®; Sealed Power®
Sealing Solutions	Gaskets Seals	FEL-PRO®; Goetze®; National®; Payen®
Steering Solutions	Chassis Driveline Hub Assemblies	MOOG®; National®; Precision®
Braking Solutions	Disc Pads Hydraulic Parts Linings Rotors	Abex®; Beral®; Ferodo®; Necto®; Thermo Quiet®; Wagner®
Service Solutions	Filters Lighting Spark/Glow Plugs Wipers	ANCO®; Champion®; Power MAX®; Wagner®

Reporting Segment Financial Information. Approximately 62% of the Company's 2008 net sales are to the OE market and approximately 38% are to the aftermarket. The following tables summarize net sales, gross margin and total assets for each reporting segment. For additional information related to the Company's reporting segments, refer to Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

Net sales by reporting segment were:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,805
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	1,048	1,054	956
Vehicle Safety and Protection	717	793	724
Automotive Products	379	334	288
Global Aftermarket	2,637	2,679	2,553
	\$ 6,866	\$ 6,914	\$ 6,326

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Gross margin by reporting segment was:

	Successor Year Ended December 31 2008	Predecessor Year Ended December 31 2007	2006
	(Billions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 269	\$ 258	\$ 267
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	63	53	79
Vehicle Safety and Protection	172	193	170
Automotive Products	81	73	51
Global Aftermarket	530	611	610
Corporate	9	(3)	(72)
	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>	<u>\$ 1,105</u>

Total assets by reporting segment were as listed in the table below. Included in total assets as of December 31, 2007 were estimated values, primarily for fixed assets, intangible assets and deferred taxes, associated with the application of fresh-start reporting. The finalization of fresh-start reporting resulted in subsequent changes to these estimates.

	Successor December 31 2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Powertrain Energy	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,820
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	816	822
Vehicle Safety and Protection	1,077	1,708
Automotive Products	785	1,022
Global Aftermarket	2,007	1,988
Corporate	1,039	506
	<u>\$ 7,236</u>	<u>\$ 7,866</u>

The Company's Industry

The automotive vehicle market sector and industrial, energy and transport market sector are comprised of two primary markets: the OE and OES market (collectively referred to as the "OE" market) in which the Company's products are used in the manufacture of new products and for manufacturer service replacement parts, and the aftermarket in which the Company's products are used as replacement parts for current production and previous models through the independent aftermarket or other service distribution channels.

The OE Market. Demand for automotive parts in the OE market is generally a function of the number of new vehicles produced, which is driven by macro-economic factors such as interest rates, fuel prices, consumer confidence, employment trends, regulatory requirements and trade agreements. Although OE demand is tied to planned vehicle production, parts suppliers also have the opportunity to grow through increasing their product content per vehicle, by increasing market share with existing customers, and by expanding into new or emerging markets. Companies with a global presence, leading technology and innovation, and advanced product engineering, manufacturing and customer support capabilities are best positioned to take advantage of these opportunities.

There are currently several significant trends that are impacting the OE market, including the following:

- **Reduced Global Production** – During the second half of 2008, an unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry caused the OEMs to significantly reduce their global light vehicle production schedules and output, including the forecast production volumes for 2009. In total, the number of light vehicles produced during 2008 was 16.4 million in the Americas, 22.4 million in Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"), and 27.2 million in Asia, compared to 2007 light vehicle production of 18.5 million, 24.0 million and 27.2

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million in the Americas, EMEA, and Asia, respectively. With global OE production decreasing at a significant pace, the demand for parts, including products produced by the Company, has decreased during the second half of 2008 and is expected, during 2009, to continue to fall below 2008 levels.

- Automotive Supply Consolidation – Consolidation within the automotive supply base is expected to continue as the entire industry evolves and as the industry responds to the global reduction in production volumes. Suppliers will seek opportunities to achieve synergies in their operations through consolidation, while striving to acquire complementary businesses to improve global competitiveness or to strategically enhance a product offering to global customers.
- Globalization of Automotive Industry – OEMs are increasingly designing global platforms where the basic design of the vehicle is performed in one location, but the vehicle is produced and sold in numerous geographic markets to realize significant economies of scale by limiting variations across product designs and geographic regions. While developed markets in North America and Europe continue to remain important to OEMs, increased focus is being placed upon expanded design, development and production within emerging markets for growth opportunities, especially in the BRIC markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China. As a result, suppliers must be prepared to provide product and technical resources in support of their customers within these emerging markets. Furthermore, OEMs are moving their operations to best cost geographies outside the U.S. and western European markets and, accordingly, OEMs are increasingly requiring suppliers to provide parts on a global basis. Finally, the Asian OEMs continue to expand their reach and market share in relation to traditional domestic manufacturers. As this trend is expected to continue into the foreseeable future, suppliers must be geographically and technically positioned to meet the needs of the Asian OEMs.
- Focus on Fuel Economy, Reduced Emissions and Alternative Energy Sources – Increased fuel economy and decreased vehicle emissions are of great importance to OEMs as legislators and customers continue to demand more efficient and cleaner operating vehicles. Increasingly stringent fuel economy standards and environmental regulations are driving OEMs to focus on new technologies including downsized, higher output and turbocharged gasoline engines, diesel and turbocharged diesel, bio-mass and hybrid diesel applications and hybrid, electric and alternative energy engines. As a result, the number of Powertrain configurations will increase in response to the proliferation of commercially available energy sources. Suppliers offering solutions to OEMs related to numerous vehicle fuel and powertrain configurations possess a distinct competitive advantage, which is driving accelerated new product development cycles.
- Focus on Vehicle Safety – Vehicle safety continues to receive industry attention by OEMs as customers and legislators view safety as a fundamental driver in consumer purchasing decisions. Accordingly, OEMs are seeking suppliers with new technologies, capabilities and products that have the ability to advance vehicle safety. Suppliers that are able to enhance vehicle safety through innovative products and technologies have a distinct competitive advantage.
- Pricing Pressures – OEMs provide extensive pricing incentives and financing alternatives to consumers in order to generate sales of new vehicles and retain or gain market share. These actions have placed pressures on the OEMs' profits and, in turn, the OEMs expect certain recovery from their supply base. In order to retain current business as well as to be competitively positioned for future new business opportunities, suppliers must continually identify and implement product innovation and cost reduction activities to fund annual price concessions to their customers.
- Raw Material Cost Fluctuations – In recent periods, there have been significant fluctuations in global prices of aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, platinum, resins and steel. To the extent that cost increases are not passed on to customers, suppliers must continue to identify leading design and innovative technological solutions and material substitution options in order to retain a competitive advantage.
- Industrial, Energy and Transport Markets – In the power generation and industrial equipment market, customers continue to develop alternatives to historic infrastructure. This includes high efficiency wind turbines, power generators and other power conversion devices. Suppliers with the capability to utilize automotive expertise to service other related markets have a competitive advantage.

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The Aftermarket Business. Global Aftermarket products for current production and previous models are sold directly to a wide range of distributors, retail parts stores and mass merchants who distribute these products to professional service providers and "do-it-yourself" consumers. Demand for aftermarket products is driven by the duration of OE parts, the number of vehicles in operation, the average age of the vehicle fleet, and vehicle usage (measured by miles driven). Although the number of vehicles on the road and different models available continue to increase, the aftermarket has experienced softness due to increases in average useful lives of automotive parts resulting from continued technological advancements and resulting improvements in durability.

Some of the significant trends, both positive and negative, that are impacting the aftermarket business include the following:

- **Rate of Global OEM Production** – Until recently global OEM output has outpaced the volume of old vehicles taken out of service year over year. The current drop in OEM production has reversed this trend thereby extending the average age of vehicles on the road. Should the average age of the vehicle fleet continue to rise over the long term, this increase in vehicles requiring maintenance and repair will increase the demand for aftermarket replacement parts.
- **Size of the Dealer Network** – As a result of the drop in OEM vehicle production and the current economic downturn there is a contraction of the dealer network, particularly in North America, and therefore a reduction in the availability of dealers offering post-warranty repair work. This should increase the demand for replacement parts through the independent aftermarket.
- **Changes in Consumer Behavior** – The aftermarket is impacted by changes in economic conditions, volatility in fuel prices, and expanding focus on environmental and energy conservation. For example, the number of consumers with the ability to purchase new vehicles has been reduced due to adverse economic conditions and this may increase demand for repairs in order to keep older vehicles road-worthy. In relation to fuel prices, rising fuel prices cause consumers to drive less or defer vehicle repairs, whereas falling fuel prices free up residual income for consumers to make vehicle repairs.
- **Extended Automotive Part Product Life and New Car Warranties** – The average useful lives of automotive parts, both OE and aftermarket, have been steadily increasing due to innovations in product technology and manufacturing. Longer product lives and improved durability allow vehicle owners to replace parts on their vehicles less frequently.
- **Globalization of Automotive Industry** – OEMs are increasingly focused on emerging markets for growth. This increased OEM focus on emerging geographic regions will ultimately drive the need for replacement parts for vehicles produced and in service, which the Company believes provides longer-term growth opportunities for its aftermarket business in these regions.
- **Vehicle Complexity** – Today's vehicles are more complex in design, features, and integration of mechanical and electrical products. Ever increasing complexity adversely impacts the demand for replacement parts through the traditional independent aftermarket, as vehicle owners are less capable of performing repairs on their own vehicles. Similarly, independent repair shops must increasingly invest capital in diagnostic equipment and technician training to service newer vehicles.

The Company's Customers

The Company supplies OEMs with a wide variety of technologically innovative parts, essentially all of which are manufactured by the Company. The Company's OE customers consist of automotive and heavy-duty vehicle manufacturers as well as agricultural, off-highway, marine, railroad, aerospace, high performance and industrial application manufacturers. The Company has well-established relationships with substantially all major American, European and Asian automotive OEMs.

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Federal-Mogul's aftermarket customers include independent warehouse distributors who redistribute products to local parts suppliers, distributors of heavy-duty vehicular parts, engine rebuilders, retail parts stores and mass merchants. The breadth of Federal-Mogul's product lines, the strength of its leading brand names, marketing expertise, sizable sales force, and its distribution and logistics capability, are central to the Company's Global Aftermarket operations.

No individual customer accounted for more than 6% of the Company's sales during 2008.

The Company's Competition

The global vehicular parts business is highly competitive. The Company competes with many independent manufacturers and distributors of component parts globally. In general, competition for sales is based on price, product quality, technology, delivery, customer service and the breadth of products offered by a given supplier. The Company is meeting these competitive challenges by developing world-class technologies, efficiently integrating its manufacturing and distribution operations, expanding its product coverage within its core businesses, restructuring its operations and transferring production to best cost countries, and utilizing its worldwide technical centers to develop and provide value-added solutions to its customers. A summary of the Company's primary independent competitors by reporting segment is set forth below.

- **Powertrain Energy** – Primary competitors include Aisin, Art Metal, Bleistahl, GKN, Kolbenschmidt, Mahle, NPR, Riken, STI and Sumitomo.
- **Powertrain Sealing and Bearings** – Primary competitors include Daido, Dana/Reinz, Elring Klinger, Freudenberg, Kolbenschmidt, Mahle, Miba and NOK.
- **Vehicle Safety and Protection** – Primary competitors include Akebono, Galfer, Honeywell and TMD.
- **Automotive Products** – Primary competitors include Affinia, Bosch, Delphi, Honeywell, NGK, Trico, UCI and Valeo.
- **Global Aftermarket** – Primary competitors include Affinia, Bosch, Contitech, Delphi, Denso, Honeywell, Mahle, TMD, Trico, TRW and Valeo.

The Company's Backlog

For OEM customers, the Company generally receives purchase orders for specific products supplied for particular vehicles. These supply relationships typically extend over the life of the related vehicle, subject to interim design and technical specification revisions, and do not require the customer to purchase a minimum quantity. In addition to customary commercial terms and conditions, purchase orders generally provide for annual price reductions based upon expected productivity improvements and other factors. Customers typically retain the right to terminate purchase orders, but the Company generally cannot terminate purchase orders. OEM order fulfillment is typically manufactured in response to customer purchase order releases, and the Company ships directly from a manufacturing location to the customer for use in vehicle production and assembly. Accordingly, the Company's manufacturing locations do not typically maintain significant finished goods inventory, but rather produce from on-hand raw materials and work-in-process inventory within relatively short manufacturing cycles. A significant risk to the Company is lower than expected vehicle production by one or more of its OEM customers or termination of the business based upon perceived or actual shortfalls in delivery, quality or value.

For its Global Aftermarket customers, the Company generally establishes product line arrangements that encompass all parts offered within a particular product line. These are typically open-ended arrangements that are subject to termination by either the Company or the customer at any time. Pricing is market responsive and subject to adjustment based upon competitive pressures and other commercial factors. Global Aftermarket order fulfillment is largely performed from finished goods inventory stocked in the Company's worldwide distribution network. Inventory stocking levels in the Company's distribution centers are established based upon historical and anticipated future customer demand.

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Although customer programs typically extend to future periods, and although there is an expectation that the Company will supply certain levels of OE production and aftermarket shipments over such periods, the Company believes that outstanding purchase orders and product line arrangements do not constitute firm orders. Firm orders are limited to specific and authorized customer purchase order releases placed with its manufacturing and distribution centers for actual production and order fulfillment. Firm orders are typically fulfilled as promptly as possible after receipt from the conversion of available raw materials and work-in-process inventory for OEM orders and from current on-hand finished goods inventory for aftermarket orders. The dollar amount of such purchase order releases on hand and not processed at any point in time is not believed to be significant based upon the timeframe involved.

The Company's Raw Materials and Suppliers

The Company purchases various raw materials and component parts for use in its manufacturing processes, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, synthetic and natural rubber, graphite, fibers, stampings, castings and forgings. The Company also purchases parts manufactured by other manufacturers for sale in the aftermarket. The Company has not experienced any significant shortages of raw materials, components or finished parts and normally does not carry inventories of raw materials or finished parts in excess of those reasonably required to meet its production and shipping schedules. For business and efficiency purposes, the Company has established single sourcing relationships with some of its suppliers. However, based upon market conditions and readily available alternative supply sources, the Company believes it could readily replace any single supply source without a material disruption to its business. In 2008, no outside supplier of the Company provided products that accounted for more than 1% of the Company's net sales.

The Company experienced material price inflation in ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical raw materials and energy of approximately \$65 million during 2008. The Company partially offset this impact through savings on purchased parts, negotiated price reductions, resourcing activities and through contractual price escalators. Through its global purchasing function, the Company continues to work with its suppliers to reduce its global material costs. Given the recent downturn in global industrial output, the Company expects that material costs will generally decline from levels seen in 2008.

Icahn Sourcing LLC

Icahn Sourcing LLC ("Icahn Sourcing") is an entity formed and controlled by Carl C. Icahn, the Chairman of the Company's Board, in order to leverage the potential buying power of a group of entities with which Mr. Icahn either owns or otherwise has a relationship in negotiating with a wide range of suppliers of goods, services, and tangible and intangible property. The Company is a member of the buying group and, as such, is afforded the opportunity to purchase goods, services and property from vendors with whom Icahn Sourcing has negotiated rates and terms. Icahn Sourcing does not guarantee that the Company will purchase any goods, services or property from any such vendors, and the Company is under no obligation to do so. The Company does not pay Icahn Sourcing any fees or other amounts with respect to the buying group arrangement and Icahn Sourcing neither sells to nor buys from any member of the buying group. The Company has purchased a variety of goods and services as a member of the buying group at prices and on terms that it believes are more favorable than those which would be achieved on a stand-alone basis.

Seasonality of the Company's Business

The Company's business is moderately seasonal because many North American customers typically close assembly plants for two weeks in July for model year changeovers, and for an additional week during the December holiday season. Customers in Europe historically shut down vehicle production during portions of July and August and one week in December. Shut-down periods in the Asia Pacific region generally vary by country. The aftermarket experiences seasonal fluctuations in sales due to demands caused by weather patterns. Historically, the Company's sales and operating profits have been the strongest in the second quarter. For additional information, refer to the Company's quarterly financial results contained in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

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The Company's Employee Relations

The Company had approximately 43,400 employees as of December 31, 2008.

Various unions represent approximately 36% of the Company's U.S. hourly employees and approximately 70% of the Company's non-U.S. hourly employees. With the exception of two facilities in the U.S., most of the Company's unionized manufacturing facilities have their own contracts with their own expiration dates and, as a result, no contract expiration date affects more than one facility.

An unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry and global financial markets led the Company to announce, in September 2008 and December 2008, certain restructuring actions, herein referred to as "Restructuring 2009", designed to improve operating performance and respond to increasingly challenging conditions in the global automotive market. This plan, when combined with other workforce adjustments, is expected to reduce the Company's global workforce by approximately 8,600 positions. In January 2006, the Predecessor Company commenced a restructuring plan that included a significant reduction in the Company's workforce. The majority of this reduction was achieved through plant closures during 2006 and 2007. The Company has worked and will continue to work with global customers, local works councils, unions, management, and employees at those locations affected by the restructuring program to maintain productive employee relations and minimize any disruptions resulting from these restructuring programs.

Impact of Environmental Regulations on the Company

The Company's operations, consistent with those of the manufacturing sector in general, are subject to numerous existing and proposed laws and governmental regulations designed to protect the environment, particularly regarding plant wastes and emissions and solid waste disposal. Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment for environmental control activities did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or cash flows in 2008 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or cash flows in 2009.

The Company's Intellectual Property

The Company holds in excess of 4,600 patents and patent applications on a worldwide basis, of which 900 have been filed in the United States. Of the approximately 4,600 patents and patent applications, approximately 30% are in production use and/or are licensed to third parties, and the remaining 70% are being considered for future production use or provide a strategic technological benefit to the Company.

The Company does not materially rely on any single patent, nor will the expiration of any single patent materially affect the Company's business. The Company's current patents expire over various periods into the year 2033. The Company is actively introducing and patenting new technology to replace formerly patented technology before the expiration of the existing patents. In the aggregate, the Company's worldwide patent portfolio is materially important to its business because it enables the Company to achieve technological differentiation from its competitors.

The Company also maintains more than 6,000 active trademark registrations and applications worldwide. In excess of 90% of these trademark registrations and applications are in commercial use by the Company or are licensed to third parties.

Interests Held by an Entity Controlled by Mr. Carl C. Icahn

An entity indirectly owned and controlled by Mr. Icahn filed a Schedule 13D and amendments therein with the Securities and Exchange Commission indicating that such entity has a beneficial interest of approximately 75% of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock as of February 25, 2008. As a result, Mr. Icahn has the indirect ability to nominate and elect all of the directors on the Company's Board of Directors, other than the Chief Executive Officer, and other than Neil Subin (through at least December 27, 2009). Under applicable law and the Company's certificate of incorporation and by-laws, certain actions cannot be taken without the approval of holders of a majority of the Company's voting stock including, without limitation, mergers and the sale of substantially all

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of the Company's assets and amendments to its certificate of incorporation and by-laws. So long as Mr. Icahn continues to control a majority of the Company's outstanding capital stock, he will continue to have these governance rights and the ability to control the Company.

The Company's Web Site and Access to Filed Reports

The Company maintains an internet Web site at www.federalmogul.com. The contents of the Company's Web site are not incorporated by reference in this report. The Company provides access to its annual and periodic reports filed with the SEC and the Company's Integrity Policy free of charge through this Web site. The SEC also maintains a Web site at www.SEC.gov where these reports and other information about the Company may be obtained. Paper copies of annual and periodic reports filed with the SEC may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Company's headquarters at the address located within the SEC Filings or under Investor Relations on the Company's Web site.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in Federal-Mogul involves various risks. The risks discussed below are not the only ones faced by the Company. Please also read the cautionary note regarding "Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 2.

Adverse conditions in the automotive market adversely affect demand for the Company's products and exposes the Company to credit risks of its customers: The revenues of the Company's operations are closely tied to global OE automobile sales, production levels, and independent aftermarket parts replacement activity. The OE market is characterized by short-term volatility, with overall expected long-term growth in global vehicle sales and production. Automotive production in the local markets served by the Company can be affected by macro-economic factors such as interest rates, fuel prices, consumer confidence, employment trends, regulatory and legislative oversight requirements and trade agreements. A variation in the level of automobile production would affect not only sales to OE customers but, depending on the reasons for the change, could impact demand from aftermarket customers. The Company's results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected if the Company fails to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to changes in the demand for its products.

Relative to the global automotive industry, the financial stability of the United States automotive industry has been deteriorating. About 40 U.S. suppliers filed for bankruptcy in 2008, according to the Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association. Several other companies have announced significant restructuring activities to eliminate excess capacity, reduce costs, and achieve other benefits normally associated with restructuring activities. The automotive operations of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have recently experienced significant operating losses, and these automakers are continuing to restructure their operations. Continued declines in the automotive production levels of Federal-Mogul's major OE customers, particularly with respect to platforms for which Federal-Mogul is a significant supplier, could materially reduce sales and harm Federal-Mogul's profitability.

Accounts receivable potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk. The Company's customer base includes virtually every significant global automotive manufacturer, numerous Tier 1 automotive suppliers, and a large number of distributors and installers of automotive aftermarket parts.

The financial distress of Federal-Mogul's OE customers and within the supply base could significantly affect its operating performance: During 2007 and 2008, General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation continued to lower production levels on several key platforms, due to a reduction in end-customer demand. In addition, these customers of Federal-Mogul have experienced declining market shares in North America and are continuing to restructure their North American operations in an effort to improve profitability. These U.S. automotive manufacturers are also burdened with substantial structural costs, such as pension and healthcare costs, that have impacted their profitability and labor relations. Several other global automotive manufacturers are also experiencing operating and profitability issues as well as labor concerns. In this environment, it is difficult to forecast future OE customer production schedules, the potential for labor disputes, or the success or sustainability of any strategies undertaken by any of Federal-Mogul's customers in response to the current industry environment. Additionally, given the difficult environment in the automotive industry, there is an increased risk of bankruptcies or

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similar events among Federal-Mogul's OE customers. This environment may also put additional pricing pressure on suppliers to reduce the cost of products, which would reduce Federal-Mogul's margins. In addition, cuts in production schedules are also sometimes announced by Federal-Mogul's OE customers with little advance notice, making it difficult for Federal-Mogul to respond with corresponding cost reductions.

Federal-Mogul's supply base has also been adversely affected by industry conditions. Lower production levels for OEMs and increases in certain raw material, commodity and energy costs have resulted in severe financial distress among many companies within the automotive supply base. Several large suppliers have filed for bankruptcy protection or ceased operations. Unfavorable industry conditions have also resulted in financial distress within Federal-Mogul's supply base and an increase in commercial disputes and the risk of supply disruption. In addition, the adverse industry environment has required Federal-Mogul to provide financial support to distressed suppliers or take other measures to ensure uninterrupted production. While Federal-Mogul has taken certain actions to mitigate these factors, Federal-Mogul has offset only a portion of their overall impact on its operating results. The continuation or worsening of these industry conditions would adversely affect Federal-Mogul's profitability, operating results and cash flow.

The Company's operations in foreign countries exposes the Company to risks related to economic and political conditions, currency fluctuations and import/export restrictions: The Company has manufacturing and distribution facilities in many countries. International operations are subject to certain risks including:

- exposure to local economic conditions;
- exposure to local political conditions (including the risk of seizure of assets by foreign governments);
- currency exchange rate fluctuations and currency controls; and
- export and import restrictions.

The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on the Company are unpredictable and vary from country to country.

Certain of the Company's operating entities report their financial condition and results of operations in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (including, but not limited to, Brazilian real, British pound, Chinese yuan renminbi, Czech crown, euro, Indian rupee, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Polish zloty, and Russian ruble). In reporting its consolidated statements of operations, the Company translates the reported results of these entities into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates. As a result, fluctuations in the dollar against foreign currencies will affect the value at which the results of these entities are included within Federal-Mogul's consolidated results.

The Company is exposed to a risk of gain or loss from changes in foreign exchange rates whenever the Company, or one of its foreign subsidiaries, enters into a purchase or sales agreement in a currency other than its functional currency. While the Company reduces such exposure by matching most revenues and costs within the same currency, changes in exchange rates could impact the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company has substantial indebtedness, which could restrict the Company's business activities and could subject the Company to significant interest rate risk: As of December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$3.0 billion of outstanding indebtedness. The Company is permitted by the terms of its debt instruments to incur substantial additional indebtedness, subject to the restrictions therein. The Company's inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations, or to refinance its debt obligations on commercially reasonable terms, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's indebtedness could:

- limit the Company's ability to borrow money for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or other corporate purposes;
- require the Company to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow to payments on indebtedness, which would reduce the amount of cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development and other corporate requirements;
- increase the Company's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; and
- limit the Company's ability to respond to business opportunities.

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A significant portion of the Company's indebtedness accrues interest at variable rates. To the extent market interest rates rise, the cost of the Company's debt would increase, adversely affecting the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The Company is subject to possible insolvency of financial counterparties: The Company engages in numerous financial transactions and contracts including insurance policies, letters of credit, credit line agreements, financial derivatives (including interest rate swaps), and investment management agreements involving various counterparties. The Company is subject to the risk that one or more of these counterparties may become insolvent and therefore be unable to discharge its obligations under such contracts.

The automotive industry is highly competitive and the Company's success depends upon its ability to compete effectively in the market: The Company operates in an extremely competitive industry, driven by global vehicle production volumes and part replacement trends. Business is typically awarded to the supplier offering the most favorable combination of cost, quality, technology and service. In addition, customers continue to require periodic price reductions that require the Company to continually assess, redefine and improve its operations, products and manufacturing capabilities to maintain and improve profitability. The Company's management continues to develop and execute initiatives to meet the challenges of the industry and to achieve its strategy; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete effectively in the automotive market.

If the Company loses any of its executive officers or key employees, the Company's operations and ability to manage the day-to-day aspects of its business may be materially adversely affected: The Company's future performance substantially depends on its ability to retain and motivate executive officers and key employees, both individually and as a group. If the Company loses any of its executive officers or key employees, which have many years of experience with the Company and within the automotive industry and other manufacturing industries, or are unable to recruit qualified personnel, the Company's ability to manage the day-to-day aspects of its business may be materially adversely affected. The loss of the services of one or more executive officers or key employees, who also have strong personal ties with customers and suppliers, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The employment agreement of José Maria Alapont, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer since March 1, 2005, expires on March 23, 2010. No assurances can be given that Mr. Alapont's employment agreement will be renewed, extended or amended or that Mr. Alapont will be retained as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company upon expiration of his employment agreement. The loss of Mr. Alapont's services could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company does not currently maintain "key person" life insurance.

The price of the Company's common stock is subject to volatility: Various factors could cause the market price of the Company's common stock to fluctuate substantially including general financial market changes, changes in governmental regulation, significant automotive industry announcements or developments, the introduction of new products or technologies by the Company or its competitors, and changes in other conditions or trends in the automotive industry. Other factors that could cause the Company's stock price to fluctuate could be actual or anticipated variations in the Company's or its competitors' quarterly or annual financial results, financial results failing to meet expectations of analysts or investors, changes in securities analysts' estimates of the Company's future performance or of that of the Company's competitors and the general health of the automotive industry.

Mr. Carl C. Icahn exerts significant influence over the Company and his interests may conflict with the interest of the Company's other stockholders: Mr. Carl C. Icahn indirectly controls approximately 75% of the voting power of the Company's capital stock and, by virtue of such stock ownership, is able to control or exert substantial influence over the Company, including:

- the election of directors;
- business strategy and policies;
- mergers or other business combinations;
- acquisition or disposition of assets;
- future issuances of common stock or other securities;
- incurrence of debt or obtaining other sources of financing; and

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- the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock.

The existence of a controlling stockholder may have the effect of making it difficult for, or may discourage or delay, a third party from seeking to acquire a majority of the Company's outstanding common stock, which may adversely affect the market price of the stock.

Mr. Icahn's interests may not always be consistent with the Company's interests or with the interests of the Company's other stockholders. Mr. Carl C. Icahn and entities controlled by him may also pursue acquisitions or business opportunities that may or may not be complementary to the Company's business. To the extent that conflicts of interest may arise between the Company and Mr. Icahn and his affiliates, those conflicts may be resolved in a manner adverse to the Company or its other shareholders.

The Company's stock price may decline due to sales of shares by Mr. Carl C. Icahn: Sales of substantial amounts of the Company's common stock, or the perception that these sales may occur, may adversely affect the price of the Company's common stock and impede its ability to raise capital through the issuance of equity securities in the future. Mr. Icahn is contractually entitled, subject to certain exceptions, to exercise rights under a registration rights agreement to cause the Company to register his shares under the Securities Act. By exercising his registration rights and selling a large number of shares, Mr. Icahn could cause the price of the Company's common stock to decline. No other shareholder has registration rights.

The Company may pursue acquisitions or joint ventures that involve inherent risks, any of which may cause the Company not to realize anticipated benefits, and the Company may have difficulty integrating the operations of any companies that may be acquired, which may adversely affect the Company's results of operations: In the past, the Company has grown through acquisitions, and may engage in acquisitions in the future as part of the Company's sustainable global profitable growth strategy. The full benefits of these acquisitions, however, require integration of manufacturing, administrative, financial, sales, and marketing approaches and personnel. If the Company is unable to successfully integrate its acquisitions, it may not realize the benefits of the acquisitions, the financial results may be negatively affected, or additional cash may be required to integrate such operations.

In the future, the Company may not be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition or joint venture opportunities or complete any particular acquisition, combination, joint venture or other transaction on acceptable terms. The Company's identification of suitable acquisition candidates and joint venture opportunities and the integration of acquired business operations involves risks inherent in assessing the values, strengths, weaknesses, risks and profitability of these opportunities. This includes the effects on the Company's business, diversion of management's attention and risks associated with unanticipated problems or unforeseen liabilities, and may require significant financial resources that would otherwise be used for the ongoing development of the Company's business.

The difficulties of integration may be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and combining different corporate cultures. These difficulties could be further increased to the extent the Company pursues acquisition or joint venture opportunities internationally. The Company may not be effective in retaining key employees or customers of the combined businesses. The Company may face integration issues pertaining to the internal controls and operations functions of the acquired companies and also may not realize cost efficiencies or synergies that were anticipated when selecting the acquisition candidates. The Company may experience managerial or other conflicts with its joint venture partners. Any of these items could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company's failure to identify suitable acquisition or joint venture opportunities may restrict the Company's ability to grow its business. If the Company is successful in pursuing future acquisitions or joint ventures, the Company may be required to expend significant funds, incur additional debt and/or issue additional securities, which may materially adversely affect results of operations. If the Company spends significant funds or incurs additional debt, the Company's ability to obtain financing for working capital or other purposes could decline and the Company may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and competitive pressures.

The Company's restructuring activities may not result in the anticipated synergies and cost savings: The Company expects to continue to incur restructuring charges and related costs of through 2010 in connection with the Company's sustainable global profitable growth strategy. It is possible that such costs could vary from initially

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projected amounts or that achieving the expected synergies and cost savings will require additional costs or charges to earnings in future periods. It is also possible that the expected synergies may not be achieved. Any costs or charges could adversely impact the business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Certain disruptions in supply of and changes in the competitive environment for raw materials could adversely affect the Company's operating margins and cash flows: The Company purchases a broad range of materials, components and finished parts. The Company also uses a significant amount of energy, both electricity and natural gas, in the production of its products. A significant disruption in the supply of these materials, supplies and energy or the failure of a supplier with whom the Company has established a single source supply relationship could decrease production and shipping levels, materially increase operating costs and materially adversely affect profit margins. Shortages of materials or interruptions in transportation systems, labor strikes, work stoppages, or other interruptions to or difficulties in the employment of labor or transportation in the markets where the Company purchases material, components and supplies for the production of products or where the products are produced, distributed or sold, whether as a result of labor strife, war, further acts of terrorism or otherwise, in each case may adversely affect profitability.

In recent periods there have been significant fluctuations in the prices of aluminum, copper, lead, platinum group metals, resins, steel and energy which have had and may continue to have an unfavorable impact on the Company's business. Any continued fluctuations in the price or availability of energy and materials may have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. To address increased costs associated with these market forces, a number of the Company's suppliers have implemented surcharges on existing fixed price contracts. Without the surcharge, some suppliers claim they will be unable to provide adequate supply. Competitive and marketing pressures may limit the Company's ability to pass some of the supply and material cost increases on to the Company's customers, particularly with domestic vehicle manufacturers, and may prevent the Company from doing so in the future. Furthermore, the Company's customers are generally not obligated to accept price increases that the Company may desire to pass along to them. This inability to pass on price increases to customers when material prices increase rapidly or to significantly higher than historic levels could adversely affect the Company's operating margins and cash flow, possibly resulting in lower operating income and profitability.

The Company's hedging activities to address commodity price fluctuations may not be successful in offsetting future increases in those costs or may reduce or eliminate the benefits of any decreases in those costs: In order to mitigate short-term variation in operating results due to the aforementioned commodity price fluctuations, the Company hedges a portion of near-term exposure to certain raw materials used in production processes, primarily natural gas, copper, nickel, lead, high-grade aluminum and aluminum alloy. The results of the Company's hedging practice could be positive, neutral or negative in any period depending on price changes in the hedged exposures.

The Company's hedging activities are not designed to mitigate long-term commodity price fluctuations and, therefore, will not protect from long-term commodity price increases. The Company's future hedging positions may not correlate to actual energy or raw materials costs, which would cause acceleration in the recognition of unrealized gains and losses on hedging positions in operating results.

The Company is subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and the cost of complying, or the Company's failure to comply with such requirements may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations: The Company is subject to a variety of federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations relating to the release or discharge of materials into the environment, the management, use, processing, handling, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous waste materials, or otherwise relating to the protection of public and employee health, safety and the environment. These laws and regulations expose the Company to liability for the environmental condition of its current facilities, and also may expose the Company to liability for the conduct of others or for the Company's actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time these actions were taken. These laws and regulations also may expose the Company to liability for claims of personal injury or property damage related to alleged exposure to hazardous or toxic materials in foreign countries where such liability has not been resolved through the Company's 524(g) Trust. Despite the Company's intention to be in compliance with all such laws and regulations, the Company cannot guarantee that it will at all times be in compliance with all such requirements. The cost of complying with these requirements may also increase substantially in future years. If the Company violates or fails to comply with these requirements, the Company could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. These requirements are complex, change frequently and may become more stringent over time, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

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The Company's failure to maintain and comply with environmental permits that the Company is required to maintain could result in fines or penalties or other sanctions and have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or results. Future events, such as new environmental regulations or changes in or modified interpretations of existing laws and regulations or enforcement policies, newly discovered information or further investigation or evaluation of the potential health hazards of products or business activities, may give rise to additional compliance and other costs that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial conditions and operations.

The Company is involved from time to time in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's profitability and consolidated financial position: The Company is involved in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes that, from time to time, are significant. These are typically claims that arise in the normal course of business including, without limitation, commercial or contractual disputes, including disputes with suppliers, intellectual property matters, personal injury claims, environmental issues, tax matters and employment matters. No assurances can be given that such proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability and consolidated financial position.

If the Company is unable to protect its intellectual property and prevent its improper use by third parties, the Company's ability to compete in the market may be harmed: Various patent, copyright, trade secret and trademark laws afford only limited protection and may not prevent the Company's competitors from duplicating the Company's products or gaining access to its proprietary information and technology. These means also may not permit the Company to gain or maintain a competitive advantage.

Any of the Company's patents may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. The Company cannot guarantee that it will be successful should one or more of its patents be challenged for any reason. If the Company's patent claims are rendered invalid or unenforceable, or narrowed in scope, the patent coverage afforded to the Company's products could be impaired, which could significantly impede the Company's ability to market its products, negatively affect its competitive position and materially adversely affect its business and results of operations.

The Company's pending or future patent applications may not result in an issued patent. Additionally, newly issued patents may not provide meaningful protection against competitors or against competitive technologies. The United States federal courts may invalidate the Company's patents or find them unenforceable. Competitors may also be able to design around the Company's patents. Other parties may develop and obtain patent protection for more effective technologies, designs or methods. If these developments were to occur, it could have an adverse effect on the Company's sales. If the Company's intellectual property rights are not adequately protected, the Company may not be able to commercialize its technologies, products or services and the Company's competitors could commercialize the Company's technologies, which could result in a decrease in the Company's sales and market share and could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be costly, could result in the payment of substantial damages or royalties, and could prevent the Company from using technology that is essential to its products: The Company cannot guarantee that its products, manufacturing processes or other methods do not infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Infringement and other intellectual property claims and proceedings brought against the Company, whether successful or not, could result in substantial costs and harm the Company's reputation. Such claims and proceedings can also distract and divert management and key personnel from other tasks important to the success of its business. In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force the Company to do one or more of the following:

- cease selling or using of any products that incorporate the asserted intellectual property, which would adversely affect the Company's revenue;
- pay substantial damages for past use of the asserted intellectual property;
- obtain a license from the holder of the asserted intellectual property, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; and
- redesign or rename, in the case of trademark claims, products to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may not be possible and could be costly and time-consuming if it is possible to do.

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In the event of an adverse determination in an intellectual property suit or proceeding, or the Company's failure to license essential technology, the Company's sales could be harmed and its costs could increase, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1.B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Federal-Mogul's world headquarters is located in Southfield, Michigan, which is a leased facility. The Company had 219 manufacturing/technical centers, distribution and sales and administration office facilities worldwide at December 31, 2008. Approximately 48% of the facilities are leased; the majority of which are distribution, warehouse, sales and administration offices. The Company owns the remainder of the facilities.

Type of Facility	North America	Europe	Rest of World	Total
Manufacturing/technical centers	47	51	23	121
Distribution centers and warehouses	14	12	30	56
Sales and administration offices	12	10	20	42
	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>219</u>

The facilities range in size from approximately 100 square feet to 1.1 million square feet. Management believes substantially all of the Company's facilities are in good condition and that it has sufficient capacity to meet its current and expected manufacturing and distribution needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings are included in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Resolution of Asbestos Liabilities

As described in greater detail in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report, all asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Debtors will be addressed by the U.S. Asbestos Trust or the U.K. Asbestos Trust in accordance with the terms of the Debtors' confirmed Plan and the Company Voluntary Arrangements ("CVAs"), and such claims will be treated and paid in accordance with the terms of the Plan, the CVAs, and their related documents. All asbestos property damage claims against the Debtors have been compromised and resolved through the Plan and the CVAs. Accordingly, the Debtors have not recorded an asbestos liability as of December 31, 2008 or 2007.

Environmental Matters

The Company is a defendant in lawsuits filed, or the recipient of administrative orders issued, in various jurisdictions pursuant to the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") or other similar national, provincial or state environmental laws. These laws require responsible parties to pay for remediating contamination resulting from hazardous substances that were discharged into the environment by them, by prior owners or occupants of their property, or by others to whom they sent such substances for treatment or other disposition. The Company has been notified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, other national environmental agencies, and various provincial and state agencies that it may be a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under such laws for the cost of remediating hazardous substances pursuant to CERCLA and other national and state or provincial environmental laws. PRP designation typically requires the funding of site investigations and subsequent remedial activities.

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Many of the sites that are likely to be the costliest to remediate are often current or former commercial waste disposal facilities to which numerous companies sent wastes. Despite the joint and several liability which might be imposed on the Company under CERCLA and some of the other laws pertaining to these sites, the Company's share of the total waste sent to these sites has generally been small. The other companies that sent wastes to these sites, often numbering in the hundreds or more, generally include large, solvent publicly-owned companies and in most such situations the government agencies and courts have imposed liability in some reasonable relationship to contribution of waste. Thus, the Company believes its exposure for liability at these sites is limited.

The Company has also identified certain other present and former properties at which it may be responsible for cleaning up or addressing environmental contamination, in some cases as a result of contractual commitments. The Company is actively seeking to resolve these actual and potential statutory, regulatory, and contractual obligations. Although difficult to quantify based on the complexity of the issues, the Company has accrued amounts corresponding to its best estimate of the costs associated with such regulatory and contractual obligations on the basis of available information from site investigations and best professional judgment of consultants.

Total environmental reserves were \$26 million and \$30 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Management believes that such accruals will be adequate to cover the Company's estimated liability for its exposure in respect to such matters. On the Effective Date, \$26 million in environmental reserves subject to compromise were settled in accordance with the Plan. In the event that such liabilities were to significantly exceed the amounts recorded by the Company, the Company's results of operations and financial condition could be materially affected. At December 31, 2008, management estimates that reasonably possible material additional losses above and beyond management's best estimate of required remediation costs, as recorded, approximate \$69 million.

Other Matters

The Company is involved in other legal actions and claims, directly and through its subsidiaries. Management does not believe that the outcomes of these other actions or claims are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, operating results, or cash flows.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008.

Table of Contents**SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM—EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY**

José Maria Alapont
Age 58

José Maria Alapont has been president, chief executive officer, and a director of the Company since March 2005. Mr. Alapont served as chairman of the board of directors of the Company from June 2005 to December 2007. Mr. Alapont has more than 35 years of global leadership experience in both vehicle manufacturers and suppliers, with business and operations responsibilities in the Americas, Europe, Middle East & Africa, and Asia Pacific regions. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Alapont was the chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors of IVECO, the commercial vehicle company of the Fiat Group. From 1997 to 2003, Mr. Alapont served in various key executive positions at Delphi Corporation, a global automotive supplier. He began at Delphi as executive director of international operations for Delphi energy and engine management systems. In 1998, he became responsible for Delphi energy and chassis systems international operations. In 1999, Mr. Alapont was named a vice president of Delphi Corporation and president of Delphi Europe, Middle East and Africa, and became a member of the Delphi Strategy Board, the company's top policy-making group. In 2003, Mr. Alapont was promoted to president of Delphi's international operations, and vice president of sales and marketing. From 1990 to 1997, Mr. Alapont served in several executive roles and was a member of the Strategy Board at Valeo, a global automotive supplier. He started at Valeo as managing director of engine cooling systems, Spain. In 1991, Mr. Alapont was named executive director of Valeo's worldwide heavy-duty engine cooling operations. In 1992, he was promoted to group vice president of Valeo's worldwide clutch and transmission components division. He was named group vice president of the company's worldwide lighting systems division in 1996. Mr. Alapont began and developed his automotive career from 1974 to 1989 at Ford Motor Company and, over the course of 15 years, worked in different management and executive positions at Ford of Europe. He started in 1974 as an engineer at Ford of Spain, becoming engine laboratory supervisor and later became engine plant production manager. In 1984, he was appointed manager of powertrain quality at Ford of Europe. He later became manager of powertrain supplier quality assurance in 1987 at Ford of Europe. Mr. Alapont earned degrees in industrial engineering from the Technical School of Valencia in Spain and in philology from the University of Valencia in Spain.

William S. Bowers
Age 56

Mr. Bowers has served as senior vice president, sales and marketing, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Bowers spent nearly 30 years at General Motors Corporation and Delphi Corporation, most recently as executive director of sales, marketing and planning for the energy and chassis division from 2002-2006. Previously, he was based in Tokyo, Japan, as the Asia-Pacific regional director for Delphi's energy and chassis systems from 1998-2002. Mr. Bowers worked as commercial and technical director for Delphi Automotive Systems, Singapore, from 1995-1998; and as chief engineer from 1992-1995. Previously he was engineering group manager, divisional program manager, powertrain systems development engineer, and control systems engineer at General Motors Corporation.

David A. Bozynski
Age 54

Mr. Bozynski has served as vice president and treasurer of the Company since 1996. Prior to joining the Company in 1996, Mr. Bozynski had a 21-year career with Unisys, where his last appointment was vice president and assistant treasurer. Previously, he served as vice president, line of business finance, responsible for the finance function of Unisys' four commercial lines of business. Mr. Bozynski also served as vice president, corporate business analysis.

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Jean Brunol Age 56	Mr. Brunol has served as senior vice president, business and operations strategy, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since 2005. Prior to joining the Company, from January 2004 to April 2005, Mr. Brunol was senior vice president, product and business strategy, international operations at IVECO, the commercial vehicle company of the Fiat Group. Previously, Mr. Brunol was business partner and executive advisor for private equity funds and independent companies. He also served as president of tube operations at Thomson from 2000-2002, and was chief executive officer of SAFT ALCATEL Battery & Power Systems Company from 1997 to 2000. Mr. Brunol was product director, transmissions; and executive vice president, electronics, at Valeo between 1992 and 1997. He began his career at Thomson, where he served in several leadership positions from 1981 to 1992. Mr. Brunol also served at the French National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) from 1976 to 1981.
James (Jay) Burkhardt Age 51	Mr. Burkhardt has served as senior vice president, Global Aftermarket, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since 2007. Previously, he served as vice president of global marketing, Aftermarket Products and Services since 2004. Mr. Burkhardt joined the Company in 1998 with the acquisition of Cooper Automotive and was most recently vice president of global marketing for Aftermarket Products & Services. Prior to joining Cooper, he was vice president of marketing, worldwide, for Tenneco Automotive.
Gérard Chochoy Age 55	Mr. Chochoy has served as senior vice president, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since 2007. He joined the Company as senior vice president, global development in March 2007. Previously, from 2003 to 2007, Mr. Chochoy was executive vice president of the automotive seating group at Faurecia, based in Paris. From November 2000 to July 2003, he was executive vice president of operations at NEC Computer International, and general manager of the Packard Bell brand. Mr. Chochoy served 12 years at Valeo, most recently group vice president of wiper systems from February 1995 to October 2000.
René L. F. Dalleur Age 55	Mr. Dalleur has served as senior vice president, Vehicle Safety and Protection of the Company since April 2007. Previously, he was senior vice president, Vehicle Safety and Performance, from May 2005. He has been a member of the Strategy Board since May 2005. He served as senior vice president, global friction products, since 2001, and was named vice president of sealing systems, ignition and wipers, Europe in 2000. Prior to joining the Company in 1998 with the acquisition of Cooper Industries, Mr. Dalleur held various positions in engineering, purchasing, and plant and general management in the automotive and aerospace industries.
Steven K. Gaut Age 47	Mr. Gaut has served as vice president, corporate communications and government relations, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since April 2008. Prior to joining the Company in April 2008, he was director of communications and marketing services for the Europe, Middle East and Africa region and global powertrain division for Delphi Corporation, based in Paris, France. From 2003 to 2008, Mr. Gaut served in roles of increasing responsibility in communications, sales, marketing and planning at Delphi Corporation while based in Europe. Prior to relocating to Europe, he served as corporate director of media relations for Delphi Corporation. Prior to joining Delphi Corporation in 1995, Mr. Gaut served in various communications and human resources roles at General Motors Corporation.

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Alston German Age 44	Mr. German has served as Vice President and Chief Information Officer, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since December 2008. Previously, he was IS director, global SAP. Mr. German joined the Company in 1994 and has served as senior information systems consultant, valve train and transmission IS director, business unit IS director and corporate IS director, Asia Pacific Region. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. German progressed through various positions, including information technology manager, powertrain division, with a United Kingdom-based automotive supplier.
Pascal Goachet Age 58	Mr. Goachet has served as senior vice president, human resources and organization, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since July 2006. Previously, he was named director of human resources, EMEA and Asia-Pacific in May 2005. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Goachet was a staff member of the French Ministry of Labor in 2005. He served as vice president of corporate human resources, NEC Computers International, a subsidiary of NEC Japan from 2000 to 2005; and divisional director, human resources, Group Lafarge, Special Materials Division from July 1996 to December 2000. In addition, Mr. Goachet has held various human resources leadership positions at Air France Group in 1996; at Valeo Group from 1990 to 1995; and at the Matra Group from 1980 to 1990. Previously, he was a cabinet member of the French Ministry of Justice. In December 2007, the Government of France appointed Mr. Goachet as a Foreign Trade Advisor of the Republic of France.
Alan Haughie Age 45	Mr. Haughie has served as vice president, controller and chief accounting officer of the Company since 2005. Previously, he served as director, corporate finance since 2000, and prior to that, worked as controller in the Company's aftermarket business located in Manchester, United Kingdom, from 1999 to 2000. Prior to joining the Company in 1994, Haughie worked for Ernst & Young in the U.K. in various audit roles.
Ramzi Hermiz Age 43	Mr. Hermiz has served as senior vice president, Aftermarket Products and Services since April 2007, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since April 2005. Previously, he was senior vice president of sealing systems from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Hermiz has served as director of purchasing, director, pull systems and inventory; vice president, global supply-chain management; and vice president of the Company's European Aftermarket operation. He joined the Company in 1998 with the acquisition of Fel-Pro, Inc. Prior to joining Fel-Pro in 1990, Mr. Hermiz was manager, purchasing and quality assurance for Triangle Home Products, a manufacturer of residential lighting and other products. He began his career as a design and product engineer for Keldu Technologies, a consulting firm serving the heavy-duty construction industry.
Rainer Jueckstock Age 49	Mr. Jueckstock has served as senior vice president, Powertrain Energy, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since April 2007. Previously, he was senior vice president, global Powertrain operations from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Jueckstock joined the Company in 1990, and has served as senior vice president, pistons, rings and liners; vice president, rings and liners; operations director, piston rings, Europe; and managing director of the Friedberg, Germany, operation. He also was sales director for rings and liners, Europe; finance controller in Burscheid, Germany; and finance manager in Dresden, Germany.

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Jeff Kaminski
Age 47

Mr. Kaminski has served as senior vice president and chief financial officer since 2008, and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since 2005. Previously, he was senior vice president, global purchasing. Prior to that, he was vice president of global supply-chain management. Mr. Kaminski also was vice president, finance, global powertrain; and served in several finance and operations positions, including finance director, sealing systems; general manager of the Company's Aftermarket subsidiary based in Australia; and international controller for the Aftermarket group based in Southfield, Michigan. During 2001, he served briefly as vice president, finance, GDX Automotive. Prior to joining the Company in 1989, Mr. Kaminski was manager of financial reporting at R.P. Scherer Corporation. He began his career in public accounting at Deloitte and Touche LLP.

Robert L. Katz
Age 46

Mr. Katz has served as senior vice president and general counsel since May 2007. He was appointed Secretary of the Company in December 2007. Mr. Katz joined the Company as vice president and general counsel in January 2007 and became a member of the Strategy Board of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Katz was general counsel-EMEA and EMEA regional compliance officer for Delphi Corporation's Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) operations, headquartered in Paris, France since January 1999. From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Katz served as assistant general counsel for General Motors (Europe) AG, at its European headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Katz was previously an associate at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, an international law firm, from 1986 to 1995, where he worked in the M&A and General Corporate Group, in both New York, New York and London, England.

Eric McAlexander
Age 52

Mr. McAlexander has served as senior vice president, Customer Satisfaction and Global Manufacturing since June 2007. He has been a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since January 2006. Previously, he served as senior vice president, global manufacturing since January 2006. From 2001 to 2006, he was vice president, manufacturing global friction products. Mr. McAlexander joined the Company in October 1998 with the acquisition of Cooper Automotive, at which time he was vice president of operations, brake and friction, Americas until 2001.

Markus Wermers
Age 44

Mr. Wermers has served as senior vice president, global purchasing and a member of the Strategy Board of the Company since April 2008. From November 2004 to March 2008, Mr. Wermers was vice president, sales and marketing, Europe, Middle East and Africa region, after having served as vice president, sales and marketing, for the Company's powertrain business unit. Mr. Wermers joined Federal-Mogul in 1991, where he held various positions of increasing responsibility, including sales director, Sealing Systems; sales director, pistons, rings and liners; sales director, Ford; and applications engineer and key account manager in Germany.

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PART II

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

The Predecessor Company's common stock traded on the over-the-counter bulletin board ("OTC") under the ticker symbol "FDMLQ.OB" from April 24, 2002 through December 27, 2007. On December 27, 2007, the effective date of the Plan, all of the Predecessor Company's previously existing common stock was cancelled in accordance with the Plan.

Pursuant to the Plan, the Company issued 49.9 million shares of Class A Common Stock (the "New Common Class A") to the holders of the Predecessor Company's pre-bankruptcy notes and certain unsecured claims. In addition, 50.1 million shares of Class B Common Stock were issued to the Federal-Mogul U.S. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the "Trust"). The shares of Class B Common Stock were subject to a conversion provision in the Company's restated certificate of incorporation. On February 25, 2008, Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership, a limited partnership beneficially owned indirectly by Mr. Carl Icahn, exercised the two options held by it to purchase all of the shares of Class B Common Stock from the Trust for aggregate consideration of \$900 million, and the shares of Class B Common Stock automatically converted into shares of Class A Common Stock. As a result, no shares of Class B Common Stock are currently outstanding.

Effective July 28, 2008, the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company was amended to eliminate all reference to the Class B Common Stock and to reclassify the Class A Common Stock as the sole class of common stock (the "Common Stock"). The Common Stock was listed on the NASDAQ Global Market ("NASDAQ") on April 23, 2008 under the ticker symbol "FDML". Prior to the listing of the Common Stock and following the Effective Date of the Plan, the Class A Common Stock was not listed on a national exchange and was traded on the pink sheets under the symbol FEMO-PK.

The table below sets forth, on a per share basis for the periods indicated, the intra-day high and low sales prices for the Predecessor Company's common stock as reported by the OTC market provided that the fourth quarter 2007 high price reflects the OTC market high bid price through the Effective Date of the Plan on December 27, 2007, and the fourth quarter 2007 low price reflects the cancellation of all interests in the Predecessor Company's common stock effective on that date. The OTC bid/ask prices represent prices between dealers and do not include retail markup, markdown or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. The data for the period December 27, 2007 through April 23, 2008 is based on the intra-day price of the Company's Class A Common Stock while it traded in the pink sheets under the symbol FEMO-PK. The data for the Company's Common Stock is as reported by NASDAQ for the period beginning April 23, 2008.

Quarter	Successor 2008		Predecessor 2007	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 27.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.45
Second	\$ 21.20	\$ 14.91	\$ 1.39	\$ 0.77
Third	\$ 17.29	\$ 11.94	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.50
Fourth	\$ 12.80	\$ 3.12	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.00

There were approximately 90 stockholders of record of Common Stock as of February 18, 2009 including multiple beneficial holders at depositories, banks and brokers listed as a single holder of record in the street name of each respective depository, bank or broker.

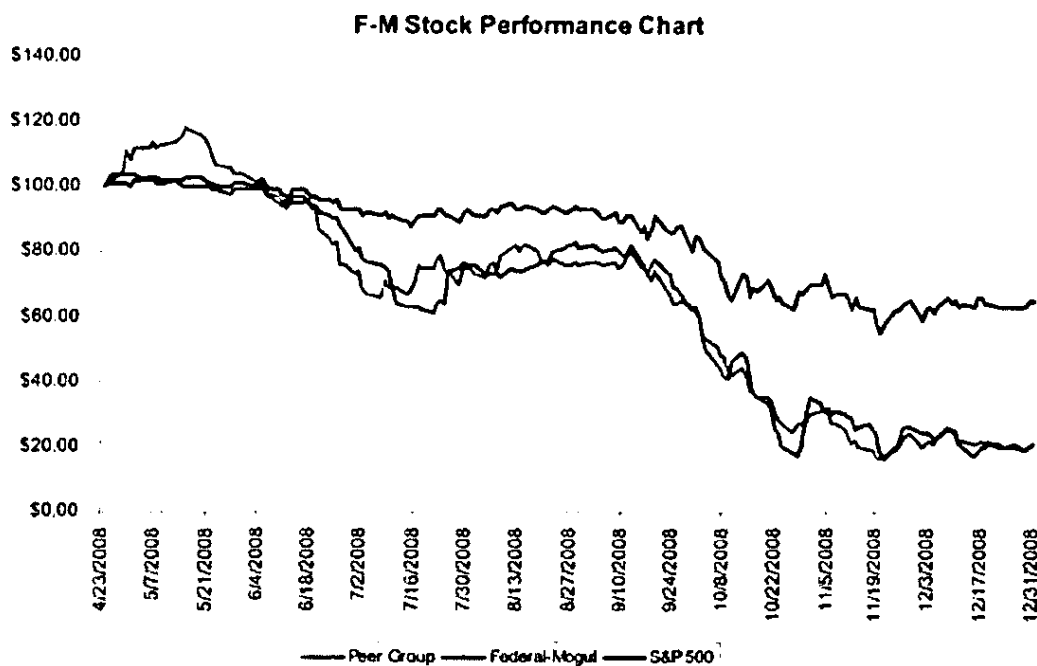
For additional information with respect to the Common Stock, refer to Note 19 to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

The Predecessor Company was prohibited in 2007 and 2006 from paying dividends on its common stock and therefore did not declare any such dividends. The Company has certain restrictions under its Exit Facilities from paying dividends in the future.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return during the period from April 23, 2008 to December 31, 2008 of the Company's Common Stock to the S&P 500 Stock Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on April 23, 2008, in each of the Company's Common Stock, the stocks comprising the S&P 500

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Index and the stocks comprising the peer group. The peer group is comprised on the following companies: ArvinMeritor; BorgWarner; Dana; Lear; Magna; Tenneco and TRW. This performance graph shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Form 10-K into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed soliciting material or filed under such Acts.



The Company has not presented data for the periods prior to April 23, 2008 because the Company was under voluntary bankruptcy reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code prior to the Effective Date and the Common Stock was not listed on a national exchange from that date until April 23, 2008. The Company believes the stock performance graph for those periods, which would reflect the performance of the Predecessor Company's cancelled common stock, is not meaningful to the Company's investors and shareholders.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents information from the Consolidated Financial Statements as of or for the five years ended December 31, 2008. This information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Financial Statements and Supplemental Data."

	Successor	Predecessor			
	Year Ended December 31				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(Millions of Dollars, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 6,865.6	\$ 6,913.9	\$ 6,326.4	\$ 6,286.0	\$ 6,174.1
Costs and expenses	(6,672.5)	(6,718.7)	(6,242.4)	(6,222.7)	(6,012.0)
Restructuring charges, net	(132.1)	(48.1)	(66.4)	(30.2)	(17.5)
Adjustment of assets to fair value	(451.3)	(61.3)	(45.9)	(121.5)	(276.4)
Amortization expense	(75.7)	(18.9)	(17.7)	(17.5)	(17.2)
Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses, net	(17.1)	(80.7)	(95.1)	(138.2)	(99.7)
Settlement of U.K. pension plans	—	—	(500.4)	—	—
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	—	760.7	—	—	—
Fresh-start reporting adjustments	—	956.3	—	—	—
Gain on involuntary conversion	12.2	—	—	—	46.1
Other income, net	21.7	40.9	27.9	41.4	13.2
Income tax (expense) benefit, net	(18.7)	(331.8)	64.0	(131.5)	(136.1)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(467.9)	1,412.3	(549.6)	(334.2)	(325.5)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	—	—	(8.5)
Net (loss) income	\$ (467.9)	\$ 1,412.3	\$ (549.6)	\$ (334.2)	\$ (334.0)
Common Share Summary (Diluted)					
Weighted average shares and equivalents outstanding (in thousands)	99,665	91,344	89,413	89,058	87,318
(Loss) income per share:					
From continuing operations, net of income taxes	(4.69)	15.46	(6.15)	(3.75)	(3.73)
From discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	—	—	(0.10)
Net (loss) income per share	\$ (4.69)	\$ 15.46	\$ (6.15)	\$ (3.75)	\$ (3.83)
Dividends declared per common share	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other Financial Information					
Net cash provided from (used by) operating activities	\$ 627.4	\$ 34.5	\$ (421.7)	\$ 318.4	\$ 465.5
Expenditures for property, plant, equipment	319.8	309.5	237.4	190.3	267.5
Depreciation and amortization expense	349.5	353.7	328.9	344.2	335.7

	Successor	Predecessor			
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 7,235.6	\$ 7,866.3	\$ 7,179.1	\$ 7,735.1	\$ 8,265.2
Short-term debt	101.7	117.8	482.1	606.7	309.6
Long-term debt	2,768.0	2,517.6	26.7	8.1	10.1
Liabilities subject to compromise	—	—	5,813.4	5,988.8	6,018.5
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	951.1	2,123.7	(1,747.9)	(2,433.0)	(1,925.7)

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

Overview

Federal-Mogul Corporation is a leading global supplier of a broad range of components, accessories and systems to the automotive, small engine, heavy-duty, marine, railroad, agricultural, off-road, aerospace and industrial, energy and transport markets, including customers in both the original equipment manufacturers ("OEM") market and the replacement market ("aftermarket"). The Company's customers include the world's largest automotive OEMs and major distributors and retailers in the independent aftermarket. During 2008, the Company derived 62% of its sales from the OE market and 38% from the aftermarket. Geographically, the Company derived 38% of its 2008 sales in the United States and 62% internationally. The Company has operations in established markets including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, and emerging markets including Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Thailand and Turkey. The attendant risks of the Company's international operations are primarily related to currency fluctuations, changes in local economic and political conditions, and changes in laws and regulations.

The predecessor to Federal-Mogul Corporation, (the "Predecessor Company" or the "Predecessor") and all of its then-existing wholly-owned United States subsidiaries ("U.S. Subsidiaries") filed voluntary petitions on October 1, 2001 for reorganization under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). On October 1, 2001, certain of the Predecessor Company's United Kingdom subsidiaries (together with the U.S. Subsidiaries, the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code with the Bankruptcy Court. On November 8, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court entered an Order (the "Confirmation Order") confirming the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession (as Modified) (the "Plan") and entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law regarding the Plan (the "Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law"). On November 14, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of Delaware entered an order affirming the Confirmation Order and adopting the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. On December 27, 2007, the Plan became effective in accordance with its terms (the "Effective Date"). On the Effective Date, the Predecessor Company merged with and into New Federal-Mogul Corporation whereupon (i) the separate corporate existence of the Predecessor Company ceased, (ii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation became the surviving corporation and continues to be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware and (iii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation was renamed "Federal-Mogul Corporation" (also referred to as "Federal-Mogul", the "Company", the "Successor Company", or the "Successor").

The Company operates in an extremely competitive industry, driven by global vehicle production volumes and part replacement trends. Business is typically awarded to the supplier offering the most favorable combination of cost, quality, technology and service. Customers continue to require periodic cost reductions that require the Company to continually assess, redefine, and improve its operations, products, and manufacturing capabilities to maintain and improve profitability. Management continues to develop and execute initiatives to meet the challenges of the industry and to achieve its strategy for sustainable global profitable growth, including the following ongoing initiatives:

- **Global Organization** – Recognizing the ever-increasing globalization of the automotive industry, the Company organized its primary business units on a global basis – Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products, and Global Aftermarket. This allows each business to take advantage of best practices in product development, technology and innovation, manufacturing capability and capacity. Furthermore, the Company continues to develop and implement standardized processes and consolidated systems to further the direction and performance of the business.
- **Lean Manufacturing and Productivity** – Management implemented a series of initiatives targeted at leveraging the Company's global scale and reducing total enterprise costs. These initiatives included implementation of standard manufacturing methods across business segments to achieve operational efficiencies and decrease production costs; implementation of a global purchasing function focused on the reduction of global material costs; headcount reduction programs to reduce selling, general and administrative costs; and optimized capital expenditure processes to ensure capital funds are directed at the most strategically appropriate investments with the highest rates of return.

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- **Best-Cost Production** – The Company has established and expanded manufacturing operations in best-cost countries in an effort to meet the cost pressures inherent in the industry and increase profitability. The Company has manufacturing operations or joint venture alliances in Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Thailand and Turkey.
- **Global Distribution Optimization** – The Company continued its efforts to optimize its aftermarket distribution network in order to improve both the efficiency of operations and customer order fulfillment and delivery performance, including initiatives to streamline its American and European aftermarket operations, and expand its aftermarket operations in Asia.
- **Global Delivery Performance** – In addition to the distribution network consolidation efforts, the Company upgraded many of its remaining distribution centers with state-of-the-art warehouse management systems. Furthermore, the Company has renewed its focus on internal logistics and execution of inventory “pull” systems throughout its manufacturing operations and suppliers to ensure prompt and accurate replenishment of its distribution network.
- **Expand Asia Pacific Presence** – The Company has invested in manufacturing operations, both wholly-owned and joint venture relationships, in the Asia Pacific region and maintains two technical centers, one in Yokohama, Japan and one in Bangalore, India, to support the Company’s efforts in this region. The Company is currently expanding its Asia presence into a third technical center based in Shanghai, China. The Company intends to use these operations and technical centers to strengthen its current, as well as to develop new, customer relationships in this important region.
- **Customer Valued Technology** – The Company has significant engineering and technical resources throughout its businesses focused on creating value for customers with innovative solutions for both product applications and manufacturing processes.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report, have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP and, accordingly, the Company’s accounting policies have been disclosed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company considers accounting estimates to be critical accounting policies when:

- the estimates involve matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made; and
- different estimates or changes to estimates could have a material impact on the reported financial position, changes in financial position, or results of operations.

When more than one accounting principle, or the method of its application, is generally accepted, management selects the principle or method that it considers to be the most appropriate given the specific circumstances. Application of these accounting principles requires the Company’s management to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties. Estimates are typically based upon historical experience, current trends, contractual documentation, and other information, as appropriate. Due to the inherent uncertainty involving estimates, actual results reported in the future may differ from those estimates. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements, giving due regard to materiality. The following summarizes the Company’s critical accounting policies.

Accounting and Reporting During Reorganization

The Debtors operated as debtors-in-possession from October 1, 2001 to the Effective Date and adopted the provisions of AICPA Statement of Position 90-7 (“SOP 90-7”), *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code*, upon commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings. The Predecessor Company’s

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Consolidated Financial Statements for the periods from October 1, 2001 through December 31, 2007 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of SOP 90-7. Accordingly, all pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise were segregated in the consolidated balance sheet and classified as liabilities subject to compromise at the estimated amount of allowable claims. Liabilities not subject to compromise were separately classified as current and non-current. Interest was not accrued on debt subject to compromise subsequent to the Petition Date. Reorganization items include the expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions for losses resulting from the reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code, and such items are reported separately as reorganization items in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company was required to adopt fresh-start reporting effective upon emergence from bankruptcy on December 27, 2007. The Company evaluated the activity between December 27, 2007 and December 31, 2007 and, based upon the immateriality of such activity, concluded that the use of an accounting convenience date of December 31, 2007 was appropriate. As such, fresh-start reporting has been applied as of that date. As a result of fresh-start reporting, financial statements of the Successor Company are not comparable to the financial statements of the Predecessor Company. For further information on fresh-start reporting, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

The Company adopted fresh-start reporting under the provisions of SOP 90-7 as of December 31, 2007. Accordingly, the Company's reorganization value was allocated to existing assets using the measurement guidance provided in SFAS 141, *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141"). In addition, liabilities were recorded at the present value of amounts estimated to be paid. Finally, the Predecessor Company's accumulated deficit was eliminated, and the Company's new debt and equity were recorded in accordance with the Plan.

Estimates used in determining fair value measurements include, but are not limited to, expected future cash flow assumptions, market rate assumptions for contractual obligations, actuarial assumptions for benefit plans, settlement plans for litigation and contingencies, and appropriate discount rates. The Company's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but that are inherently uncertain. In addition, estimated liabilities are subject to change as the Company completes the implementation of the Plan.

The adoption of fresh-start reporting has had a material effect on the financial statements. As a result, the consolidated balance sheets at both December 31, 2008 and 2007 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the consolidated financial statements published for periods following December 31, 2007 are not comparable with those published before such date. See Notes 2 and 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report, for further discussion of the provisions of SOP 90-7.

Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans

Using appropriate actuarial methods and assumptions, the Company's defined benefit pension plans are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, and SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*. Non-pension postemployment benefits are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*; and disability, early retirement and other postemployment benefits are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 112, *Employer Accounting for Postemployment Benefits*.

Actual results that differ from assumptions used are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, accordingly, generally affect recognized expense and the recorded obligation in future periods. Therefore, assumptions used to calculate benefit obligations as of the end of a fiscal year directly impact the expense to be recognized in future periods. The primary assumptions affecting the Company's accounting for employee benefits under SFAS Nos. 87, 106, 112 and 158 as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

- **Long-term rate of return on plan assets:** The required use of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets may result in recognized returns that are greater or less than the actual returns on those plan assets in any given year. Over time, however, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is designed to approximate actual earned long-term returns. The Company uses long-term historical actual return information, the mix of investments that comprise plan assets, and future estimates of long-term investment returns by reference to external sources to develop an assumption of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. The expected long-term rate of return is used to calculate net periodic pension cost. In determining its pension obligations, the Company used long-term rates of return on plan assets ranging from 4.0% to 10.0%.

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- **Discount rate:** The discount rate is used to calculate future pension and postemployment obligations. Discount rate assumptions used to account for pension and non-pension postemployment benefit plans reflect the rates available on high-quality, fixed-income debt instruments on December 31 of each year. In determining its pension and other benefit obligations, the Company used discount rates ranging from 5.25% to 8.25%.
- **Health care cost trend:** For postretirement health care plan accounting, the Company reviews external data and Company specific historical trends for health care costs to determine the health care cost trend rate. The assumed health care cost trend rate used to measure next year's postemployment health care benefits is 7.5% declining to an ultimate trend rate of 5.0% in 2014. The assumed drug cost trend rate used to measure next year's postemployment health care benefits is 9.2% declining to an ultimate trend rate of 5.0% in 2014.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for projected benefit obligations ("PBO"), associated expense and other comprehensive loss ("OCL"). The changes in these assumptions have no impact on the Company's 2009 funding requirements.

	Pension Benefits						Other Benefits	
	United States Plans			International Plans				
	Change in 2009 pension expense	Change in PBO	Change in accumulated OCL	Change in 2009 pension expense	Change in PBO	Change in accumulated OCL	Change in 2009 expense	Change in PBO
				(Millions of Dollars)				
25 bp decrease in discount rate	\$ (1.8)	\$ 20.7	\$ (20.7)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 8.1	\$ (8.1)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 10.0
25 bp increase in discount rate	1.7	(20.7)	20.7	0.1	(7.8)	7.8	0.4	(9.5)
25 bp decrease in rate of return on assets	1.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
25 bp increase in rate of return on assets	(1.3)	—	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—

The assumed health care trend rate has a significant impact on the amounts reported for non-pension plans. The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in the assumed health care trend rate:

	Total Service and Interest Cost	APBO
	(Millions of Dollars)	
100 bp increase in health care trend rate	\$ 1.5	\$ 25.5
100 bp decrease in health care trend rate	(1.4)	(23.9)

Environmental Matters

The Company is a defendant in lawsuits filed, or the recipient of administrative orders issued, in various jurisdictions pursuant to the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") or other similar national, provincial or state environmental laws. These laws require responsible parties to pay for remediating contamination resulting from hazardous substances that were discharged into the environment by them, by prior owners or occupants of their property, or by others to whom they sent such substances for treatment or other disposition. The Company has been notified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, other national environmental agencies, and various provincial and state agencies that it may be a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under such laws for the cost of remediating hazardous substances pursuant to CERCLA and other national and state or provincial environmental laws. PRP designation typically requires the funding of site investigations and subsequent remedial activities.

The Company has also identified certain other present and former properties at which it may be responsible for cleaning up or addressing environmental contamination, in some cases as a result of contractual commitments. The Company is actively seeking to resolve these actual and potential statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. Although difficult to quantify based on the complexity of the issues, the Company has accrued amounts corresponding to its best estimate of the costs associated with such regulatory and contractual obligations on the basis of available information from site investigations and best professional judgment of consultants.

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On the Effective Date, \$26 million in environmental reserves subject to compromise were settled in accordance with the Plan. Recorded environmental reserves were \$26 million and \$30 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. These accruals are based upon management's best estimates, which requires management to make assumptions regarding the costs for remediation activities, the extent to which costs may be borne by other liable parties, the financial viability of such parties, the time periods over which remediation activities will be completed, and other factors. Although management believes its accruals will be adequate to cover the Company's estimated liability for its exposure in respect to such environmental matters, any changes in the underlying assumptions could materially impact the Company's future results of operations and financial condition. At December 31, 2008, management estimates that reasonably possible material additional losses above and beyond management's best estimate of required remediation costs as recorded approximates \$69 million.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has accrued conditional asset retirement obligations ("CARO") of \$27 million as of both December 31, 2008 and 2007 in accordance with FASB Financial Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143* ("FIN 47"). These liabilities result primarily from the obligation to remove hazardous building materials from facilities which the Company expects to close or sell in connection with its ongoing restructuring efforts.

In determining whether the estimated fair value of CARO can reasonably be estimated in accordance with FIN 47, the Company must determine if the obligation can be assessed in relation to the acquisition price of the related asset or if an active market exists to transfer the obligation. If the obligation cannot be assessed in connection with an acquisition price and if no market exists for the transfer of the obligation, the Company must determine if it has sufficient information upon which to estimate the obligation using expected present value techniques. This determination requires the Company to estimate the range of settlement dates and the potential methods of settlement, and then to assign the probabilities to the various potential settlement dates and methods.

In cases other than those included in the \$27 million, where probability assessments could not reasonably be made, the Company cannot record and has not recorded a liability for the affected CARO. If new information were to become available whereby the Company could make reasonable probability assessments for these CARO, the amount accrued for CARO could change significantly, which could materially impact the Company's statement of operations and/or financial position. Settlements of CARO in the near-future at amounts other than the Company's best estimates as of December 31, 2008 also could materially impact the Company's future results of operations and financial condition.

Long-Lived Assets

As a result of fresh-start reporting, long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment have been stated at estimated replacement cost as of December 31, 2007, unless the expected future use of the assets indicated a lower value was appropriate. Long-lived assets such as definite-lived intangible assets have been stated at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2007. Depreciation and amortization is computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and by accelerated methods for income tax purposes. Definite-lived assets are periodically reviewed for impairment indicators. If impairment indicators exist, the Company performs the required analysis and records an impairment charge, as required, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as goodwill and trademarks, have been stated at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2007 as a result of fresh-start reporting. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators exist. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, the impairment analysis compares the estimated fair value of these assets to the related carrying value, and an impairment charge is recorded for any excess of carrying value over estimated fair value. The estimated fair value is based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved.

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The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of its long-lived and indefinite-lived assets, whether held for use or disposal, including other intangible assets, when events and circumstances warrant such a review. Estimating fair value for both long-lived and indefinite-lived assets requires management to make assumptions regarding future sales volumes and pricing, capital expenditures, useful lives and salvage values of related property, plant and equipment, the Company's ability to develop and implement productivity improvements, discount rates, effective tax rates, market multiples, and other items. Any differences in actual results from management's estimates could result in fair values different from estimated fair values, which could materially impact the Company's future results of operations and financial condition. Management believes that the estimates of future cash flows and fair value assumptions are reasonable; however, changes in assumptions underlying these estimates could affect the evaluations. Significant judgments and estimates used by management when evaluating assets for impairment include: (i) an assessment as to whether an adverse event or circumstance has triggered the need for an impairment review; and (ii) discounted or undiscounted future cash flows generated by the asset. The Company recorded total impairment charges of \$451.3 million, \$61.3 million and \$45.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS No. 123(R)"), which requires companies to expense the estimated fair value of employee stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation. Estimating fair value for share-based payments in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) requires management to make assumptions regarding expected volatility of the underlying shares, the risk-free rate over the life of the share-based payment, and the date on which share-based payments will be settled. Any differences in actual results from management's estimates could result in fair values different from estimated fair values, which could materially impact the Company's future results of operations and financial condition. Additional financial information related to the Company's share-based payments is presented in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* ("SFAS No. 109"). The determination of the Company's tax provision is complex due to operations in many tax jurisdictions outside the United States. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and other tax loss and credit carryforwards. The realization of deferred tax assets is dependant upon the Company's ability to generate future taxable income. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to the amount that it believes is more likely than not to be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance that primarily represents operating and other loss carryforwards for which utilization is uncertain. Management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the valuation allowance recorded against the Company's net deferred tax assets.

The Company did not record taxes on a portion of its undistributed earnings of \$652.3 million at December 31, 2008, since these earnings are considered by the Company to be permanently reinvested. If at some future date, these earnings cease to be permanently reinvested, the Company may be subject to United States income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on such amounts. Determining the unrecognized deferred tax liability on the potential distribution of these earnings is not practicable as such liability, if any, is dependent on circumstances existing when remittance occurs.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$312.8 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$786.5 million, and deferred tax liabilities of \$794.4 million. At December 31, 2007, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$396.7 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$483.9 million, and deferred tax liabilities of \$567.1 million.

The Predecessor Company adopted Financial Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48") as of January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in companies' financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. As a

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result, the Company applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties. FIN 48 only allows the recognition of those tax benefits that have a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. Management judgment is required in determining when the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities have met the more likely than not threshold. As a result of implementing FIN 48, the Predecessor Company recognized a \$13.8 million decrease in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007 total shareholders' deficit.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of the Company's results of operations should be read in connection with Items 1 and 7A of this Form 10-K, as well as "Forward-Looking Statements" and Item 1.A. "Risk Factors." These items provide additional relevant information regarding the business of the Company, its strategy, and the various industry dynamics in the OEM market and the aftermarket which have a direct and significant impact on the Company's results of operations, as well as the risks associated with the Company's business.

Consolidated Results

Sales by reporting segment were:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,805
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	1,048	1,054	956
Vehicle Safety and Protection	717	793	724
Automotive Products	379	334	288
Global Aftermarket	<u>2,637</u>	<u>2,679</u>	<u>2,553</u>
	<u>\$ 6,866</u>	<u>\$ 6,914</u>	<u>\$ 6,326</u>

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Net sales by group and region are listed below. "PTE", "PTSB", "VSP", "AP", and "GA" represent Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products, and Global Aftermarket, respectively.

	<u>Successor – 2008</u>	<u>PTE</u>	<u>PTSB</u>	<u>VSP</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>GA</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States and Canada		18%	33%	22%	46%	64%	40%
Europe		69%	55%	67%	27%	22%	46%
Rest of World		13%	12%	11%	27%	14%	14%
	<u>Predecessor – 2007</u>						
United States and Canada		19%	39%	28%	47%	65%	42%
Europe		69%	50%	63%	25%	23%	46%
Rest of World		12%	11%	9%	28%	12%	12%
	<u>Predecessor – 2006</u>						
United States and Canada		25%	43%	33%	52%	67%	47%
Europe		66%	47%	60%	25%	21%	42%
Rest of World		9%	10%	7%	23%	12%	11%

Gross margin by reporting segment was:

	<u>Successor</u>	<u>Predecessor</u>
	<u>Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>(Millions of Dollars)</u>	
Powertrain Energy	\$ 269	\$ 258
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	63	53
Vehicle Safety and Protection	172	193
Automotive Products	81	73
Global Aftermarket	530	611
Corporate	9	(3)
	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>
		<u>\$ 1,105</u>

During the first half of 2008, the Company experienced significant sales growth in all regions and business units. Starting during the third quarter of 2008, North American light vehicle OE production began to lose pace, with significant production declines in both North American and European light vehicle OE production during the fourth quarter. In total, the number of light vehicles produced during 2008 was 16.4 million in the Americas, 22.4 million in Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"), and 27.2 million in Asia, compared to 2007 light vehicle production of 18.5 million, 24.0 million and 27.2 million in the Americas, EMEA, and Asia, respectively. The Company expects continued downward pressure on 2009 production volumes when compared to the volumes experienced during 2008.

Consolidated net sales decreased by \$48 million, or 1%, to \$6,866 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Approximately 60% of the Company's 2008 sales originated outside the United States; therefore the weakening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against the euro, resulted in increased reported sales from non-U.S. operations of \$197 million. Decreased OE production in North America and Europe as well as decreased demand in aftermarket resulted in volume declines, net of market share gain, of \$319 million. This decline was partially offset by customer pricing increases and acquisitions by \$42 million and \$32 million, respectively.

Gross margin decreased by \$61 million, to \$1,124 million, or 16.4% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$1,185 million, or 17.1% of sales, in 2007. In connection with fresh-start reporting, inventory balances as of December 31, 2007 were increased by \$68 million in accordance with SFAS No. 141. During 2008, the Company recognized \$68 million in additional cost of goods sold, which reduced gross margin by the same. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$68 million, gross margin would have been 17.4% of sales. Improved productivity, net of labor and benefits inflation, of \$129 million, lower depreciation of fixed assets, revalued in conjunction with fresh-start reporting, of \$64 million and customer price increases of \$42 million were mostly offset by decreased sales volumes and increased cost of materials and services, which reduced gross margin by \$203 million and \$31 million, respectively.

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Reporting Segment Results 2008 versus 2007

The following table provides changes in sales and gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared with the year ended December 31, 2007 for each of the Company's reporting segments.

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP (Millions of Dollars)	GA	Corporate	Total
2007 Sales, Predecessor	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,054	\$ 793	\$334	\$2,679	\$ —	\$ 6,914
Sales volumes and new business	(48)	(80)	(104)	32	(119)	—	(319)
Customer pricing	(22)	27	(4)	1	40	—	42
Acquisition / divestiture	20	12	—	—	—	—	32
Foreign currency	81	35	32	12	37	—	197
2008 Sales, Successor	\$ 2,085	\$ 1,048	\$ 717	\$379	\$2,637	\$ —	\$ 6,866

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP (Millions of Dollars)	GA	Corporate	Total
2007 Gross Margin, Predecessor	\$ 258	\$ 53	\$ 193	\$ 73	\$ 611	\$ (3)	\$ 1,185
Sales volumes / mix	(28)	(39)	(47)	(10)	(79)	—	(203)
Customer pricing	(22)	27	(4)	1	40	—	42
Productivity, net of inflation	43	8	41	26	(3)	14	129
Materials and services sourcing	(1)	(2)	(21)	(13)	7	(1)	(31)
Depreciation	31	19	10	4	—	—	64
Increase to inventory values as a result of fresh-start reporting	(10)	(7)	(4)	(2)	(45)	—	(68)
Foreign currency	(2)	4	4	2	(1)	(1)	6
2008 Gross Margin, Successor	\$ 269	\$ 63	\$ 172	\$ 81	\$ 530	\$ 9	\$ 1,124

Powertrain Energy

Sales increased by \$31 million, or 2%, to \$2,085 million in 2008 from \$2,054 million in 2007. PTE generates over 80% of its revenue outside the United States and, as a result, the weakening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against the euro, increased reported sales by \$81 million. Sales volumes decreased by \$48 million due to OE production volume decreases in Europe and North America. The November 2007 acquisition of a controlling interest in a joint venture in China contributed additional sales of \$20 million. Continued customer pricing pressure reduced sales by \$22 million.

Gross margin was \$269 million, or 12.9% of sales, in 2008 compared to \$258 million, or 12.6% of sales, in 2007. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$10 million, gross margin would have been 13.4% of sales. The unfavorable impacts of volume contributed to a \$28 million decrease of margin. Improved productivity in excess of labor and benefits inflation of \$43 million more than offset customer price reductions of \$22 million. The remainder of the margin improvement was primarily due to lower depreciation of fixed assets, revalued in conjunction with fresh-start reporting, of \$31 million.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings

Sales decreased by \$6 million, or less than 1%, to \$1,048 million in 2008 from \$1,054 million in 2007. Approximately 65% of PTSB's revenues are generated outside the United States and the resulting foreign currency movements increased sales by \$35 million. Reduced light vehicle OE production in North America and Europe outweighed increases in market share and OE production volume in Asia, resulting in a net volume decline of \$80 million. Customer prices were increased by a net \$27 million. The March 2008 acquisition of FMBIL increased sales by \$12 million.

Gross margin was \$63 million, or 6.0% of sales, in 2008 compared to \$53 million, or 5.0% of sales, in 2007. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$7 million, gross margin would have been 6.7% of sales. The increase was due largely to increased customer pricing of \$27 million, improved productivity in excess of labor

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and benefits inflation of \$8 million, and lower depreciation of fixed assets, revalued in conjunction with fresh-start reporting, of \$19 million. These favorable impacts were partially offset by the gross margin impact of \$39 million due to lower sales volumes.

Vehicle Safety and Protection

Sales decreased by \$76 million, or 10%, to \$717 million in 2008 from \$793 million in 2007. Approximately 80% of VSP's sales are generated outside the United States where foreign currency movements, primarily the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the euro, increased sales by \$32 million. Sales volumes fell by \$104 million as significant market share gains in Asia were more than offset by the decline in light vehicle and OE production in North America and Europe. Customer price reductions were \$4 million.

Gross margin was \$172 million, or 24.0% of sales, in 2008 compared to \$193 million, or 24.3% of sales, in 2007. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$4 million, gross margin would have been 24.5% of sales. The Vehicle Safety and Protection group experienced improved productivity net of labor and benefits inflation of \$41 million, lower depreciation of fixed assets, primarily due to the fresh-start reporting fixed assets revaluation, of \$10 million and favorable exchange movement of \$4 million. These favorable margin impacts were partially offset by decreased sales volumes, which reduced gross margin by \$47 million, increased cost of materials and services of \$21 million and customer price reductions of \$4 million.

Automotive Products

Sales increased by \$45 million, or 13%, to \$379 million in 2008 from \$334 million in 2007. The Automotive Products group generates about 55% of its revenue outside the United States and the corresponding impact of exchange movements increased sales by \$12 million. New business in all regions, including the North American market, accounted for increased sales of \$32 million.

Gross margin was \$81 million, or 21.4% of sales, in 2008 compared to \$73 million, or 21.9% of sales, in 2007. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$2 million, gross margin would have been 21.9% of sales. The impact of internal price reductions and lower volumes of inter-company supply to the Global Aftermarket segment reduced gross margins by \$19 million, or 5% of sales, partially offset by \$9 million of additional margin due to increased sales volumes to OEMs. The margin improvement is also attributable to improved productivity in excess of labor and benefits inflation of \$26 million, partially offset by increased cost of materials and services of \$13 million.

Global Aftermarket

Sales decreased by \$42 million, or 2%, to \$2,637 million in 2008 from \$2,679 million in 2007. This change was due to sales volume decreases of \$119 million, partially offset by favorable foreign currency of \$37 million and customer price increases of \$40 million.

Gross margin was \$530 million, or 20.1% of sales, in 2008 compared to \$611 million, or 22.8% of sales, in 2007. Before considering the impact of the one-time inventory charge of \$45 million, gross margin would have been 21.8% of sales. The impact of the volume decrease was compounded by unfavorable movements in the mix of products and markets into which the aftermarket products were distributed, lowering margin by \$79 million. This margin erosion was partially offset by increased customer pricing of \$40 million.

Corporate

Corporate expenses fell by \$12 million in 2008, principally due to reduced pension expense, included within productivity in excess of labor and benefits inflation.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expense

SG&A expenses were \$774 million, or 11% of net sales, in 2008 as compared to \$828 million, or 12% of net sales, in 2007. The unfavorable impact of exchange movements increased SG&A by \$18 million, which was more than offset by a constant-dollar reduction of \$72 million, primarily due to reduced pension costs of \$31 million and other productivity improvements, net of labor and benefits inflation.

Included in SG&A expense above were research and development ("R&D") costs, including product engineering and validation costs, of \$173 million in 2008 compared to \$178 million in 2007. As a percentage of OEM sales, research and development was 4% in both 2008 and 2007.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense was \$180 million in 2008 compared to \$199 million in 2007. The decrease is due to lower average interest rates on higher debt and an increase in interest income of \$10 million, partially offset by amortization of \$22 million as a result of marking to market the exit financing arrangements as part of fresh-start reporting.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net was \$34 million in 2008, compared with other income, net of \$41 million in 2007. The Company is a party to two lawsuits in Ohio and Michigan relating to indemnification for costs arising from environmental releases from industrial operations of the Predecessor Company prior to 1986. These two lawsuits had been stayed temporarily to allow the parties to engage in settlement negotiations and are both now proceeding to trial. During 2008, the Company reached settlements with certain parties, which resulted in net recoveries to the Company of \$16.9 million. The Company continues to engage in settlement discussions with the remaining parties, although no assurances can be given regarding the outcome of such discussions. In addition, the Company had a fire at a plant in Europe for which it recognized a \$12.2 million gain associated with the involuntary conversion.

Reporting Segment Results 2007 versus 2006

The following table provides changes in sales and gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared with the year ended December 31, 2006 for each of the Company's reporting segments.

	Predecessor						
	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP	GA	Corporate	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
2006 Sales	\$ 1,805	\$ 956	\$ 724	\$ 288	\$ 2,553	\$ —	\$ 6,326
Sales volumes and new business	89	53	43	37	84	—	306
Customer pricing	(24)	—	(14)	(3)	(15)	—	(56)
Commodity price escalators	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Acquisitions / divestitures	47	2	—	—	—	—	49
Foreign currency	123	43	40	12	57	—	275
2007 Sales	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,054	\$ 793	\$ 334	\$ 2,679	\$ —	\$ 6,914

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP	GA	Corporate	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
2006 Gross Margin	\$ 267	\$ 79	\$ 170	\$ 51	\$ 610	\$ (72)	\$ 1,105
Sales volumes / mix	2	14	25	9	(8)	—	42
Customer pricing	(24)	—	(14)	(3)	(15)	—	(56)
Sourcing / raw materials, net of escalators	(3)	(30)	(2)	(3)	20	—	(18)
Productivity, net of inflation	5	(13)	4	15	(3)	(4)	4
Pension charges	—	—	—	3	—	73	76
Foreign currency	11	3	10	1	7	—	32
2007 Gross Margin	\$ 258	\$ 53	\$ 193	\$ 73	\$ 611	\$ (3)	\$ 1,185

Powertrain Energy

Almost 80% of PTE's sales originate outside North America. The weakening of the U.S. dollar during 2007, primarily against the euro increased sales by \$123 million. The impacts of increased light and commercial vehicle

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production in EMEA more than offset the impacts of declines in light vehicle and heavy duty production in North America resulting in \$63 million of increased sales due to increases in global OEM production. The impact of new program launches in EMEA and Asia, net of program roll-offs in North America, increased sales globally by a further \$26 million.

Reductions in customer pricing of \$24 million were more than offset by \$14 million of commodity price escalators and \$47 million related to net acquisition activity, primarily the acquisition of a controlling interest in Federal-Mogul Goetze (India) Limited in May 2006.

Gross margin decreased by \$9 million, to \$258 million, or 12.6%, in 2007 from \$267 million, or 14.8%, in 2006. The primary reasons for the decrease are customer price reductions of \$24 million, partially offset by favorable foreign currency of \$11 million, and productivity in excess of labor and benefits inflation of \$5 million. Due to adverse changes in the mix of products, in particular a shift towards components with a higher material content, the increased sales volumes provided \$2 million of additional margin which was more than offset by increased raw material cost of \$3 million.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings

Over 55% of PTSB's sales originate outside North America. The weakening of the U.S. dollar during 2007, primarily against the euro increased sales by \$43 million. The impacts of increased light and commercial vehicle production in EMEA and Asia more than offset the impacts of declines in light vehicle and heavy duty production in North America resulting in \$20 million of increased sales due to increases in global OEM production. The impact of new program launches in North America, EMEA and Asia increased sales globally by a further \$33 million.

Gross margin decreased by \$26 million, to \$53 million, or 5.0%, in 2007 from \$79 million, or 8.3%, in 2006. The increase in sales volumes added \$14 million of gross margin and favorable foreign currency a further \$3 million. These favorable impacts were more than offset by a \$30 million increase in the cost of raw materials, primarily copper. Furthermore, during 2007, PTSB undertook a major restructuring of its North American bearings operations which resulted in certain one-off costs related to ensuring continuous customer supply while manufacturing activities were transitioned between locations. Although improvements in other areas of manufacturing efficiency were achieved, they were more than offset by these transition costs and by inflation in underlying labor and benefits, resulting in an adverse net productivity for the year of \$13 million.

Vehicle Safety and Protection

Over 70% of VSP's sales originate outside North America. The weakening of the U.S. dollar during 2007, primarily against the euro, increased sales by \$40 million. The impacts of increased light and commercial vehicle production in EMEA more than offset the impacts of declines in light vehicle and heavy duty production in North America resulting in \$8 million of increased sales due to increases in global OEM production. The impact of new program launches in North America, EMEA and Asia increased sales globally by a further \$35 million. Customer prices fell by \$14 million compared to the prior year.

Gross margin increased by \$23 million, to \$193 million, or 24.3%, in 2007 from \$170 million, or 23.4%, in 2006. The sources of the increased margin are primarily \$25 million as a result of increased sales volumes and \$10 million due to favorable foreign currency impacts. These favorable impacts were partially offset by \$14 million in customer price reductions. Productivity, net of labor and benefits inflation, of \$4 million was partially offset by the impact of raw material price increases of \$2 million.

Automotive Products

Roughly 30% of AP's sales originate outside North America. The weakening of the U.S. dollar during 2007, primarily against the euro, increased sales by \$12 million. The impacts of increased light and commercial vehicle production in EMEA and Asia offset the impacts of declines in light vehicle and heavy duty production in North America leaving AP largely neutral to the changes in global OEM production. However, the impact of new program launches in North America, EMEA and Asia increased sales globally by \$37 million. Customer prices fell by \$3 million compared to the prior year.

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Gross margin increased by \$22 million, to \$73 million, or 21.9%, in 2007 from \$51 million, or 17.7%, in 2006. The impact of higher sales volumes contributed \$9 million and productivity, in excess of labor and benefits inflation was \$15 million. These favorable impacts were partially offset by reductions in customer pricing of \$3 million.

Global Aftermarket

Approximately 35% of GA's sales are outside of North America. The weakening of the U.S. dollar during the year, primarily against the euro, increased sales by \$57 million. Increases in global market share of \$101 million were more than sufficient to offset reduced global market demand of \$17 million and lower net customer pricing of \$15 million. Geographically, sales volumes to aftermarket customers, combining market share gains and changes in underlying market demand, resulted in the following increases:

- \$63 million increase in the Americas – representing growth of 3%;
- \$16 million increase in EMEA – representing growth of 3%;
- \$5 million increase in Asia – representing growth of 13%.

Gross margin increased by \$1 million to \$611 million, or 22.8%, in 2007 from \$610 million, or 23.8%, in 2006. The impact of reduced purchase prices on sourced parts increased gross margin by \$20 million, and favorable foreign currency increased gross margin by \$7 million. Despite increased sales volumes, the overall mix of product resulted in higher demand for lower margin parts compared to the previous year resulting in a net \$8 million reduction in gross margin due to changes in sales volumes. Additional freight and logistics costs of \$3 million were incurred in support of the additional volume and net customer prices fell by \$15 million.

Corporate

Corporate expenses fell by \$69 million principally due to the cessation of the U.K. pension charge following settlement in October 2006 of the U.K. pension liabilities. For the first nine months of 2006, the Predecessor Company was incurring approximately \$8 million per month in pension expense for the related employees.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense was \$828 million in 2007 compared to \$848 million in 2006; a reduction of \$20 million. A reduction in U.S. pension costs combined with efficiencies in selling, marketing, administration and purchasing activities, net of labor and benefits inflation reduced SG&A expense by \$29 million. The settlement of the U.K. pension in the fourth quarter of 2006 reduced SG&A expense an additional \$24 million.

These reductions in SG&A expense were partially offset by adverse foreign currency impacts of \$31 million and the impact of the FMG acquisition of \$2 million. Included in SG&A expense above were research and development ("R&D") costs, including product engineering and validation costs, of \$178 million in 2007 compared to \$162 million in 2006. As a percentage of OEM sales, research and development was 4% in both 2007 and 2006.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense decreased to \$199 million in 2007 compared with \$206 million in 2006. In accordance with SOP 90-7, pending the confirmation of the Plan and subsequent emergence from Chapter 11, the Predecessor Company did not accrue the contractual interest of \$162 million on certain of its pre-petition debt.

Gain on Settlement of Liabilities Subject to Compromise

Pursuant to SOP 90-7, the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 includes a gain of \$761 million related to the Predecessor Company's emergence from bankruptcy. This gain resulted from the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise at amounts less than the previously recorded liabilities.

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Fresh-Start Reporting Adjustments

Included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 is a gain of \$956 million resulting from the adoption of fresh-start reporting. This amount is the result of the aggregate of changes to the net carrying value of pre-emergence assets and liabilities to reflect the estimated fair values under fresh-start reporting in accordance with SOP 90-7 and the impact of accounting principles adopted by the Successor Company.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net was \$41 million in 2007, compared with other income, net of \$28 million in 2006. The primary sources of the year-over-year improvement were higher gains on the divestiture of assets and businesses of approximately \$7 million, and higher gains on settlements of foreign currency transactions of approximately \$4 million.

Adjustment of Assets to Estimated Fair Value

The Company and its Predecessor recorded total impairment charges of \$451.3 million, \$61.3 million and \$45.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31	2007	2006
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Long-lived tangible assets	\$ 18.8	\$ 36.1	\$ 45.9
Goodwill	238.7	25.2	—
Other indefinite-lived intangible assets	130.0	—	—
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	63.8	—	—
	<u>\$ 451.3</u>	<u>\$ 61.3</u>	<u>\$ 45.9</u>

Goodwill and Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Given the complexity of the calculation and the significance of fourth quarter economic activity, the Company has not yet completed its annual impairment assessment. Based upon the draft valuations and preliminary assessment, the Company recorded estimated impairment charges of \$238.7 million and \$130.0 million for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008. To the extent that the finalization of the Company's assessment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible requires adjustment to the preliminary impairment charge, such adjustment would be recorded in the first quarter of 2009. These charges were required to adjust the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets to estimated fair value. The estimated fair values were determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved. Although the annual assessment was conducted as of October 1, 2008, the Company incorporated general economic and Company specific factors subsequent to this date into its assessment, including updated discount rates, costs of capital, market capitalization of the Company, and financial projections, all in order to give appropriate consideration to the unprecedented economic downturn in the automotive industry that continued throughout the fourth quarter of 2008.

The 2008 impairment charge is primarily attributable to significant decreases in forecasted future cash flows as the Company adjusts to known and anticipated changes in industry production volumes.

The Company evaluates its recorded goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually as of October 1 and in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. As a result of its annual assessment, the Predecessor Company recorded an impairment charge in the Global Pistons operating unit of the Powertrain Energy Reporting Segment of \$25.2 million to adjust the carrying value of goodwill to estimated fair value for the period ended December 31, 2007. The estimated fair value of the operating unit was determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples,

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multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved. The 2007 impairment charge is primarily attributable to significant increases in forecasted future capital expenditures to keep pace with current technological product requirements, without a corresponding increase in product profitability. There was no impairment charge required for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

As of December 31, 2008, the Company evaluated the recorded value of its investments in non-consolidated affiliates for potential impairment. Given the economic downturn in the global automotive industry and the related declines in anticipated production volumes, the Company concluded that its investments in non-consolidated affiliates were impaired, and an impairment charge of \$63.8 million was recorded as of December 31, 2008.

Definite-Lived Long-Lived Assets

The Company recorded impairment charges of \$18.8 million, \$36.1 million, and \$45.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, to adjust definite-lived long-lived assets to their estimated fair values in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. The charges by reporting segment are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 9.9	\$ 0.4	\$ 10.7
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	4.0	(0.6)	27.4
Vehicle Safety and Protection	0.7	27.8	9.9
Automotive Products	4.0	4.6	1.1
Global Aftermarket	—	1.6	—
Corporate	0.2	2.3	—
Other	—	—	(3.2)
	<u>\$ 18.8</u>	<u>\$ 36.1</u>	<u>\$ 45.9</u>

2008 Impairments

Powertrain Energy:

- The Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.9 million related to the identification of a Powertrain Energy facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated impairment was necessary. In addition, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$5.0 million related to Powertrain Energy operating facilities for which the Company will announce the closures in 2009 as part of its ongoing Restructuring 2009 program. The impairment amount was determined by assessing the book values associated with building and production equipment in relation to their estimated net realizable values.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:

- The impairment charge of \$4.0 million primarily relates to the identification of a Powertrain Sealing and Bearings facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary.

Automotive Products:

- The Company recorded impairment charges of \$2.6 million related to the identification of an Automotive Products facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated impairment was necessary. The remaining impairment charge of \$1.4 million primarily relates to Automotive Products operating facilities for which the

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Company will announce the closures in 2009 as part of its ongoing Restructuring 2009 program. The impairment amounts were determined by assessing the book values associated with building and production equipment in relation to their estimated net realizable values.

2007 Impairments

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.3 million related to the identification of certain Powertrain Sealing and Bearings facilities where the Predecessor Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary. In addition, the Predecessor Company's ability to remediate a CARO at a cost below the original estimate resulted in the reversal of the excess reserve through impairment where such reserves were originally recorded.

Vehicle Safety and Protection:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$24.8 million related to one U.S. Friction location as an announced reduction in OEM purchase volumes by one of the Predecessor Company's customers resulted in a re-evaluation of the expected future cash flows of this operation as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Automotive Products:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.2 million related to certain Automotive Products operating locations primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of the plant, machinery and equipment.

2006 Impairments

Powertrain Energy:

- During 2006, the Predecessor Company announced the closure of its Malden, Missouri manufacturing facility. As a result of this closure, the book values associated with building and production equipment were assessed in relation to their estimated net realizable values, and impairment charges of \$7.1 million were recorded.
- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.1 million related to other Powertrain Energy operating locations, primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of the expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:

- During 2006, the Predecessor Company announced the closure of its St. Johns, Michigan manufacturing facility. As a result of this closure, the book values associated with building and production equipment were assessed in relation to their estimated net realizable values, and impairment charges of \$3.4 million were recorded.
- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$7.9 million related to the identification of an operating facility that the Predecessor Company closed as part of its ongoing restructuring efforts. In addition, the Predecessor Company recorded \$16.1 million of impairment charges related to assets at certain Sealing System operating facilities where the Predecessor Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary.

Vehicle Safety and Protection:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$9.1 million related to three of its Friction locations. Buildings and production equipment at these locations had previously been impaired in connection with the closure and anticipated sale of the facilities. After a revaluation of the estimated fair values at these locations, additional impairment charges were deemed appropriate as of December 31, 2006.

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- The Predecessor Company recorded other impairment charges of \$0.8 million related to certain Friction operating locations, primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of the expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration Related Reorganization Expense

Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses in the consolidated statements of operations consist of legal, financial and advisory fees, including fees of the U.K. Administrators, critical employee retention costs, and other directly related internal costs as summarized below. These expenses have decreased in 2008 when compared to 2007 and 2006 as a result of the Company's emergence from bankruptcy on December 27, 2007.

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Professional fees directly related to the filing	\$ 17.1	\$ 72.8	\$ 68.8
Critical employee retention costs	—	7.9	12.3
Discharge of U.K. Administration fees & other costs	—	—	29.4
Interest income earned on restricted cash	—	—	(15.4)
	<u>\$ 17.1</u>	<u>\$ 80.7</u>	<u>\$ 95.1</u>

Restructuring Activities

The Company, as part of the sustainable global profitable growth strategy, has undertaken various restructuring activities as necessary to execute management's strategy and streamline operations, consolidate and take advantage of available capacity and resources, and ultimately achieve net cost reductions. Restructuring activities include efforts to integrate and rationalize the Company's businesses and to relocate manufacturing operations to lower cost markets. These activities generally fall into one of the following categories:

- Closure of facilities and relocation of production – in connection with the Company's strategy, certain operations have been closed and related production relocated to best-cost countries or to other locations with available capacity.
- Consolidation of administrative functions and standardization of manufacturing processes – as part of its productivity strategy, the Company has acted to consolidate its administrative functions and change its manufacturing processes to reduce selling, general and administrative costs and improve operating efficiencies through standardization of processes.

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The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated restructuring reserves and related activity for 2008, 2007 and 2006. "PTE", "PTSB", "VSP", "AP" and "GA" represent Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products and Global Aftermarket, respectively.

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP	GA	Corporate	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Balance at January 1, 2006,							
Predecessor	\$ 9.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.9	\$ 10.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 26.3
Provisions	15.3	34.7	3.5	9.7	6.3	2.1	71.6
Reversals	(1.8)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	(5.2)
Payments	(8.7)	(19.0)	(3.5)	(15.0)	(6.4)	(2.6)	(55.2)
Foreign currency	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	2.6
Balance at December 31, 2006,							
Predecessor	15.6	16.5	0.4	5.0	2.6	—	40.1
Provisions	14.9	22.0	3.9	4.0	7.1	3.0	54.9
Reversals	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(3.1)	—	—	(6.8)
Payments	(19.3)	(33.5)	(2.7)	(5.6)	(5.1)	(0.5)	(66.7)
Reclassification to postemployment benefits	(4.1)	—	—	(0.3)	—	—	(4.4)
Foreign currency	1.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	2.0
Balance at December 31, 2007,							
Successor	6.1	4.3	1.4	—	4.7	2.6	19.1
Provisions	43.3	42.0	25.6	11.1	7.5	5.4	134.9
Reversals	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(2.8)
Payments	(11.0)	(6.9)	(8.3)	(5.2)	(7.0)	(2.0)	(40.4)
Foreign currency	0.6	1.6	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	2.4
Balance at December 31, 2008,							
Successor	\$ 38.1	\$ 40.8	\$ 18.9	\$ 5.6	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.0	\$ 113.2

Activities under Global "Restructuring 2009" Program

An unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry and global financial markets led the Company to announce, in September 2008 and December 2008, certain restructuring actions, herein referred to as "Restructuring 2009", designed to improve operating performance and respond to increasingly challenging conditions in the global automotive market. This plan, when combined with other workforce adjustments, is expected to reduce the Company's global workforce by approximately 8,600 positions. The Company continues to solidify certain components of this plan, and will announce those components as plans are finalized. During 2008, the Company has recorded \$126.8 million in restructuring charges associated with Restructuring 2009, and expects to incur additional restructuring charges up to \$37 million through 2010. As the majority of the costs expected to be incurred in relation to Restructuring 2009 are related to severance, such activities are expected to yield future annual savings at least equal to the costs incurred.

Significant components of charges related to Restructuring 2009 are as follows:

	Total Expected Costs	Incurred During 2008 (Millions of Dollars)	Estimated Additional Charges
Powertrain Energy	\$ 48.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 8.8
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	45.0	41.0	4.0
Vehicle Safety and Protection	39.8	25.5	14.3
Automotive Products	16.2	9.6	6.6
Global Aftermarket	10.1	7.1	3.0
Corporate	4.5	4.0	0.5
	<u>\$ 164.0</u>	<u>\$ 126.8</u>	<u>\$ 37.2</u>

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Activities under Global "Restructuring 2006" Program

In January 2006, the Predecessor Company announced a global restructuring plan ("Restructuring 2006") as part of its sustainable global profitable growth strategy. From the inception of this program through December 31, 2007, the Predecessor Company incurred expenses of \$119.9 million under this program associated with the closures of its facilities located in Alpignano, Italy; Upton, United Kingdom; Malden, Missouri; Pontoise, France; Rochdale, United Kingdom; Slough, United Kingdom; St. Johns, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and Bretten, Germany. The Predecessor Company also transferred production with high labor content from its facilities in Nuremberg, Germany; Wiesbaden, Germany; and Orleans, France to existing facilities in best cost countries. During 2008, the Successor Company incurred expenses of \$5.5 million for Restructuring 2006. Payments associated with this program are expected to continue into 2010. This program was completed during 2008.

Other Restructuring Activity and Programs

There were no significant restructuring activities during the year ended December 31, 2008 other than the Restructuring 2009 program.

Other significant restructuring activities for the year ended December 31, 2007

During 2007, the Predecessor Company reclassified certain restructuring reserves related to long-term pension arrangements from restructuring reserves to postemployment benefits. This reclassification was made as a result of the Predecessor Company's continuous evaluation of its restructuring activities. The Predecessor Company's evaluation determined that these amounts would be more appropriately classified as postemployment benefits.

In addition to the Restructuring 2006 program above, the Predecessor Company initiated several individual location restructuring programs. The details of activity during 2007 associated with these individual location programs are as follows:

Vehicle Safety and Protection

- During 2007, the Predecessor Company announced the closure and relocation of its system protection facility in Exton, Pennsylvania to other facilities with available capacity. The Predecessor Company recorded approximately \$2.4 million of severance charges during the year and as of December 31, 2007. This project was substantially completed as of December 31, 2008. Expected future cost savings associated with this activity are estimated to be approximately \$4.1 million per year.

Global Aftermarket

- The Predecessor Company commenced a restructuring of its Global Aftermarket sales and marketing functions designed to drive business growth and to improve customer focus. Through realignment of the sales force on a regional basis, the Company intends to strengthen customer relations particularly in emerging markets. Accordingly, a charge of approximately \$3 million related to these activities was recorded during 2007. Expected savings associated with the project are estimated to be approximately \$4.3 million per year. This program was completed during 2008.

There were no significant restructuring activities during the year ended December 31, 2006 other than the Restructuring 2006 program.

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Income Taxes

For 2008, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$18.7 million on loss before income taxes of \$449.2 million, compared to income tax expense of \$331.8 million on income before income taxes of \$1,744.1 million in 2007. In 2008, the primary difference between the Company's income tax expense at its statutory rate and actual tax expense recorded was the result of goodwill impairment. In 2007, the primary difference between the Company's income tax expense at its statutory rate and actual tax expense recorded was the result of fresh start reporting adjustments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$627 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$35 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The most significant factors contributing to operating activity cash flows in 2008 and 2007 are those in relation to emergence from Chapter 11. Cash from operations, excluding the impacts of the Plan, is shown below:

	<u>Successor</u> Year Ended December 31 2008	<u>Predecessor</u> Year Ended December 31 2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Net cash provided from operating activities:	\$ 627	\$ 35
Add back:		
Payment (from) to U.S. Asbestos Trust	(225)	140
Payment of interest on pre-petition debt and notes	—	132
Payments to settle non-debt liabilities subject to compromise	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>
Cash from operations, excluding the impacts of the Plan	<u>\$ 425</u>	<u>\$ 351</u>

Working Capital

In 2008, the cash inflow from changes in working capital was \$82 million (excluding \$68 million fresh-start adjustment to inventory), compared with \$92 million in 2007; a decrease of \$10 million.

The cash inflow due to changes in accounts receivable in 2008 of \$90 million is primarily due to a reduction in sales volume. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, sales revenue in the last two months of 2008 was approximately \$311 million lower than the equivalent period of 2007.

The cash outflow due to changes in accounts receivable in 2007 of \$47 million is primarily due to an increase in sales volume, partially offset by payments received in 2007 for property sold in 2006. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, sales revenue in the last two months of 2007 was approximately \$67 million higher than the equivalent period of 2006. During 2007, \$20 million was received related to property sales made in 2006.

The cash inflow due to changes in inventory in 2008 of \$53 million, excluding \$68 million fresh-start adjustment to inventory, and the cash outflow due to changes in accounts payable in 2008 of \$61 million are both the result of decreased production volumes in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Through more efficient internal logistics and supply chain management, the Predecessor Company reduced inventories by \$15 million during 2007, compared to an increase of \$22 million during 2006. Expressed as a percentage of net sales, inventory efficiency improved from 14% in 2006 to 13% in 2007.

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Excluding the impact of foreign exchange, the significant improvement in payments terms created a cash inflow of \$124 million for purchased goods and services compared with \$38 million in 2006.

Cash Flow Used by Investing Activities

Cash flow used by investing activities was \$306 million in 2008 compared to \$263 million in 2007. Expenditures for property, plant and equipment of \$320 million in 2008 were \$10 million higher than 2007, primarily due to:

- capacity increases in support of new program launches;
- investment in lead-free bearing technology; and
- significant relocation of production capacity to best cost country manufacturing locations.

Proceeds from the sales of property, plant and equipment of \$13 million was \$13 million lower than in 2007, largely due to the sale of real estate following the closure of a manufacturing facility in Upton, England during 2007. Also during 2007, the Predecessor Company realized proceeds of \$14 million each for the sale of a 12.2% ownership interest in an industrial brake manufacturer and the sale of a 30% ownership interest in a piston venture in India.

The Company maintains investments in 14 non-consolidated affiliates, which are located in Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Turkey, China, Korea, India, Japan, and the United States. The Company's direct ownership in such affiliates ranges from approximately 1% to 50%. The aggregate investment in these affiliates approximates \$221 million and \$324 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting, the Company's investments in non-consolidated affiliates were adjusted to estimated fair value.

The Company's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with its operating strategy and are not special purpose entities. In general, the Company does not extend guarantees, loans or other instruments of a variable nature that may result in incremental risk to the Company's liquidity position. Furthermore, the Company does not rely on dividend payments or other cash flows from its non-consolidated affiliates to fund its operations and, accordingly, does not believe that they have a material effect on the Company's liquidity.

The Company holds a 50% non-controlling interest in a joint venture located in Turkey. This joint venture was established in 1995 for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing automotive parts, including pistons, piston rings, piston pins, and cylinder liners, to original equipment and aftermarket customers. Pursuant to the joint venture agreement, the Company's partner holds an option to put its shares to a subsidiary of the Company at the higher of the current fair value or at a guaranteed minimum amount. The term of the contingent guarantee is indefinite, consistent with the terms of the joint venture agreement. However, the contingent guarantee would not survive termination of the joint venture agreement.

The guaranteed minimum amount represents a contingent guarantee of the initial investment of the joint venture partner and can be exercised at the discretion of the partner. As of December 31, 2008, the total amount of the contingent guarantee, were all triggering events to occur, approximated \$59 million. Management believes that this contingent guarantee is substantially less than the estimated current fair value of the guarantees' interest in the affiliate. As such, the contingent guarantee does not give rise to a contingent liability and, as a result, no amount is recorded for this guarantee. If this put option were exercised, the consideration paid and net assets acquired would be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*.

If this put option were exercised at its estimated current fair value, such exercise could have a material effect on the Company's liquidity. Any value in excess of the guaranteed minimum amount of the put option would be the subject of negotiation between the Company and its joint venture partner.

In accordance with SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, the Company has determined that its investments in Chinese joint venture arrangements are considered to be "limited-lived" as such entities have specified durations ranging from 30 to 50 years pursuant to regional statutory regulations. In general, these arrangements call for extension, renewal or liquidation at the discretion of the parties to the arrangement at the end of the contractual agreement. Accordingly, a reasonable assessment cannot be made as to the impact of such contingencies on the future liquidity position of the Company.

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Cash Flow Provided from Financing Activities

Cash flow provided from financing activities was \$197 million for year ended December 31, 2008, compared to cash flow provided from financing activities of \$265 million for year ended December 31, 2007. This change primarily resulted from a reduction in 2008 borrowing activity compared to 2007. The Company purchased approximately 1.1 million shares of its common stock for approximately \$17 million in a single transaction from an unrelated party on September 11, 2008.

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, on the Effective Date, the Company entered into a Tranche A Term Loan Agreement (the "Tranche A Facility Agreement"). The Tranche A Facility Agreement provided for a \$1,334.6 million term loan issued on the Effective Date to satisfy in part the obligations owed under the Prepetition Credit Agreement and certain other prepetition surety-related obligations. On December 27, 2007, the Company notified the administrative agent under the Tranche A Facility Agreement of the Company's intent to repay the Tranche A term loan during January 2008. On January 3, 2008, the Tranche A term loan was repaid in full.

On the Effective Date, the Company, as the issuer, entered into an Indenture (the "Indenture") relating to the issuance of approximately \$305 million in senior subordinated third priority payment-in-kind notes (the "PIK Notes", referred to together with the Tranche A Facility Agreement as the "Repaid Instruments"). The PIK Notes were issued in order to satisfy in part the obligations under the Prepetition Credit Agreement and certain other prepetition surety-related obligations. On December 28, 2007, the Company gave its notice of intent to redeem the PIK Notes, in full, in January 2008 at a price equal to their redemption price. On January 3, 2008, the PIK Notes were redeemed in full.

Also on the Effective Date, the Company entered into a Term Loan and Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Exit Facilities") with Citicorp U.S.A. Inc. as Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Syndication Agent and certain lenders. The Exit Facilities include a \$540 million revolving credit facility (which is subject to a borrowing base and can be increased under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions) and a \$2,960 million term loan credit facility divided into a \$1,960 million tranche B loan and a \$1,000 million tranche C loan. The Company borrowed \$878 million under the term loan facility on the Effective Date and the remaining \$2,082 million of term loans, which were available for up to sixty days after the Effective Date, have been fully drawn as described below. As of the Effective Date, existing letters of credit under the Predecessor Company's debtor-in-possession ("DIP") credit agreement of approximately \$34.3 million, and existing letters of credit issued under the Predecessor Company's prepetition credit facility of approximately \$39.4 million, were rolled over as letters of credit under the Exit Facilities.

The obligations under the revolving credit facility mature December 27, 2013 and bear interest for the first six months at LIBOR plus 1.75% or at the alternate base rate ("ABR", defined as the greater of Citibank, N.A.'s announced prime rate or 0.50% over the Federal Funds Rate) plus 0.75%, and thereafter adjusted in accordance with a pricing grid based on availability under the revolving credit facility. Interest rates on the pricing grid range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to LIBOR plus 2.00% and ABR plus 0.50% to ABR plus 1.00%. The tranche B term loans mature December 27, 2014 and the tranche C term loans mature December 27, 2015; provided, however, that in each case, such maturity may be shortened to December 27, 2013 under certain circumstances. In addition, the tranche C term loans are subject to a pre-payment premium, should the Company choose to prepay the loans prior to December 27, 2011. All Exit Facilities term loans bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.9375% or at the ABR plus 0.9375% at the Company's election. To the extent that interest rates change by 25 basis points, the Company's annual interest expense would show a corresponding change of approximately \$5 million.

On January 3, 2008, the Company drew an additional \$2,082 million under the Exit Facilities, of which \$1,642 was used by the Company to repay or redeem the Repaid Instruments and interest thereon, both as discussed above. Given that the Company intended to finance the Repaid Instruments on a long-term basis, commitments for such long-term financing existed as of December 31, 2007 and that such intent was achieved with the refinancing of the Repaid Instruments with long-term borrowings under the Exit Facilities, each of the Repaid Instruments was classified as long-term in the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

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The Company has the following contractual obligations and commercial commitments outstanding at December 31, 2008:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Debt obligations	\$ 101.7	\$ 36.4	\$ 30.8	\$ 29.6	\$ 29.6	\$ 2,782.4	\$ 3,010.5
Interest payments	128.1	127.0	126.0	124.9	123.8	172.1	801.9
Letters of credit	56.8	—	—	—	—	—	56.8
Payments for settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	69.8	23.1	—	—	—	—	92.9
Pension and other postemployment benefit plans	69.1	164.1	145.5	149.8	147.2	*	675.7
Operating leases	42.5	32.6	24.9	20.8	19.1	15.8	155.7
Total	<u>\$ 468.0</u>	<u>\$ 383.2</u>	<u>\$ 327.2</u>	<u>\$ 325.1</u>	<u>\$ 319.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,970.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,793.5</u>

* Funding requirements beyond 2013 are not available.

The Company's ability to obtain cash adequate to fund its needs depends generally on the results of its operations, restructuring initiatives, and the availability of financing. Management believes that cash on hand, cash flow from operations, and available borrowings under its Exit Facilities will be sufficient to fund capital expenditures and meet its operating obligations through the end of 2009. In the longer term, the Company believes that its base operating potential, supplemented by the benefits from its announced restructuring programs, will provide adequate long-term cash flows. However, there can be no assurance that such initiatives are achievable in this regard.

The Exit Facilities contain some affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including, subject to certain exceptions, restrictions on incurring additional indebtedness, mandatory prepayment provisions associated with specified asset sales and dispositions, and limitations on i) investments; ii) certain acquisitions, mergers or consolidations; iii) sale and leaseback transactions; iv) certain transactions with affiliates; and v) dividends and other payments in respect of capital stock. The Company was in compliance with all debt covenants under its Exit Facilities as of December 31, 2008. Based on current forecasts, the Company expects to be in compliance with the covenants under the Exit Facilities through December 31, 2009.

The Company's subsidiaries in Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Spain are party to accounts receivable factoring arrangements. Gross accounts receivable factored under these facilities were \$222 million and \$347 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Of those gross amounts, \$209 million and \$315 million, respectively, were factored without recourse and treated as a sale under FASB 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. Under terms of these factoring arrangements, the Company is not obligated to draw cash immediately upon the factoring of accounts receivable. Thus, as of both December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company has outstanding factored amounts of \$8 million for which cash has not yet been drawn. Expenses associated with receivables factored are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations within "Other income, net."

Legal Proceedings

Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this report, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to market exposure from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and raw material prices. To manage a portion of these inherent risks, the Company purchases various derivative financial instruments to hedge against unfavorable market changes. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is subject to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates due to its global operations. The Company manufactures and sells its products in North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Africa. As a result, the Company's financial results could be significantly affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets in which the Company manufactures and distributes its products. The Company's operating results are primarily exposed to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and European currencies.

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As currency exchange rates change, translation of the statements of operations of the Company's international businesses into United States dollars affects year-over-year comparability of operating results. The Company does not generally hedge operating translation risks because cash flows from international operations are generally reinvested locally. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates are generally reported as a component of stockholders' equity (deficit) for the Company's foreign subsidiaries reporting in local currencies and as a component of income for its foreign subsidiaries using the U.S. dollar as the functional currency. The Company's other comprehensive income (loss) decreased by \$248 million in 2008 and increased by \$229 million in 2007 due to cumulative translation adjustments resulting primarily from changes in the U.S. dollar to the euro and British pound.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company's net current assets (defined as current assets less current liabilities) subject to foreign currency translation risk were \$733 million and \$772 million, respectively. The potential decrease in net current assets from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would be \$73.3 million and \$77.2 million, respectively. The sensitivity analysis presented assumes a parallel shift in foreign currency exchange rates. Exchange rates rarely move in the same direction. This assumption may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on individual assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

The Company generally tries to utilize natural hedges within its foreign currency activities, including the matching of revenues and costs, to minimize foreign currency risk. Where natural hedges are not in place, the Company considers managing certain aspects of its foreign currency activities and larger transactions through the use of foreign currency options or forward contracts. Principal currencies hedged have historically included the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Canadian dollar. These hedges were highly effective under SFAS 133 and their impact on earnings was not significant during 2008, 2007 and 2006. The Company had notional values of approximately \$5 million of foreign currency hedge contracts outstanding at both December 31, 2008 and 2007 that were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Unrealized net gains of \$1.0 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2008.

Interest Rate Risk

In connection with the Restructuring Proceedings and in accordance with SOP 90-7, the Predecessor Company ceased recording interest expense on its outstanding pre-petition Notes, Medium-term Notes, and Senior Notes effective October 1, 2001. The Predecessor Company's contractual interest not accrued or paid was \$161.9 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The Predecessor Company continued to accrue and pay contractual interest on the Senior Credit Agreement in the month incurred, totaling \$128.7 million and \$144.1 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, on the Effective Date, the Company entered into a Term Loan and Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Exit Facilities"). The Exit Facilities include a \$540 million revolving credit facility (which is subject to a borrowing base and can be increased under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions) and a \$2,960 million term loan credit facility divided into a \$1,960 million tranche B loan and a \$1,000 million tranche C loan. The Company borrowed \$878 million under the term loan facility on the Effective Date and the remaining \$2,082 million of term loans were drawn on January 3, 2008. As of the Effective Date, existing letters of credit under the Predecessor Company's debtor-in-possession credit agreement in the approximate amount of \$34.3 million, and existing letters of credit issued under the Predecessor Company's prepetition credit facility in the approximate amount of \$39.4 million, were rolled over as letters of credit under the Exit Facilities.

The obligations under the revolving credit facility mature December 27, 2013 and bear interest rates that adjust in accordance with a pricing grid based on availability under the revolving credit facility. Interest rates on the pricing grid range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to LIBOR plus 2.00%. The tranche B term loans mature December 27, 2014 and the tranche C term loans mature December 27, 2015; provided, however, that in each case, such maturity may be shortened to December 27, 2013 under certain circumstances. All Exit Facilities term loans shall bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.9375% or at the ABR plus 0.9375% at the Company's election. To the extent that interest rates change by 25 basis points, the Company's annual interest expense would show a corresponding change of approximately \$5 million.

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The Company, during 2008, entered into a series of five-year interest rate swap agreements with a total notional value of \$1,190 million to hedge the variability of interest payments associated with its variable-rate loans under the Exit Facilities. Through these swap agreements, the Company has fixed its interest rate at an average interest rate of approximately 5.37% on the hedged principle amount of \$1,190 million. Since the interest rate swaps hedge the variability of interest payments on variable rate debt with the same terms, they qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment. As of December 31, 2008, unrealized net losses of \$66.6 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a result of these hedges. Hedge ineffectiveness, determined using the hypothetical derivative method, was not material for the year ended December 31, 2008.

These interest rate swaps reduce the Company's overall interest rate risk. However, due to the remaining outstanding borrowings on the Company's Exit Facilities and other borrowing facilities that continue to have variable interest rates, management believes that interest rate risk to the Company could be material if there are significant adverse changes in interest rates.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is dependent upon the supply of certain raw materials used in its production processes; these raw materials are exposed to price fluctuations on the open market. The primary purpose of the Company's commodity price forward contract activity is to manage the volatility associated with these forecasted purchases. The Company monitors its commodity price risk exposures regularly to maximize the overall effectiveness of its commodity forward contracts, including exposures related to natural gas, tin, brass, bronze, zinc, copper, nickel, lead, high-grade aluminum and aluminum alloy. Forward contracts are used to mitigate commodity price risk associated with raw materials, generally related to purchases forecast for up to fifteen months in the future.

At December 31, 2006, the Predecessor Company had 54 commodity price hedge contracts outstanding that were not designated as accounting hedge contracts, with a combined notional value of \$55 million and a fair value liability of approximately \$3 million. During 2006 and through March 31, 2007, the Predecessor Company recognized all changes in fair value of these hedges in current earnings, resulting in unrealized gains of approximately \$10 million recorded to "Other income, net" for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Effective April 1, 2007, the Predecessor Company completed the required evaluation and documentation to designate the majority of such contracts as cash flow hedges.

The Company had 302 commodity price hedge contracts outstanding with a combined notional value of \$91 million at December 31, 2008 that were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. As such, unrealized net losses of \$33.0 million were recorded to other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2008. Hedge ineffectiveness of \$2.5 million determined using the hypothetical derivative method and loss in fair value of certain contracts not meeting hedge accounting requirements of \$3.6 million were recorded within "Other income, net" for the year-ended December 31, 2008.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive and financial officers of the Company, an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting was conducted based upon the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (the “COSO Framework”) of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation performed under the COSO Framework as of December 31, 2008, management has concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2008, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Federal-Mogul Corporation

We have audited Federal-Mogul Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Federal-Mogul Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting included as Item 8. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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, Federal-Mogul Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Federal-Mogul Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 (Successor), and 2007 and 2006 (Predecessor), and our report dated February 24, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Detroit, Michigan
February 24, 2009

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Federal-Mogul Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Federal-Mogul Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 (Successor), and 2007 and 2006 (Predecessor). Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Federal-Mogul Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, on November 8, 2007, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court entered an order confirming the Plan of Reorganization, which became effective on December 27, 2007. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with AICPA Statement of Position 90-7, *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code*, for the Successor as a new entity with assets, liabilities and a capital structure having carrying values not comparable with prior periods as described in Note 3.

As discussed in Notes 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the Predecessor changed its method of accounting for pensions and other postretirement plans in 2006 and tax uncertainties in 2007, respectively.

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, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 24, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Detroit, Michigan
February 24, 2009

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars, Except Per Share Amounts)		
Net sales	\$ 6,865.6	\$ 6,913.9	\$ 6,326.4
Cost of products sold	(5,741.9)	(5,729.3)	(5,221.2)
Gross margin	1,123.7	1,184.6	1,105.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(774.1)	(828.2)	(848.2)
Adjustment of assets to fair value	(451.3)	(61.3)	(45.9)
Interest expense, net	(180.2)	(199.1)	(205.8)
Amortization expense	(75.7)	(18.9)	(17.7)
Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses, net	(17.1)	(80.7)	(95.1)
Equity earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	23.7	37.9	32.8
Restructuring expense, net	(132.1)	(48.1)	(66.4)
Settlement of U.K. pension plans	—	—	(500.4)
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	—	760.7	—
Fresh-start reporting adjustments	—	956.3	—
Other income, net	33.9	40.9	27.9
(Loss) income before income taxes	(449.2)	1,744.1	(613.6)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(18.7)	(331.8)	64.0
Net (loss) income	\$ (467.9)	\$ 1,412.3	\$ (549.6)
<u>(Loss) Income Per Common Share:</u>			
Basic	\$ (4.69)	\$ 15.74	\$ (6.15)
Diluted	\$ (4.69)	\$ 15.46	\$ (6.15)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 888.2	\$ 425.4
Accounts receivable, net	938.7	1,095.9
Inventories, net	893.7	1,074.3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	267.4	526.4
Total Current Assets	2,988.0	3,122.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,910.6	2,061.8
Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets	1,430.4	1,852.0
Definite-lived intangible assets, net	563.9	310.0
Other noncurrent assets	342.7	520.5
	<u>\$ 7,235.6</u>	<u>\$ 7,866.3</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	\$ 101.7	\$ 117.8
Accounts payable	622.5	726.6
Accrued liabilities	483.1	496.0
Current portion of postemployment benefit liability	61.0	61.2
Other current liabilities	173.8	167.3
Total Current Liabilities	1,442.1	1,568.9
Long-term debt	2,768.0	2,517.6
Postemployment benefits	1,240.1	936.9
Long-term portion of deferred income taxes	553.4	331.4
Other accrued liabilities	235.9	300.3
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	45.0	87.5
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock (\$.01 par value; 90,000,000 authorized shares; none issued)	—	—
Common stock (\$.01 par value; 450,100,000 authorized shares; 100,500,000 issued shares; 99,450,000 and 100,500,000 outstanding shares as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	1.0	1.0
Additional paid-in capital, including warrants	2,122.7	2,122.7
Accumulated deficit	(467.9)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(688.0)	—
Treasury stock, at cost	(16.7)	—
Total Shareholders' Equity	951.1	2,123.7
	<u>\$ 7,235.6</u>	<u>\$ 7,866.3</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Cash Provided From (Used By) Operating Activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (467.9)	\$ 1,412.3	\$ (549.6)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided from (used by) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	349.5	353.7	328.9
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	—	(760.7)	—
Fresh-start reporting adjustments	—	(956.3)	—
Loss on settlement of U.K. pension plans	—	—	500.4
Payments of discharge in U.K. CVA settlement	—	—	(744.1)
Payments from (to) U.S. Asbestos Trust	225.0	(140.0)	—
Payment of interest on pre-petition debt and notes	—	(132.3)	—
Payments to settle non-debt liabilities subject to compromise	(22.9)	(44.0)	—
Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses	17.1	80.7	95.1
Payments for Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses	(47.9)	(74.8)	(76.7)
Adjustment of assets to fair value	451.3	61.3	45.9
Restructuring charges, net	132.1	48.1	66.4
Payments against restructuring reserves	(40.4)	(66.7)	(55.2)
Gain on involuntary conversion	(12.2)	—	—
Insurance proceeds from involuntary conversion, excluding capital	24.0	—	—
Gain on sale of assets and businesses	—	(8.2)	(3.8)
Change in postemployment benefits, including pensions	(10.8)	78.6	93.6
Change in deferred taxes	48.8	260.0	14.4
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	89.5	(46.6)	86.6
Inventories	121.6	14.8	(21.6)
Accounts payable	(61.3)	123.6	37.7
Other assets and liabilities	(168.1)	(169.0)	(239.7)
Net Cash Provided From (Used By) Operating Activities	627.4	34.5	(421.7)
Cash Provided From (Used By) Investing Activities			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(319.8)	(309.5)	(237.4)
Net proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	12.5	25.8	22.5
Insurance proceeds from involuntary conversion of capital	6.0	—	—
Net proceeds from the sale of businesses	—	14.0	7.8
Proceeds from sale of investments	—	13.8	—
Payments to acquire business	(4.7)	(6.8)	(32.3)
Net Cash Used By Investing Activities	(306.0)	(262.7)	(239.4)
Cash Provided From (Used By) Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of emergence debt	2,082.0	2,668.8	—
Repayment of Tranche A, Revolver and PIK notes	(1,790.8)	—	—
Payments to Predecessor Company lenders	—	(2,700.7)	—
Proceeds from borrowings on DIP credit facility	—	669.4	290.4
Principal payments on DIP credit facility	—	(360.4)	(490.0)
Increase (decrease) in short-term debt	(29.5)	65.7	(12.1)
Decrease in long-term debt	(40.6)	(15.0)	(1.3)
Change in restricted cash	—	—	762.3
Treasury stock purchase	(16.7)	—	—
Net (payments) proceeds from factoring arrangements	(7.1)	(43.0)	59.4
Debt refinancing fees	(0.8)	—	—
Debt issuance fees	—	(19.8)	(0.8)
Net Cash Provided From Financing Activities	196.5	265.0	607.9
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on cash	(55.1)	29.3	25.3
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	462.8	66.1	(27.9)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	425.4	359.3	387.2
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 888.2	\$ 425.4	\$ 359.3

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Series C ESOP Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Total
Balance at January 1, 2006, Predecessor	\$ 28.0	\$ 445.3	\$ 2,154.6	\$ (3,602.1)	\$ (1,458.8)	—	\$ (2,433.0)
Net loss				(549.6)			(549.6)
Currency translation, net of tax					223.1		223.1
Minimum pension liability, net of tax					1,160.0		1,160.0
Total Comprehensive Income							833.5
Statement No. 158 transition, net of tax					(154.0)		(154.0)
Stock compensation			5.6				5.6
Balance at December 31, 2006, Predecessor	28.0	445.3	2,160.2	(4,151.7)	(229.7)	—	(1,747.9)
Net income				1,412.3			1,412.3
Currency translation, net of tax					222.9		222.9
Defined benefit plans, net of tax					143.9		143.9
Hedge instruments, net of tax					(9.3)		(9.3)
Total Comprehensive Income							1,769.8
Adoption of FIN 48				(13.8)			(13.8)
Stock compensation			6.9				6.9
Conversion of mandatorily redeemable securities, net		4.0	36.4				40.4
Balance at December 31, 2007, Predecessor	28.0	449.3	2,203.5	(2,753.2)	127.8	—	55.4
Fresh-start reporting adjustments:							
Cancellation of Predecessor preferred and common stock	(28.0)	(449.3)	(2,203.5)				(2,680.8)
Elimination of Predecessor accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income				2,753.2	(127.8)		2,625.4
Issuance of new equity, including warrants, in connection with emergence from Chapter 11		1.0	2,122.7				2,123.7
Balance at December 31, 2007, Successor	—	1.0	2,122.7	—	—	—	2,123.7
Net loss				(467.9)			(467.9)
Currency translation, net of tax					(251.6)		(251.6)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax					(341.0)		(341.0)
Hedge instruments, net of tax					(95.4)		(95.4)
Total Comprehensive Loss							(1,155.9)
Purchase of treasury stock						(16.7)	(16.7)
Balance at December 31, 2008, Successor	\$ —	\$ 1.0	\$ 2,122.7	\$ (467.9)	\$ (688.0)	\$ (16.7)	\$ 951.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Statement Presentation: The predecessor to Federal-Mogul Corporation, (the "Predecessor Company" or the "Predecessor") and all of its then-existing wholly-owned United States subsidiaries ("U.S. Subsidiaries") filed voluntary petitions on October 1, 2001 for reorganization under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). On October 1, 2001, certain of the Predecessor Company's United Kingdom subsidiaries (together with the U.S. Subsidiaries, the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code with the Bankruptcy Court. On November 8, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court entered an Order (the "Confirmation Order") confirming the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession (as Modified) (the "Plan") and entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law regarding the Plan (the "Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law"). On November 14, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of Delaware entered an order affirming the Confirmation Order and adopting the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. On December 27, 2007, the Plan became effective in accordance with its terms (the "Effective Date"). On the Effective Date, the Predecessor Company merged with and into New Federal-Mogul Corporation whereupon (i) the separate corporate existence of the Predecessor Company ceased, (ii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation became the surviving corporation and continues to be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware and (iii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation was renamed "Federal-Mogul Corporation" (also referred to as "Federal-Mogul", the "Company", the "Successor Company", or the "Successor").

The consolidated financial statements for the period the Predecessor Company was in Bankruptcy were prepared in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position 90-7 ("SOP 90-7"), *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code*, and on a going concern basis, which contemplated continuity of operations and realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), the Company was required to adopt fresh-start reporting effective upon emergence from bankruptcy on December 27, 2007. The Company evaluated the activity between December 27, 2007 and December 31, 2007 and, based upon the immateriality of such activity, concluded that the use of an accounting convenience date of December 31, 2007 was appropriate. As such, fresh-start reporting has been applied as of that date. Financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2006 do not reflect the impact of any changes in the Company's capital structure or changes in the estimated fair values of assets and liabilities as a result of fresh-start reporting. For further information on fresh-start reporting, see Note 3.

Principles of Consolidation: The Company consolidates into its financial statements the accounts of the Company, all wholly-owned subsidiaries, and any partially-owned subsidiary that the Company has the ability to control. Control generally equates to ownership percentage, whereby investments that are more than 50% owned are consolidated, investments in affiliates of 50% or less but greater than 20% are generally accounted for using the equity method, and investments in affiliates of 20% or less are accounted for using the cost method. The Company does not hold a controlling interest in any entity based on exposure to economic risks and potential rewards (variable interests) for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Further, the Company's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with the Company's operating strategy and are not special purpose entities.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported therein. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts that differ from these estimates.

Cash and Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of 90 days or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

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Trade Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Trade accounts receivable are stated at historical value, which approximates fair value. The Company does not generally require collateral for its trade accounts receivable.

Prior to the application of fresh-start reporting, accounts receivable were reduced by an allowance for amounts that may become uncollectible in the future. This estimated allowance is based primarily on management's evaluation of specific balances as the balances become past due, the financial condition of its customers and the Company's historical experience of write-offs. The Company's general policy for uncollectible accounts, if not reserved through specific examination procedures, is to reserve based upon the aging categories of accounts receivable and whether amounts are due from an OEM or aftermarket customer. Past due status is based upon the invoice date of the original amounts outstanding. Included in selling, general and administration ("SG&A") expenses are bad debt expense of \$6.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, bad debt expense of \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, and net bad debt recoveries of \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Successor Company's allowance for doubtful accounts was \$26.8 million at December 31, 2008. The Predecessor Company's allowance for doubtful accounts was \$24.0 million at December 31, 2007. Upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting, the allowance for doubtful accounts was reset to zero with a corresponding reduction in gross accounts receivable.

Federal-Mogul subsidiaries in Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Spain are party to accounts receivable factoring arrangements. Gross accounts receivable factored under these facilities were \$222 million and \$347 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Of those gross amounts, \$209 million and \$315 million, respectively, were factored without recourse and treated as a sale under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. Under terms of these factoring arrangements, the Company is not obligated to draw cash immediately upon the factoring of accounts receivable. Thus, as of both December 31, 2008 and 2007, cash has not yet been drawn related to outstanding factored amounts of \$8 million. Expenses associated with receivables factored are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations within "Other (income) expense, net."

Inventories: Prior to emerging from bankruptcy, the Predecessor Company valued inventory at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis primarily outside the United States and on a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") basis for specific U.S. subsidiaries based upon the use of such valuation methodology at the time those subsidiaries were acquired. The Predecessor Company used the LIFO method to determine cost for 40% of its inventory at December 31, 2007, with the remaining inventory being costed using the FIFO method. If all inventories had been valued at current cost, amounts reported prior to fresh-start reporting would have been increased by \$76.8 million as of December 31, 2007.

Upon emergence from bankruptcy, the Successor Company adopted the FIFO inventory valuation methodology as its accounting policy for all inventory. As a result of both the adoption of the FIFO inventory valuation methodology and the application of fresh-start reporting, the Predecessor Company LIFO and other inventory reserves were eliminated as of December 31, 2007. The value of inventories has also been reduced for excess and obsolete inventories based on management's review of on-hand inventories compared to historical and estimated future sales and usage.

Long-Lived Assets: As a result of fresh-start reporting, long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment have been stated at estimated replacement cost as of December 31, 2007, unless the expected future use of the assets indicated a lower value was appropriate. Definite-lived intangible assets have been stated at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2007. Prior to the application of fresh-start reporting, long-lived assets were stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization is computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and by accelerated methods for income tax purposes. Definite-lived assets are periodically reviewed for impairment indicators. If impairment indicators exist, the Company performs the required analysis and records an impairment charge, if required, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. If the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its estimated fair value.

Indefinite-lived Intangible Assets: As of December 31, 2007, indefinite-lived intangible assets, primarily consisting of goodwill and trademarks, were stated at estimated fair value as a result of fresh-start reporting. Prior to the

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application of fresh-start reporting, indefinite-lived intangible assets were carried at historical value. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators exist. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, the impairment analysis compares the estimated fair value of these assets to the related carrying value, and an impairment charge is recorded for any excess of carrying value over estimated fair value. The estimated fair value is based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved.

Pension and Other Postemployment Obligations: Pension and other postemployment benefit costs are dependent upon assumptions used in calculating such costs. These assumptions include discount rates, health care cost trends, expected returns on plan assets, and other factors. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions used are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, accordingly, generally affect recognized expense and the recorded obligation in future periods.

Revenue Recognition: The Company records sales when products are shipped and title has transferred to the customer, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and the collectibility of revenue is reasonably assured. Accruals for sales returns and other allowances are provided at the time of shipment based upon past experience. Adjustments to such returns and allowances are made as new information becomes available.

Shipping and Handling Costs: The Company recognizes shipping and handling costs as a component of cost of products sold in the statement of operations.

Engineering and Tooling Costs: Pre-production tooling and engineering costs that the Company will not own and that will be used in producing products under long-term supply arrangements are expensed as incurred unless the supply arrangement provides the Company with the noncancelable right to use the tools, or the reimbursement of such costs is agreed to by the customer. Pre-production tooling costs that are owned by the Company are capitalized as part of machinery and equipment, and are depreciated over the shorter of the tool's expected life or the duration of the related program.

Research and Development and Advertising Costs: The Company expenses research and development ("R&D") costs and costs associated with advertising and promotion as incurred. R&D expense, including product engineering and validation costs, was \$173.3 million, \$178.3 million and \$162.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As a percentage of OEM sales, R&D expense was 4% for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006. Advertising and promotion expense for continuing operations was \$46.1 million, \$48.4 million and \$55.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Restructuring: The Company defines restructuring expense to include costs directly related to exit or disposal activities accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, employee severance costs incurred as a result of an exit or disposal activity accounted for in accordance with SFAS Nos. 88 and 112, and pension and other postemployment benefit costs incurred as a result of an exit or disposal activity accounted for in accordance with SFAS Nos. 87 and 106.

Rebates/Sales Incentives: The Company accrues for rebates pursuant to specific arrangements with certain of its customers, primarily in the aftermarket. Rebates generally provide for price reductions based upon the achievement of specified purchase volumes and are recorded as a reduction of sales as earned by such customers.

Foreign Currency Translation: Exchange adjustments related to international currency transactions and translation adjustments for international subsidiaries whose functional currency is the United States dollar (principally those located in highly inflationary economies) are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Translation adjustments of international subsidiaries for which the local currency is the functional currency are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. Deferred taxes are not provided on translation adjustments as the earnings of the subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested. As a result of fresh-start reporting, the December 31, 2007 balance of accumulated other comprehensive income of the Successor Company was reset to zero.

Environmental Liabilities: The Company recognizes environmental liabilities when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Such liabilities are generally not subject to insurance coverage. Engineering and legal

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued**

specialists within the Company estimate each environmental obligation based on current law and existing technologies. Such estimates are based primarily upon the estimated cost of investigation and remediation required and the likelihood that other potentially responsible parties will be able to fulfill their commitments at the sites where the Company may be jointly and severally liable with such parties. The Company regularly evaluates and revises its estimates for environmental obligations based on expenditures against established reserves and the availability of additional information.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations: The Company records conditional asset retirement obligations ("CARO") in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143* ("FIN 47"). FIN 47 clarifies that the term CARO refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event. FIN 47 also clarifies that an entity is required to recognize a liability for the estimated fair value of a CARO when incurred if the fair value can be reasonably estimated. The Company's primary asset retirement activities relate to the removal of hazardous building materials at its facilities. The Company records the CARO liability when the amount can be reasonably estimated, typically upon the expectation that a facility may be closed or sold.

Derivative Financial Instruments: The Company uses interest rate swaps, currency swaps and commodity forward contracts to manage volatility of underlying exposures. The Company recognizes such derivatives on its balance sheet at fair value. The Predecessor Company's outstanding derivatives contracts were not considered hedging instruments for accounting purposes as of December 31, 2006 and changes in the fair value were taken directly to the income statement. In March 2007, the Predecessor Company designated the majority of its outstanding derivative financial instruments as hedges in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended and interpreted. Effective April 1, 2007, changes in fair value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into operations upon hedge instrument maturity. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company's objectives for holding derivatives are to minimize risks using the most effective and cost-efficient methods available. Hedge ineffectiveness is determined using the hypothetical derivative method, and such amounts are recognized in earnings immediately.

Adoption of new accounting pronouncements: In April 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued FASB Staff Position FIN 39-1 ("FSP 39-1"), *Amendment of FASB Interpretation No. 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts*. FSP 39-1 permits entities to offset fair value amounts recognized for multiple derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement. FSP 39-1 clarifies that the fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral, or the obligation to return cash collateral, arising from the same master netting arrangement, should also be offset against the fair value of the related derivative instruments. In addition, this FSP requires an entity to make an accounting policy decision to present these amounts at either their gross or net values. FSP 39-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company has historically presented all of its derivative positions and any related material collateral under master netting agreements on a net basis consistent with the guidance in FIN 39 and FSP 39-1. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*, which requires that ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent are clearly identified. In addition, SFAS 160 requires that the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the statement of operations. SFAS 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 160 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, which requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. The Company continues to evaluate the provisions of this standard and anticipates adopting this standard as of January 1, 2009.

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Reclassifications: Certain items in the prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the presentation used in 2008.

2. REORGANIZATION UPON EMERGENCE FROM CHAPTER 11 PROCEEDINGS**Background**

On October 1, 2001 (the "Petition Date"), the predecessor to Federal-Mogul Corporation and all of its then-existing wholly-owned United States subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the Bankruptcy Court. Also on October 1, 2001, 133 affiliates of Predecessor Federal-Mogul incorporated under the laws of England and Wales filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court and commenced administration proceedings in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in London, England under the United Kingdom Insolvency Act 1986. An additional affiliate of Predecessor Federal-Mogul incorporated under the laws of Scotland filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court on the Petition Date, and commenced administration proceedings before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, Scotland in April 2002.

Predecessor Federal-Mogul, together with its United States and United Kingdom affiliates that commenced bankruptcy proceedings in the United States and administration proceedings in the United Kingdom, are referred to collectively as the "Debtors". Subsidiaries of Predecessor Federal-Mogul other than the aforementioned U.S. and U.K. subsidiaries were not party to any insolvency proceedings and operated in the normal course during the pendency of the Chapter 11 Cases and the U.K. administration proceedings.

Following a Confirmation Hearing that began on June 18, 2007 and concluded on October 2, 2007, and following the consensual resolution of various legal objections to confirmation of the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (As Modified) for Predecessor Federal-Mogul and certain of its affiliates (the "Plan"), the Bankruptcy Court entered an order on November 8, 2007 confirming the Plan and entered detailed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law with respect to the Plan. On November 14, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the "District Court") entered an order affirming the Confirmation Order and adopting the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. The Confirmation Order became final and non-appealable thirty days after its affirmance by the District Court. The Plan became effective in accordance with its terms on December 27, 2007 (the "Effective Date").

On the Effective Date, the Predecessor Company merged with and into New Federal-Mogul Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, whereupon (i) the separate corporate existence of the Predecessor Company ceased, (ii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation became the surviving corporation and continues to be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware and (iii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation was renamed "Federal-Mogul Corporation" ("Federal-Mogul", the "Company", the "Successor Company", or the "Successor").

From October 1, 2001 through December 27, 2007, the Debtors operated their businesses as debtors-in-possession in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code. The chapter 11 cases of the Debtors (collectively, the "Chapter 11 Cases") were jointly administered under Case No. 01-10578(JKF). The Debtors filed for relief under Chapter 11 in response to a sharply increasing number of asbestos-related claims and their demand on the Debtors' cash flows and liquidity.

Company Voluntary Arrangements and Discharge of U.K. Administration Proceedings

The commencement of the administration proceedings in the United Kingdom resulted in the appointment of certain administrators (the "Administrators") to oversee the businesses of the Debtors that were incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (the "U.K. Debtors"). Predecessor Federal-Mogul, the Administrators of the U.K. Debtors and the co-proponents of the Plan (the "Plan Proponents") entered into an agreement on September 26, 2005 outlining the terms and conditions of distributions to creditors of the U.K. Debtors (the "U.K. Settlement Agreement"). A copy of the U.K. Settlement Agreement was filed with the SEC on Form 8-K on September 30, 2005.

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The U.K. Settlement Agreement contemplated the proposal by the Administrators of Company Voluntary Arrangements (“CVAs”) for certain of the U.K. Debtors, which CVAs would follow the basic terms specified in the U.K. Settlement Agreement. In mid-2006, the Administrators proposed CVAs for 51 of the U.K. Debtors (the “CVA Debtors”). Following approval of the CVAs by the requisite majorities of creditors and shareholders, the CVAs became effective on October 11, 2006, resolving claims (other than those dealt with by the Plan) against the principal U.K. Debtors.

Upon the 2006 effective date of the CVAs, the Predecessor Company transferred to the Administrators approximately \$750 million for:

- (i) settlement of claims relating to two U.K. pension schemes;
- (ii) settlement of general unsecured claims against the CVA Debtors (other than certain unsecured claims specifically excluded pursuant to the terms of the CVAs);
- (iii) settlement of asbestos property damage claims payable under the CVAs;
- (iv) distribution to a U.K. asbestos trust established under the CVAs for payment to holders of asbestos-related personal injury claims against the CVA Debtors arising from exposure to asbestos that occurred in whole or predominantly in the United Kingdom, Australia and certain other countries as specified in the CVAs (“CVA Asbestos Claims”); and
- (v) other miscellaneous CVA-related matters, such as expenses relating to the administration and operation of the CVAs and the U.K. asbestos trust.

The trustees of the U.K. asbestos trust will pay dividends to holders of CVA Asbestos Claims from the U.K. asbestos trust. Amounts paid by the Predecessor Company to fund the U.K. asbestos trust were recorded by the Predecessor Company as a reduction to asbestos liabilities subject to compromise. Amounts paid to settle claims relating to the U.K. pension plans first reduced the recorded liability to zero, with the payment in excess of the recorded liability recorded as a settlement charge, approximating \$500 million, in the Predecessor Company’s 2006 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On December 1, 2006, the discharge of the administration proceedings for the principal U.K. Debtors became effective. That discharge ended those U.K. Debtors’ administration proceedings. On February 6, 2008, the High Court of Justice in London, England approved the discharge of the administration proceedings for all 70 of the U.K. Debtors that did not have CVAs and whose administration proceedings were in effect as of that date. The Company intends to have those remaining 70 U.K. Debtors, virtually all of which are dormant entities, either liquidated under the laws of England and Wales or struck from the English register of companies in the near term. The discharge of those U.K. Debtors’ administration proceedings will be effective immediately before the passage of a resolution to liquidate the U.K. Debtor in question or the making of an application to strike off the U.K. Debtor in question.

Plan of Reorganization

In early 2007, the Debtors and other Plan Proponents solicited votes to accept or reject the Plan through a process approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The Plan Proponents comprised the overwhelming majority of significant stakeholders in the Chapter 11 Cases, including representatives of (i) the holders of current and future asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Debtors, (ii) the holders of unsecured claims against the Debtors, (iii) the holders of equity interests in Predecessor Federal-Mogul, and (iv) the holders of obligations incurred under Predecessor Federal-Mogul’s pre-Petition Date secured credit facility.

On June 15, 2007, the Debtors’ voting agent filed the results of the Plan voting process with the Bankruptcy Court, which showed that all classes of claims against and equity interests in the Debtors voted to accept the Plan by margins in excess of the Bankruptcy Code requirements for plan acceptance. All classes of asbestos personal injury claims voted to accept the Plan by margins in excess of those required for the imposition of an asbestos trust and channeling injunction pursuant to section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. The legal representative for future asbestos claimants also supported approval of the Plan.

The Plan provides for distributions of cash and/or securities to be made to holders of pre-Petition Date claims against the Debtors as well as certain claims that arose during the pendency of the Chapter 11 Cases. Key provisions of the Plan, including significant distributions to implement the Plan, include the following:

- On the Effective Date, the Company distributed all of its newly-issued Class B Common Stock (representing 50.1% of all of its newly-issued common stock) to the U.S. Asbestos Trust (defined below), subject to the Company retaining possessory security interests in certain of that stock to secure obligations of the U.S. Asbestos Trust to the Company. The Company also distributed certain insurance-related rights and proceeds to the U.S. Asbestos Trust on the Effective Date.

- On the Effective Date, the Company distributed all of its Class A Common Stock (representing 49.9% of all of its newly-issued common stock) to a disbursing agent for further distribution to the holders of Predecessor Federal-Mogul's pre-bankruptcy note debt and to those holders of unsecured claims against Predecessor Federal-Mogul and its U.S. Debtor subsidiaries that elected under the Plan to receive a stock distribution in lieu of a cash distribution on account of their claims.
- On the Effective Date, the Company issued new Tranche A term loans in the approximate amount of \$1,334.6 million and senior subordinated third priority payment-in-kind notes ("PIK Notes") in the approximate amount of \$305 million to satisfy claims under Predecessor Federal-Mogul's pre-Petition Date secured credit facility and pre-Petition Date claims on account of certain surety bonds. The new Tranche A term loans were repaid and the PIK Notes were redeemed by the Company on January 3, 2008 from proceeds of its new Effective Date Exit Facilities.
- On the Effective Date, the Company repaid approximately \$761.0 million in obligations under the debtor-in-possession financing facility entered into during the Chapter 11 Cases.
- On the Effective Date, the Company paid approximately \$132.3 million for settlement of an Administrative Expense Claim (as defined in the Plan) on account of adequate protection payments owed to the holders of Predecessor Federal-Mogul's notes issued prior to the Petition Date.
- On or after the Effective Date, the Company distributed 6,951,871 warrants (the "Warrants") to the disbursing agent for further distribution to holders of common stock, convertible preferred stock, and convertible subordinated debentures (following the deemed conversion of such debentures under the Plan) of Predecessor Federal-Mogul that were cancelled under the Plan. Each Warrant provides the holder thereof with the right to purchase one share of Class A Common Stock of the Company at \$45.815 per share from the Effective Date through December 27, 2014.

The Plan further provides that holders of general unsecured claims against the U.S. Debtors that did not elect to receive distributions of Class A Common Stock on account of their claims will receive cash distributions totaling 35% of the allowed amount of their claims, subject to reduction in the event the total amount of such claims, after considering the value of distributions of Class A Common Stock in lieu of cash, exceeds \$258 million. Those distributions will be made in three annual installments. The first installment payments were made to holders of unsecured claims against the U.S. Debtors during March 2008. The Company has reserved approximately \$51 million and \$72 million for payment of unsecured claims against the U.S. Debtors for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Because such payments are expected to be made through early 2010, \$21 million and \$41 million of the amounts reserved have been classified as long-term for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Plan also provides that payments will be made to holders of certain allowed Administrative Expense Claims (as defined in the Plan) and professional advisors in the Chapter 11 Cases. The Company has reserved approximately \$43.7 million for payment of such claims, including \$35.3 million for professional fees accrued by the Predecessor Company.

Establishment and Operation of the U.S. Asbestos Trust and U.K. Asbestos Trust

Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code provides in general terms that, if certain specified conditions are satisfied, a court may as part of a bankruptcy plan of reorganization issue a permanent injunction preventing entities from taking legal action against a debtor to collect, recover, or receive payment on asbestos-related claims where the bankruptcy plan provides that those claims are to be paid by an asbestos trust established under section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code.

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On the Effective Date, in accordance with the Plan, an asbestos personal injury trust qualifying under section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code (the “U.S. Asbestos Trust”) was created. Pursuant to and on the terms specified in the Plan and the Confirmation Order, the U.S. Asbestos Trust has assumed liability for all asbestos-related personal injury claims of the Debtors. The U.S. Asbestos Trust will make payments to holders of asbestos personal injury claims in accordance with the trust distribution procedures that were filed with the Bankruptcy Court as an exhibit to the Plan, with the exception of asbestos-related personal injury claims against the U.K. Debtors that are to be evaluated and paid by the U.K. Asbestos Trust. The Plan contains an injunction issued by the Bankruptcy Court and affirmed by the District Court pursuant to section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code that expressly forbids any and all actions against the Debtors, their respective subsidiaries, and certain of their affiliates, for the purpose of, directly or indirectly, collecting, recovering or receiving payments or recovery with respect to all direct or indirect claims relating to asbestos-related personal injury claims.

The CVAs established a U.K. Asbestos Trust which shall provide for the sole and exclusive treatment and payment of the CVA Asbestos Claims. The U.K. Asbestos Trust is separate from the U.S. Asbestos Trust, and was funded by the Predecessor Company when the CVAs became effective in 2006.

As part of the Plan, the U.S. Asbestos Trust issued on the Effective Date a note in the amount of \$125 million to the Company. The issuance of that note reflected the fact that certain of the asbestos personal injury claims that had been anticipated to be paid from the U.S. Asbestos Trust prior to entry into the U.K. Global Settlement will instead be paid from the U.K. Asbestos Trust, which had been previously funded by the Predecessor Company. The \$125 million note had a maturity date of January 11, 2008 and was repayable in either cash or through the Company taking ownership of 6,958,333 shares of Class B Common Stock of the Company that were pledged to secure the \$125 million note. The note was repaid by the U.S. Asbestos Trust on the maturity date.

Pneumo Abex Settlement and Ongoing Bankruptcy-Related Matters

The Plan contemplated that one of two alternative settlements would be implemented by and between certain of the Debtors, on the one hand, and Cooper Industries, LLC (“Cooper”), Pneumo Abex LLC (“Pneumo Abex”), and certain of their affiliates, on the other hand. The first of these alternatives was known as the “Plan A” Settlement and was detailed in an addendum of additional provisions filed with the Plan (as subsequently amended, the “Addendum”). The Plan A Settlement contemplated in general terms that Cooper and Pneumo Abex would make a combined contribution of \$756 million, plus the contribution of certain rights and additional consideration, to the U.S. Asbestos Trust, which would be placed into a segregated subfund of the U.S. Asbestos Trust for the satisfaction of Pneumo Asbestos Claims (as defined in the Addendum). Pneumo Asbestos Claims would be payable exclusively from such subfund, and a court injunction would prevent the assertion of Pneumo Asbestos Claims against any of the Pneumo Protected Parties (as defined in the Addendum).

The second alternative settlement was the “Plan B” Settlement, pursuant to which the U.S. Asbestos Trust would pay \$138 million to Cooper and \$2 million to Pneumo Abex in satisfaction of the indirect asbestos claims of those entities and their affiliates against the Debtors. Under that settlement, the Pneumo Protected Parties (including Cooper and Pneumo Abex) would not receive the benefit of any court injunctions, and Pneumo Asbestos Claims would remain assertable against them in the tort system. Pneumo Asbestos Claims will not be assertable against the Successor Company or any of its affiliates under either settlement. Both the Plan A Settlement and the Plan B Settlement provided for a broad release of claims from Cooper, Pneumo Abex and various of their affiliates in favor of the Successor Company.

Contemporaneously with confirmation of the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court approved the Plan B Settlement. On September 30, 2008, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order denying implementation and approval of the Plan A Settlement. On October 1, 2008, Cooper notified the Debtors that it had terminated the Plan A Settlement, and, on that date, the releases and settlements contained in the Plan B Settlement became effective.

On the Effective Date, the Company, on behalf of the U.S. Asbestos Trust, placed \$140 million needed to fund the Plan B Settlement into an escrow account, where it has been paid out as part of the implementation of the Plan B Settlement. In exchange for the funding by the Company, the U.S. Asbestos Trust issued a \$140 million note payable to the Company with a maturity date 60 days after the Effective Date. The U.S. Asbestos Trust’s obligations under the \$140 million note were secured by a possessory security interest in 7,793,333 shares of Class B Common Stock of the Company previously issued to the U.S. Asbestos Trust. Following the exercise by Thornwood

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Associates Limited Partnership of its option to purchase from the U.S. Asbestos Trust the Company's Class B Common Stock, the \$140 million note was repaid by the U.S. Asbestos Trust on February 25, 2008 at which time the possessory security interest in 7,793,333 shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock was released. The note receivable is included in other current assets as of December 31, 2007.

Various matters relating to the Chapter 11 Cases continue to be litigated in the Bankruptcy Court or have been litigated therein and are awaiting rulings. The ongoing pursuit of these matters does not affect the discharges, releases and injunctions afforded to the Debtors under the Plan.

Discharge, Releases and Injunctions Pursuant to the Plan and the Confirmation Order

The Plan and Confirmation Order contain various discharges, injunctive provisions and releases that became operative upon the Effective Date, including (i) discharge (except as otherwise provided in the Plan and Confirmation Order) of each of the Debtors of all pre-Effective Date obligations in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, and (ii) various injunctions providing, among other things, that, all creditors and interest holders of any of the Debtors (or their respective estates) shall be prohibited from taking any action against the Debtors with respect to such discharged obligations.

Dismissal of Certain U.K. Subsidiaries' Chapter 11 Cases

On the Effective Date, in accordance with a previously-entered order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Chapter 11 Cases of 75 of the Company's U.K. subsidiaries were dismissed. Each of those U.K. subsidiaries has either few or (in most cases) no known third-party creditors, has no history of using asbestos or manufacturing, selling or distributing asbestos-containing products, and has never to the Debtors' knowledge been named in any asbestos-related lawsuits or comparable proceedings. None of the U.K. subsidiaries whose Chapter 11 Cases were dismissed was a party to the Plan.

Chapter 11 And U.K. Administration Related Reorganization Expenses

Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses in the consolidated statements of operations consist of legal, financial and advisory fees, including fees of the U.K. Administrators, critical employee retention costs, and other directly related internal costs as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31	2007	2006
	2008	(Millions of Dollars)	
Professional fees directly related to the filing	\$ 17.1	\$ 72.8	\$ 68.8
Critical employee retention costs	—	7.9	12.3
Discharge of U.K. Administration fees & other costs	—	—	29.4
Interest income earned on restricted cash	—	—	(15.4)
	<u>\$ 17.1</u>	<u>\$ 80.7</u>	<u>\$ 95.1</u>

3. FRESH-START REPORTING

The Predecessor Company's emergence from the Chapter 11 Cases resulted in a new reporting entity for accounting purposes and the adoption of fresh-start reporting in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") Statement of Position 90-7, *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code* ("SOP 90-7"). Since the reorganization value of the assets of the Successor Company immediately before the date of confirmation of the Plan was less than the total of all post-petition liabilities and allowed claims, and the holders of the Predecessor Company's voting shares immediately before confirmation of the Plan received less than 50 percent of the voting shares of the emerging entity, the Successor Company adopted fresh-start reporting.

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Following confirmation of the Plan by the Bankruptcy Court on November 8, 2007 and the affirmance of that confirmation by the District Court on November 14, 2007, the Plan required a number of conditions precedent to be satisfied prior to it becoming effective. These conditions included, but were not limited to: (i) the establishment of the U.S. Asbestos Trust and the transfer of the Class B Common Stock and certain additional assets thereto, (ii) the entry by all parties into the documents governing the U.S. Asbestos Trust and numerous other corporate-related documents, (iii) the District Court order confirming the Plan becoming a final, non-appealable order, and (iv) the closing of the Company's post-bankruptcy secured credit facilities. Under the terms of the Plan, the Plan could not become effective without such conditions being satisfied or waived. The first date on which all of the conditions precedent set forth in the Plan were satisfied was December 27, 2007, which corresponds with the Effective Date of the Plan. As such, the Company was required to adopt fresh-start reporting as of December 27, 2007.

The Company analyzed the transactions that occurred during the four-day period from December 28, 2007 through December 31, 2007, and concluded that such transactions were not material individually or in the aggregate as they represented approximately 1% of total revenues; gross margin; selling, general and administrative expenses; and income before taxes. As such, the Company used December 31, 2007 as the date for adopting fresh-start reporting in order to coincide with the Company's normal financial closing for the month of December. Upon adoption of fresh-start reporting, the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities were adjusted to reflect their estimated fair values. Accordingly, the reported historical financial statements of the Predecessor Company prior to the adoption of fresh-start reporting for periods ended prior to December 31, 2007 are not comparable to those of the Successor Company.

The Bankruptcy Court confirmed the Plan based upon a reorganization value of the Company between \$4,369 million and \$4,715 million, which was estimated using various valuation methods, including (i) a comparison of the Company and its projected performance to the market values of comparable companies; (ii) a review and analysis of several recent transactions of companies in similar industries to the Company; and (iii) a calculation of the present value of the future cash flows of the Company under its projections. Based upon a reevaluation of relevant factors used in determining the range of reorganization value and updated expected cash flow projections, the Company concluded that \$4,369 million should be used for fresh-start reporting purposes as it most closely approximated fair value.

In accordance with fresh-start reporting, the Company's reorganization value has been allocated to existing assets using the measurement guidance provided in SFAS 141. In addition, liabilities, other than deferred taxes, have been recorded at the present value of amounts estimated to be paid. Finally, the Predecessor Company's accumulated deficit has been eliminated, and the Company's new debt and equity have been recorded in accordance with the Plan. Deferred taxes have been determined in conformity with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). The excess of reorganization value over the value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities has been recorded as goodwill in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Estimates of fair value represent the Company's best estimates, which are based on industry data and trends and by reference to relevant market rates and transactions, and discounted cash flow valuation methods, among other factors. The foregoing estimates and assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the estimates, assumptions, and amounts reflected in the valuations will be realized, and actual results could vary materially. In accordance with SOP 90-7, the Company was required to adopt, on December 31, 2007, all accounting guidance scheduled to become effective within the subsequent twelve-month period (see Note 7).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

The implementation of the Plan of Reorganization and the effects of the consummation of the transactions contemplated therein, which included settlement of various liabilities, issuance of certain securities, incurrence of new indebtedness, repayment of old indebtedness, and other cash payments and the adoption of fresh-start reporting in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet are as follows:

	Predecessor As of 12/31/07	Settlement of Liabilities Subject To Compromise (Millions of Dollars)	Fresh-Start Adjustments	Successor As of 12/31/07
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 445.8	\$ (20.4) (a)	\$ —	\$ 425.4
Accounts receivables, net	1,095.9	—	—	1,095.9
Inventories, net	931.2	—	143.1 (e)	1,074.3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	324.3	252.2 (a)	(50.1) (e)	526.4
Total Current Assets	2,797.2	231.8	93.0	3,122.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,192.9	—	(131.1) (e)	2,061.8
Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets	1,206.1	—	645.9 (f)	1,852.0
Definite-lived intangible assets, net	253.4	—	56.6 (e)	310.0
Asbestos-related insurance recoverable	872.5	(872.5) (a)	—	—
Other noncurrent assets	270.7	8.7 (b)	241.1 (e)	520.5
Total Assets	\$ 7,592.8	\$ (632.0)	\$ 905.5	\$ 7,866.3
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)				
Current Liabilities:				
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	\$ 869.0	\$ (751.2) (g)	—	117.8
Accounts payable	659.2	67.4 (a)	—	726.6
Accrued liabilities	475.4	(1.6) (a)	22.2 (e)	496.0
Current portion of postemployment benefit liability	61.2	—	—	61.2
Other current liabilities	159.5	(3.6) (a)	11.4 (e)	167.3
Total Current Liabilities	2,224.3	(689.0)	33.6	1,568.9
Liabilities subject to compromise	5,464.0	(5,464.0) (a)	—	—
Long-term debt	20.6	2,660.0 (g)	(163.0) (e)	2,517.6
Postemployment benefits	948.0	(11.1) (a)	—	936.9
Long-term portion of deferred income taxes	107.0	190.0 (a)	34.4 (e)	331.4
Other accrued liabilities	171.0	129.3 (a,d)	—	300.3
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	43.3	—	44.2 (e)	87.5
Shareholders' Equity (Deficit):				
Series C ESOP preferred stock	28.0	—	(28.0) (c)	—
Predecessor Company Common stock	449.3	—	(449.3) (c)	—
Successor Company Common stock	—	1.0 (a)	—	1.0
Additional paid-in capital	2,203.5	2,070.6 (a,d)	(2,151.4) (c)	2,122.7
Accumulated deficit	(4,194.0)	484.5 (a)	3,709.5 (c)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	127.8	(3.3) (a)	(124.5) (c)	—
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(1,385.4)	2,552.8	956.3	2,123.7
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 7,592.8	\$ (632.0)	\$ 905.5	\$ 7,866.3

- (a) To record i) the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise; ii) payments and accruals required as part of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise; iii) the transfer to the U.S. Asbestos Trust of collection rights under the asbestos insurance policies; iv) the current portion of notes receivable from the U.S. Asbestos Trust; v) the issuance of Successor Company common stock and warrants; and vi) the resulting gain on discharge of liabilities subject to compromise of \$484.5 million, net of tax of \$276.2 million.
- (b) To record the non-current portion of the \$125 million loan note. Upon repayment of this note in January 2008, \$40 million must be held in escrow pursuant to the Plan and will be available for the Company's use upon termination of the escrow requirement expected at some point beyond 2008. This adjustment also includes the \$15 million long-term portion of a settlement with one insurance carrier to reimburse the Company for pre-petition claims paid by the Predecessor Company.
- (c) To record the i) gain on fresh-start reporting adjustments; ii) cancellation of Predecessor Company Common Stock; iii) close out of remaining equity balances of the Predecessor in accordance with fresh-start reporting; and iv) the cancellation of Predecessor Company Series C ESOP Preferred stock.
- (d) Adjustment includes of the reclassification of \$19.1 million from equity into a long-term liability related to the grant of stock options to José Maria Alapont as further discussed in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (e) To adjust assets and liabilities to estimated fair value or other measurement as specified within FAS 141.
- (f) To eliminate the unamortized balance of indefinite-lived intangible assets of the Predecessor Company and record Successor Company indefinite-lived intangible assets, including reorganization value in excess of amounts allocated to identified tangible and intangible assets (Successor Company goodwill).
- (g)

To record the elimination of debtor-in-possession financing and the issuance of various Successor Company debt instruments required to implement the Plan.

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In accordance with SFAS 141, the preliminary allocation of the reorganization value completed as of December 31, 2007 was subject to additional adjustment within one year after emergence from bankruptcy to provide the Company with adequate time to complete the valuation of its assets and liabilities. During 2008, subsequent adjustments to fair value estimates initially recorded as of December 31, 2007 were recorded as follows:

- Valuation reports associated with long-lived tangible and intangible assets were completed, resulting in adjustments to the recorded values of long-lived tangible and intangible assets;
- Valuations associated with the Company's investments in non-consolidated affiliates were completed, resulting in adjustments to the recorded investment values; and
- Adjustments to deferred tax assets and liabilities were finalized based upon the completed valuations and related adjustments above.

Liabilities Subject To Compromise

Liabilities subject to compromise include the following:

	December 31 2007 (Millions of Dollars)
Debt	\$ 3,727.0
Asbestos liabilities	1,389.3
Accounts payable	175.5
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable securities	74.3
Interest payable	44.1
Environmental liabilities	27.0
Other accrued liabilities	26.8
Predecessor Company Balance	5,464.0
Application of fresh-start reporting	(5,464.0)
Successor Company Balance	\$ —

4. RESTRUCTURING

The Company defines restructuring expense to include costs directly associated with exit or disposal activities accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, employee severance costs incurred as a result of an exit or disposal activity accounted for in accordance with SFAS Nos. 88 and 112, and pension and other postemployment benefit costs incurred as a result of an exit or disposal activity accounted for in accordance with SFAS Nos. 87 and 106.

Estimates of restructuring charges are based on information available at the time such charges are recorded. In general, management anticipates that restructuring activities will be completed within a timeframe such that significant changes to the exit or disposal plan are not likely. In certain countries where the Company operates, statutory requirements include involuntary termination benefits that extend several years into the future. Accordingly, severance payments continue well past the date of termination at many international locations. Thus, these programs appear to be ongoing when, in fact, terminations and other activities under these programs have been substantially completed. Management expects that future savings resulting from execution of its restructuring programs will generally result in full pay back within 36 months.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in estimating restructuring expenses, actual amounts paid for such activities may differ from amounts initially estimated. Accordingly, the Company reversed approximately \$3 million, \$7 million and \$5 million of previously recorded reserves in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Such reversals are recorded consistent with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 100, *Restructuring and Impairment Charges*, and result from actual costs at program completion being less than costs estimated at the commitment date. In most instances where final costs are lower than original estimates, the Predecessor Company experienced a higher rate of voluntary employee attrition than estimated as of the commitment dates resulting in lower severance costs.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Management expects to finance these restructuring programs over the next several years through cash generated from its ongoing operations or through cash available under its existing credit facility, subject to the terms of applicable covenants. Management does not expect that the execution of these programs will have an adverse impact on its liquidity position.

The Company's restructuring activities are undertaken as necessary to execute management's strategy and streamline operations, consolidate and take advantage of available capacity and resources, and ultimately achieve net cost reductions. Restructuring activities include efforts to integrate and rationalize the Company's businesses and to relocate manufacturing operations to lower cost markets. These activities generally fall into one of the following categories:

1. Closure of facilities and relocation of production – in connection with the Company's strategy, certain operations have been closed and related production relocated to best cost geographies or to other locations with available capacity.
2. Consolidation of administrative functions and standardization of manufacturing processes – as part of its productivity strategy, the Company has acted to consolidate its administrative functions and change its manufacturing processes to reduce selling, general and administrative costs and improve operating efficiencies through standardization of processes.

The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated restructuring reserves and related activity for 2008, 2007 and 2006. "PTE", "PTSB", "VSP", "AP" and "GA" represent Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products and Global Aftermarket, respectively.

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP	GA	Corporate	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Balance at January 1, 2006,							
Predecessor	\$ 9.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.9	\$ 10.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 26.3
Provisions	15.3	34.7	3.5	9.7	6.3	2.1	71.6
Reversals	(1.8)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	(5.2)
Payments	(8.7)	(19.0)	(3.5)	(15.0)	(6.4)	(2.6)	(55.2)
Foreign currency	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	2.6
Balance at December 31, 2006,							
Predecessor	15.6	16.5	0.4	5.0	2.6	—	40.1
Provisions	14.9	22.0	3.9	4.0	7.1	3.0	54.9
Reversals	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(3.1)	—	—	(6.8)
Payments	(19.3)	(33.5)	(2.7)	(5.6)	(5.1)	(0.5)	(66.7)
Reclassification to postemployment benefits	(4.1)	—	—	(0.3)	—	—	(4.4)
Foreign currency	1.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	2.0
Balance at December 31, 2007,							
Successor	6.1	4.3	1.4	—	4.7	2.6	19.1
Provisions	43.3	42.0	25.6	11.1	7.5	5.4	134.9
Reversals	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(2.8)
Payments	(11.0)	(6.9)	(8.3)	(5.2)	(7.0)	(2.0)	(40.4)
Foreign currency	0.6	1.6	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	2.4
Balance at December 31, 2008,							
Successor	\$ 38.1	\$ 40.8	\$ 18.9	\$ 5.6	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.0	\$ 113.2

Activities under Global "Restructuring 2009" Program

An unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry and global financial markets led the Company to announce, in September 2008 and December 2008, certain restructuring actions, herein referred to as "Restructuring 2009", designed to improve operating performance and respond to increasingly challenging conditions in the global automotive market. This plan, when combined with other workforce adjustments, is expected to reduce the Company's global workforce by approximately 8,600 positions. The Company continues to solidify certain components of this plan, and will announce those components as plans are finalized. During 2008, the Company has

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

recorded \$126.8 million in restructuring charges associated with Restructuring 2009, and expects to incur additional restructuring charges up to \$37 million through 2010. As the majority of the costs expected to be incurred in relation to Restructuring 2009 are related to severance, such activities are expected to yield future annual savings at least equal to the incurred costs.

	<u>PTE</u>	<u>PTSB</u>	<u>VSP</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>GA</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Balance of reserves at December 31, 2007, Successor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	39.6	41.0	25.5	9.6	7.1	4.0	126.8
Payments	(5.3)	(2.9)	(6.9)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(22.6)
Foreign currency	1.1	1.3	0.2	—	—	—	2.6
Balance of reserves at December 31, 2008, Successor	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 39.4</u>	<u>\$ 18.8</u>	<u>\$ 5.6</u>	<u>\$ 4.8</u>	<u>\$ 2.8</u>	<u>\$ 106.8</u>

Significant components of charges related to Restructuring 2009 are as follows:

	<u>Total Expected Costs</u>	<u>Incurred During 2008</u>	<u>Estimated Additional Charges</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 48.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 8.8
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	45.0	41.0	4.0
Vehicle Safety and Protection	39.8	25.5	14.3
Automotive Products	16.2	9.6	6.6
Global Aftermarket	10.1	7.1	3.0
Corporate	4.5	4.0	0.5
	<u>\$ 164.0</u>	<u>\$ 126.8</u>	<u>\$ 37.2</u>

Activities under Global "Restructuring 2006" Program

In January 2006, the Predecessor Company announced a global restructuring plan ("Restructuring 2006") as part of its sustainable global profitable growth strategy. From the inception of this program through December 31, 2007, the Predecessor Company incurred expenses of \$119.9 million under this program associated with the closures of its facilities located in Alpignano, Italy; Upton, United Kingdom; Malden, Missouri; Pontoise, France; Rochdale, United Kingdom; Slough, United Kingdom; St. Johns, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and Bretten, Germany. The Predecessor Company also transferred production with high labor content from its facilities in Nuremberg, Germany, Wiesbaden, Germany, and Orleans, France to existing facilities in best cost countries. During 2008, the Successor Company incurred expenses of \$5.5 million for Restructuring 2006. Payments associated with this program are expected to continue into 2010. This program was completed during 2008.

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Included in the summary table above, the payment activity and remaining reserves associated with activities executed under Restructuring 2006 are as follows:

	PTE	PTSB	VSP	AP	GA	Corporate	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Balance of reserves at January 1, 2006.							
Predecessor	\$ 4.5	\$ —	\$ 0.7	\$ 9.7	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ 16.8
Provisions	15.3	34.3	2.0	9.6	5.5	0.1	66.8
Reversals	(1.6)	(2.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	(4.8)
Payments	(7.3)	(17.7)	(1.9)	(14.5)	(6.1)	(0.1)	(47.6)
Foreign currency	(0.1)	1.3	—	0.4	—	—	1.6
Balance of reserves at December 31, 2006.							
Predecessor	10.8	15.9	0.4	4.6	1.1	—	32.8
Provisions	13.3	22.0	0.8	4.0	3.4	2.6	46.1
Reversals	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.2)	(3.1)	—	—	(6.7)
Payments	(17.8)	(33.5)	(0.7)	(5.5)	(4.0)	—	(61.5)
Foreign currency	1.2	0.6	—	—	0.2	—	2.0
Balance of reserves at December 31, 2007.							
Successor	5.3	3.8	0.3	—	0.7	2.6	12.7
Provisions	2.9	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.7	—	7.0
Reversals	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	—	(1.5)
Payments	(4.8)	(3.9)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(11.9)
Foreign currency	(0.2)	—	—	—	0.1	—	(0.1)
Balance of reserves at December 31, 2008							
Successor	\$ 2.7	\$ 1.4	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ 2.0	\$ 6.2

Other Restructuring Activity and Programs

There were no significant restructuring activities during the year ended December 31, 2008 other than the Restructuring 2009 and Restructuring 2006 programs.

Other significant restructuring activities for the year ended December 31, 2007

During 2007, the Predecessor Company reclassified certain restructuring reserves related to long-term pension arrangements from restructuring reserves to postemployment benefits. This reclassification was made as a result of the Predecessor Company's continuous evaluation of its restructuring activities. The Predecessor Company's evaluation determined that these amounts would be more appropriately classified as postemployment benefits.

In addition to the Restructuring 2006 program above, the Predecessor Company initiated several individual location restructuring programs. The details of activity during 2007 associated with these individual location programs are as follows:

Vehicle Safety and Protection

During 2007, the Predecessor Company announced the closure and relocation of its system protection facility in Exton, PA to other facilities with available capacity. The Predecessor Company recorded approximately \$2.4 million of severance charges during the year and as of December 31, 2007. This project was substantially completed as of December 31, 2008. Expected future cost savings associated with this activity are estimated to be approximately \$4.1 million per year.

Global Aftermarket

The Predecessor Company commenced a restructuring of its Global Aftermarket sales and marketing functions designed to drive business growth and to improve customer focus. Through realignment of the sales force on a regional basis, the Company intends to strengthen customer relations particularly in emerging markets. Accordingly, a charge of approximately \$3 million related to these activities was recorded during 2007. Expected savings associated with the project are estimated to be approximately \$4.3 million per year. This program was completed during 2008.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

There were no significant restructuring activities during the year ended December 31, 2006 other than the Restructuring 2006 program.

5. ADJUSTMENT OF ASSETS TO ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE

The Company and its Predecessor recorded total impairment charges of \$451.3 million, \$61.3 million and \$45.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Long-lived tangible assets	\$ 18.8	\$ 36.1	\$ 45.9
Goodwill	238.7	25.2	—
Other indefinite-lived intangible assets	130.0	—	—
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	63.8	—	—
	<u>\$ 451.3</u>	<u>\$ 61.3</u>	<u>\$ 45.9</u>

Impairments of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are discussed further in Note 10 below. Impairments of investments in unconsolidated affiliates are discussed further in Note 11 below.

The Company recorded impairment charges of \$18.8 million, \$36.1 million and \$45.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, to adjust long-lived tangible assets to their estimated fair values in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* ("SFAS No. 144"). The charges by reporting segment are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Powertrain Energy	\$ 9.9	\$ 0.4	\$ 10.7
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	4.0	(0.6)	27.4
Vehicle Safety and Protection	0.7	27.8	9.9
Automotive Products	4.0	4.6	1.1
Global Aftermarket	—	1.6	—
Corporate	0.2	2.3	—
Other	—	—	(3.2)
	<u>\$ 18.8</u>	<u>\$ 36.1</u>	<u>\$ 45.9</u>

2008 Impairments

Powertrain Energy:

- The Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.9 million related to the identification of a Powertrain Energy facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated impairment was necessary. In addition, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$5.0 million related to Powertrain Energy operating facilities for which the Company will announce the closures in 2009 as part of its ongoing Restructuring 2009 program. The impairment amount was determined by assessing the book values associated with building and production equipment in relation to their estimated net realizable values.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued****Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:**

- The impairment charge of \$4.0 million primarily relates to the identification of a Powertrain Sealing and Bearings facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary.

Automotive Products:

- The Company recorded impairment charges of \$2.6 million related to the identification of an Automotive Products facility where the Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated impairment was necessary. The remaining impairment charge of \$1.4 million primarily relates to Automotive Products operating facilities for which the Company will announce the closures in 2009 as part of its ongoing Restructuring 2009 program. The impairment amounts were determined by assessing the book values associated with building and production equipment in relation to their estimated net realizable values.

2007 Impairments**Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:**

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.3 million related to the identification of certain Powertrain Sealing and Bearings facilities where the Predecessor Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary. In addition, the Predecessor Company's ability to remediate a CARO at a cost below the original estimate resulted in the reversal of the excess reserve through impairment where such reserves were originally recorded.

Vehicle Safety and Protection:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$24.8 million related to one U.S. Friction location as an announced reduction in OEM purchase volumes by one of the Company's customers resulted in a re-evaluation of the expected future cash flows of this operation as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Automotive Products:

- During 2007, the Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.2 million related to certain Automotive Products operating locations primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of the plant, machinery and equipment.

2006 Impairments**Powertrain Energy:**

- During 2006, the Predecessor Company announced the closure of its Malden, Missouri manufacturing facility. As a result of this closure, the book values associated with building and production equipment has been assessed in relation to their estimated net realizable values, and impairment charges of \$7.1 million were recorded.
- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.1 million related to other Powertrain Energy operating locations, primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of the expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings:

- During 2006, the Predecessor Company announced the closure of its St. Johns, Michigan manufacturing facility. As a result of this closure, the book values associated with building and production equipment has been assessed in relation to their estimated net realizable values, and impairment charges of \$3.4 million were recorded.
- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$7.9 million related to the identification of an operating facility that the Predecessor Company closed as part of its ongoing restructuring efforts. In addition, the Predecessor Company recorded \$16.1 million of impairment charges related to assets at certain Sealing

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System operating facilities where the Predecessor Company's assessment of estimated future cash flows, when compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment, indicated an impairment was necessary.

Vehicle Safety and Protection:

- The Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$9.1 million related to three of its Friction locations. Buildings and production equipment at these locations had previously been impaired in connection with the closure and anticipated sale of the facilities. After a revaluation of the estimated fair values at these locations, additional impairment charges were deemed appropriate as of December 31, 2006.
- The Predecessor Company recorded other impairment charges of \$0.8 million related to certain Friction operating locations, primarily as a result of reduced volumes resulting in a revaluation of the expected future cash flows of these operations as compared to the current carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

6. OTHER INCOME, NET

The specific components of "Other income, net" are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31	2007	2006
	2008	(Millions of Dollars)	
Environmental claims settlements	\$ 16.9	\$ —	\$ —
Gain on involuntary conversion	12.2	—	—
Accounts receivable discount expense	(9.0)	(7.9)	(4.2)
Unrealized (loss) gain on hedge instruments	(6.1)	4.1	—
Minority interest	(3.1)	4.2	(0.8)
Foreign currency exchange	1.9	8.8	4.0
Gain on sale of assets	1.2	15.3	13.0
Royalty (expense) income	(0.2)	2.9	3.6
Gain on sale of business	—	8.2	3.8
Other	20.1	5.3	8.5
	<u>\$ 33.9</u>	<u>\$ 40.9</u>	<u>\$ 27.9</u>

The Company is a party to two lawsuits in Ohio and Michigan relating to indemnification for costs arising from environmental releases from industrial operations of the Predecessor Company prior to 1986. These two lawsuits had been stayed temporarily to allow the parties to engage in settlement negotiations and are both now proceeding to trial. During 2008, the Company reached settlements with certain parties, which resulted in net recoveries to the Company of \$16.9 million. The Company continues to engage in settlement discussions with the remaining parties, although no assurances can be given regarding the outcome of such discussions.

In 2008, the Company experienced a fire at a plant in Europe. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has received cash proceeds of \$30.0 million from its insurance carrier, for which it recognized a \$12.2 million gain associated with the involuntary conversion.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Foreign Currency Risk**

The Company manufactures and sells its products in North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Africa. As a result, the Company's financial results could be significantly affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets in which the Company manufactures and sells its products. The Company's operating results are primarily exposed to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and European currencies.

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The Company generally tries to use natural hedges within its foreign currency activities, including the matching of revenues and costs, to minimize foreign currency risk. Where natural hedges are not in place, the Company considers managing certain aspects of its foreign currency activities and larger transactions through the use of foreign currency options or forward contracts. Principal currencies hedged have historically included the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Canadian dollar. These hedges were highly effective and their impact on earnings was not significant during 2008, 2007 and 2006. The Company had notional values of approximately \$5 million of foreign currency hedge contracts outstanding at both December 31, 2008 and 2007 that were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Unrealized net gains of \$1.0 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2008.

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2008, the Company was party to a series of five-year interest rate swap agreements with a total notional value of \$1,190 million to hedge the variability of interest payments associated with its variable-rate term loans under the Exit Facilities. Through these swap agreements, the Company has fixed its base interest and premium rate at a combined average interest rate of approximately 5.37% on the hedged principal amount of \$1,190 million. Since the interest rate swaps hedge the variability of interest payments on variable rate debt with the same terms, they qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment. As of December 31, 2008, unrealized net losses of \$66.6 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a result of these hedges. Hedge ineffectiveness, determined using the hypothetical derivative method, was not material for the year ended December 31, 2008.

These interest rate swaps reduce the Company's overall interest rate risk. However, due to the remaining outstanding borrowings on the Company's Exit Facilities and other borrowing facilities that continue to have variable interest rates, management believes that interest rate risk to the Company could be material if there are significant adverse changes in interest rates.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's production processes are dependent upon the supply of certain raw materials that are exposed to price fluctuations on the open market. The primary purpose of the Company's commodity price forward contract activity is to manage the volatility associated with these forecasted purchases. The Company monitors its commodity price risk exposures regularly to maximize the overall effectiveness of its commodity forward contracts. Principal raw materials hedged include natural gas, copper, nickel, lead, high-grade aluminum and aluminum alloy. Forward contracts are used to mitigate commodity price risk associated with raw materials, generally related to purchases forecast for up to fifteen months in the future.

At December 31, 2006, the Predecessor Company had 54 commodity price hedge contracts outstanding that were not designated as accounting hedge. Through March 31, 2007, the Predecessor Company recognized all changes in fair value of these hedges in current earnings, resulting in unrealized gains of approximately \$10 million recorded to "Other income, net" for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Effective April 1, 2007, the Predecessor Company completed the required evaluation and documentation to designate the majority of such contracts as cash flow hedges.

The Company had 302 commodity price hedge contracts outstanding with a combined notional value of \$91 million at December 31, 2008, substantially all of which were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. As such, unrealized net losses of \$33.0 million were recorded to accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2008. Hedge ineffectiveness of \$2.5 million determined using the hypothetical derivative method and loss in fair value of certain contracts not meeting hedge accounting requirements of \$3.6 million were recorded within "Other income, net" for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Other

For derivatives designated either as fair value or cash flow hedges, changes in the time value are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. Hedge ineffectiveness, determined in accordance with SFAS No. 133, did not have a material effect on operations for 2008 and 2007. No fair value hedges or cash flow hedges were re-designated

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

or discontinued during 2008, 2007 or 2006. Derivative gains and losses included in other comprehensive income for the effective hedges were reclassified into operations at the time forecasted transactions are recognized. Such amounts were not material in 2008 and 2007.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of accounts receivable and cash investments. The Company's customer base includes virtually every significant global light and commercial vehicle manufacturer and a large number of distributors and installers of automotive aftermarket parts. The Company's credit evaluation process and the geographical dispersion of sales transactions help to mitigate credit risk concentration. The Company requires placement of cash in financial institutions evaluated as highly creditworthy.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. On February 2, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2 ("FSP 157-2") which delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Where the measurement objective specifically requires the use of "fair value", the Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 related to financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2007 in connection with its fresh-start reporting.

SFAS 157 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based upon assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of the following three valuation techniques noted in SFAS 157:

- a. *Market approach:* Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- b. *Cost approach:* Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost)
- c. *Income approach:* Techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based upon market expectations (including present value techniques, option-pricing and excess earnings models).

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The following table classifies the financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31:

	Frequency	Asset / (Liability)	Level 2 (Millions of Dollars)	Level 3	Valuation Technique
December 31, 2008:					
Equity method investments	Non-recurring	\$ 220.6	\$ —	\$ 220.6	C
Interest rate swap contracts	Recurring	(66.6)	(66.6)	—	C
Commodity contracts	Recurring	(33.0)	(33.0)	—	C
Foreign exchange contracts	Recurring	1.0	1.0	—	C
December 31, 2007:					
Long-term debt	Non-recurring	\$ (2,517.6)	\$ (2,517.6)	\$ —	A
Equity method investments	Non-recurring	323.6	—	323.6	C
Commodity contracts	Recurring	(9.8)	(9.8)	—	C
Foreign exchange contracts	Recurring	(0.9)	(0.9)	—	C

Upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting, the Company's investments in non-consolidated affiliates were adjusted to estimated fair value by increasing the aggregate investment balances by approximately \$127 million. These estimated fair values were determined based upon internal and external valuations considering various relevant market rates and transactions, and discounted cash flow valuation methods, among other factors, as further described in Note 3 above.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company evaluated the recorded value of its investments in non-consolidated affiliates for potential impairment. Given the economic downturn in the global automotive industry and the related declines in anticipated production volumes, the Company concluded that its investments in non-consolidated affiliates, primarily in the Powertrain Energy segment were impaired, and an impairment charge of \$63.8 million was recorded as of December 31, 2008.

8. INVENTORY

Prior to emerging from bankruptcy, the Predecessor Company valued inventory at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis primarily outside the United States and on a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") basis for specific U.S. subsidiaries based upon the use of such valuation methodology at the time those subsidiaries were acquired. The Predecessor Company used the LIFO method to determine cost for 40% of its inventory at December 31, 2007, with the remaining inventory being costed using the FIFO method. If all inventories had been valued at current cost, amounts reported prior to fresh-start reporting would have been increased by \$76.8 million as of December 31, 2007. Inventory quantity reductions resulting in liquidations of certain LIFO inventory layers decreased the Predecessor Company's net loss by \$1.7 million in 2007.

Upon emergence from bankruptcy, the Successor Company adopted the FIFO inventory valuation methodology as its accounting policy for all inventory. As a result of both the adoption of the FIFO inventory valuation methodology and the application of fresh-start reporting, the Predecessor Company LIFO and other inventory reserves were eliminated as of December 31, 2007.

The Successor Company used the FIFO method to determine its inventory cost at December 31, 2008. The value of inventories has also been reduced for excess and obsolete inventories based on management's review of on-hand inventories compared to historical and estimated future sales and usage.

In connection with fresh-start reporting, inventory balances as of December 31, 2007 were increased by approximately \$68 million in accordance with SFAS No. 141 using the following valuation methodology:

- 1) finished goods have been valued at estimated selling prices less the sum of (a) costs of disposal and (b) a reasonable profit allowance for the selling effort of the Successor Company;

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

- 2) work in process has been valued at the estimated selling prices of finished goods less the sum of (a) costs to complete, (b) costs of disposal and (c) a reasonable profit allowance for the completing and selling effort of the Successor Company; and
- 3) raw materials have been valued at current replacement cost.

After consideration of the December 31, 2007 fresh-start reporting adjustment above, inventories consisted of the following:

	Successor December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Raw materials	\$ 174.8	\$ 202.2
Work-in-process	131.8	180.9
Finished products	624.0	691.2
	930.6	1,074.3
Valuation reserves	(36.9)	—
	<u>\$ 893.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,074.3</u>

The fresh-start reporting valuation increase to inventory impacted cost of goods sold as the related inventory was sold. During 2008, the Company recognized \$68 million in additional cost of goods sold, reducing gross margin by the same, due to this valuation adjustment to inventory.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting, property, plant and equipment carrying values were stated at current replacement cost as of December 31, 2007, unless the expected future use of the assets indicated a lower value as appropriate. In addition, accumulated depreciation was reset to zero. The values assigned to the property, plant and equipment upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting were preliminary and represented the Company's best estimates of replacement costs based upon valuations considering both internal and external factors. The finalization of fresh-start reporting resulted in subsequent changes to these estimates. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$259.2 million, \$319.1 million and \$295.9 million, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following:

	Useful Life	Successor December 31 2008	Useful Life	Successor December 31 2007
		(In millions)		(In millions)
Land	—	\$ 254.0	—	\$ 304.2
Buildings and building improvements	24 - 40 years	365.7	24 - 40 years	362.3
Machinery and equipment	2 - 12 years	1,550.1	2 - 12 years	1,395.3
		2,169.8		2,061.8
Accumulated depreciation		(259.2)		—
		<u>\$ 1,910.6</u>		<u>\$ 2,061.8</u>

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The Company leases property and equipment used in their operations. Future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of more than one year are as follows (in millions of dollars):

2009	\$ 42.5
2010	32.6
2011	24.9
2012	20.8
2013	19.1
Thereafter	<u>15.8</u>
	<u>\$155.7</u>

Total rental expense under operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$61.3 million, \$56.7 million and \$52.9 million, respectively, exclusive of property taxes, insurance and other occupancy costs generally payable by the Company.

10. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, goodwill and other intangible assets consist of the following:

	December 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount (Millions of Dollars)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Definite-lived Intangible Assets						
Developed technology	\$ 115.0	\$ (10.5)	\$ 104.5	\$ 140.0	\$ —	\$ 140.0
Customer relationships	<u>524.6</u>	<u>(65.2)</u>	<u>459.4</u>	<u>170.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>170.0</u>
	<u>\$ 639.6</u>	<u>\$ (75.7)</u>	<u>\$ 563.9</u>	<u>\$ 310.0</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 310.0</u>
Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets						
Goodwill			\$ 1,076.4			\$ 1,544.0
Trademarks and brand names			<u>354.0</u>			<u>308.0</u>
			<u>\$ 1,430.4</u>			<u>\$ 1,852.0</u>

The Company and its Predecessor evaluate recorded goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1 and in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. As a result of its annual assessment, the Predecessor Company recorded impairment charges of \$25.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This impairment charge, incurred within the Global Pistons operating unit of the Powertrain Energy Reporting Segment, was required to adjust the carrying value of goodwill to estimated fair value for the year ended December 31, 2007. The estimated fair value of the operating unit was determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved. The 2007 impairment charge is primarily attributable to significant increases in forecasted future capital expenditures to keep pace with current technological product requirements, without a corresponding increase in product profitability.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company adjusted its net carrying amount of intangible assets based upon preliminary valuations as a result of applying fresh-start reporting. Included in these adjustments were the elimination of Predecessor goodwill and the establishment of Successor goodwill. Successor goodwill was determined as the excess of reorganization value over amounts attributable to specific tangible and intangible assets, including developed technology and customer relationships.

During 2008, the Company received valuation estimates for intangible assets other than goodwill that were more detailed and comprehensive than those used for its initial application of fresh-start reporting. Based upon the revised valuations, the Company recorded adjustments to the initially recorded fresh-start reporting amounts, with offsets directly to goodwill.

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The Company has assigned \$115.0 million to technology, including value for patented and unpatented proprietary know-how and expertise as embodied in the processes, specifications and testing of products. This value was reduced from \$140.0 million recorded as of December 31, 2007 due to changes primarily in the underlying valuation assumptions and not a change in the portfolio of identified technologies nor on any changes in the expected revenue streams associated with each of the identified technologies. The value assigned is based on the relief-from-royalty method which applies a fair royalty rate for the technology group to forecasted revenue. Royalty rates were determined based on discussions with management and a review of royalty data for similar or comparable technologies. The amortization periods between 10 and 14 years are based on the expected useful lives of the products or product families for which the technology relate.

Aftermarket products are sold to a wide range of wholesalers, retailers and installers as replacement parts for vehicles in current production and for older vehicles. For its aftermarket customers, the Company generally establishes product line arrangements that encompass all products offered within a particular product line. These are typically open-ended arrangements that are subject to termination by either the Company or the customer at any time. The generation of repeat business from any one aftermarket customer depends upon numerous factors, including but not limited to the speed and accuracy of order fulfillment, the availability of a full range of product, brand recognition, and market responsive pricing adjustments. Predictable recurring revenue is generally not heavily based upon prior relationship experience. As such, distinguishing revenue between that attributable to customer relationships as opposed to revenue attributable to recognized customer brands is difficult.

During 2008, the Company completed its analysis of its various Aftermarket revenue streams and bifurcated those streams between revenues associated with brand recognition and revenues associated with customer relationships. Valuations for brand names and customer relationships were then determined based upon the estimated revenue streams. As a result of the valuations, the Company recorded \$484.0 million for its trademarks and brand names. As part of fresh-start reporting, value was assigned to trademarks or brand names based on earnings potential or relief from costs associated with licensing the trademarks or brand names. As the Company expects to continue using each trademark or brand name indefinitely with respect to the related product lines, the trademarks or brand names have been assigned indefinite lives and will be tested annually for impairment.

The Company has assigned \$519.2 million to its customer relationships, of which \$62.0 million relates to original equipment ("OE") customer relationships and \$457.2 million relates to aftermarket customer relationships. The values assigned to customer relationships are based on the propensity of these customers to continue to generate predictable future recurring revenue and income. The value was based on the present value of the future earnings attributable to the intangible assets after recognition of required returns to other contributory assets. The amortization periods of between 1 and 16 years are based on the expected cash flows and historical attrition rates, as determined within each of the separate product groups.

The Company has also recorded \$5.4 million in customer relationships in connection with the February 2008 acquisition of Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited ("FMBIL"). The acquisition of FMBIL did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or liquidity.

Given the complexity of the calculation and the significance of fourth quarter economic activity, the Company has not yet completed its annual impairment assessment. Based upon the draft valuations and preliminary assessment, the Company recorded estimated impairment charges of \$238.7 million and \$130.0 million for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008. To the extent that the finalization of the Company's assessment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets requires adjustment to the preliminary impairment charge, such adjustment would be recorded in the first quarter of 2009. These charges were required to adjust the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets to estimated fair value. The estimated fair values were determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved. Although the annual assessment was conducted as of October 1, 2008, the Company incorporated general economic and company specific factors subsequent to this date into its assessment, including updated discount rates, costs of capital, market capitalization of the Company, and financial projections, all in order to give appropriate consideration to the unprecedented economic downturn in the automotive industry that continued throughout the fourth quarter of 2008.

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The goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment charges of \$368.7 million and \$25.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, are broken down by reporting segment as follows:

	Successor December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Powertrain Energy	\$ 13.7	\$ 25.2
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	15.8	—
Vehicle Safety and Protection	102.5	—
Automotive Products	106.7	—
Global Aftermarket	130.0	—
Corporate	—	—
	<u>\$ 368.7</u>	<u>\$ 25.2</u>

The 2008 impairment charge is primarily attributable to significant decreases in forecasted future cash flows as the Company adjusts to known and anticipated changes in industry production volumes.

During 2008, the Company recorded amortization expense of \$75.7 million associated with definite-lived intangible assets. The Company utilizes the straight line method of amortization, recognized over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company's estimated future amortization expense for its definite-lived intangible assets is as follows (in millions of dollars):

2009	\$ 48.8
2010	48.8
2011	47.1
2012	47.1
2013	44.7
Thereafter	<u>327.4</u>
	<u>\$563.9</u>

The Company evaluated the criteria defined by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants practice aid entitled *Assets Acquired in a Business Combination to be Used in Research and Development Activities*. The criteria included control, economic benefit, measurability, no alternative future use and substance. As a result of this evaluation, the Company concluded that there were no significant research and development activities to which value should be assigned in connection with fresh-start reporting.

11. INVESTMENTS IN NON-CONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

The Company maintains investments in 14 non-consolidated affiliates, which are located in China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Company's direct ownership in such affiliates ranges from approximately 1% to 50%. The aggregate investment in these affiliates approximates \$221 million and \$324 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as "Other noncurrent assets." Upon the adoption of fresh-start reporting, the Company's investments in non-consolidated affiliates were adjusted to estimated fair value by increasing the aggregate investment balances by approximately \$127 million. These estimated fair values were determined based upon internal and external valuations considering various relevant market rates and transactions, and discounted cash flow valuation methods, among other factors, as further described in Note 3 above.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company evaluated the recorded value of its investments in non-consolidated affiliates for potential impairment. Given the economic downturn in the global automotive industry and the related declines in anticipated production volumes, the Company concluded that its investments in non-consolidated affiliates, primarily in the Powertrain Energy segment were impaired, and an impairment charge of \$63.8 million was recorded as of December 31, 2008.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

The Company's equity in the earnings of non-consolidated affiliates amounted to approximately \$24 million, \$38 million and \$33 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2008, these entities generated sales of approximately \$642 million, net income of approximately \$67 million and at December 31, 2008 had total net assets of approximately \$482 million. Dividends received from non-consolidated affiliates by the Company for the periods ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$33 million, \$56 million and \$16 million, respectively. The Company does not hold a controlling interest in an entity based on exposure to economic risks and potential rewards (variable interests) for which it is the primary beneficiary. Further, the Company's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with its operating strategy and are not special purpose entities.

The Company holds a 50% non-controlling interest in a joint venture located in Turkey. This joint venture was established in 1995 for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing automotive parts, including pistons, piston rings, piston pins, and cylinder liners, to OE and aftermarket customers. Pursuant to the joint venture agreement, the Company's partner holds an option to put its shares to a subsidiary of the Company at the higher of the current fair value or at a guaranteed minimum amount. The term of the contingent guarantee is indefinite, consistent with the terms of the joint venture agreement. However, the contingent guarantee would not survive termination of the joint venture agreement.

The guaranteed minimum amount represents a contingent guarantee of the initial investment of the joint venture partner and can be exercised at the discretion of the partner. As of December 31, 2008, the total amount of the contingent guarantee, were all triggering events to occur, approximated \$59 million. Management believes that this contingent guarantee is substantially less than the estimated current fair value of the guarantees' interest in the affiliate. As such, the contingent guarantee does not give rise to a contingent liability and, as a result, no amount is recorded for this guarantee. If this put option were exercised, the consideration paid and net assets acquired would be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*.

If this put option were exercised at its estimated current fair value, such exercise could have a material effect on the Company's liquidity. Any value in excess of the guaranteed minimum amount of the put option would be the subject of negotiation between the Company and its joint venture partner.

In accordance with SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, the Company has determined that its investments in Chinese joint venture arrangements are considered to be "limited-lived" as such entities have specified durations ranging from 30 to 50 years pursuant to regional statutory regulations. In general, these arrangements call for extension, renewal or liquidation at the discretion of the parties to the arrangement at the end of the contractual agreement. Accordingly, a reasonable assessment cannot be made as to the impact of such arrangements on the future liquidity position of the Company.

12. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	Successor December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Accrued compensation	\$ 175.7	\$ 224.4
Restructuring reserves	113.1	19.1
Accrued rebates	103.7	93.6
Non-income tax payable	25.3	21.2
Accrued product returns	20.7	20.0
Accrued income taxes	16.7	48.5
Accrued professional services	14.2	22.8
Accrued warranty	9.2	11.1
Accrued Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration expenses	4.5	35.3
	<u>\$ 483.1</u>	<u>\$ 496.0</u>

13. DEBT

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, on the Effective Date, the Company entered into a Tranche A Term Loan Agreement (the "Tranche A Facility Agreement"). The Tranche A Facility Agreement provided for a \$1,334.6 million term loan issued on the Effective Date to satisfy in part the obligations owed under the Predecessor Company's prepetition credit agreement and certain other prepetition surety-related obligations. On December 27, 2007, the Company notified the administrative agent under the Tranche A Facility Agreement of the Company's intent to repay the Tranche A term loan during January 2008. On January 3, 2008, the Tranche A term loan was repaid in full.

On the Effective Date, the Company, as the issuer, entered into an Indenture (the "Indenture") relating to the issuance of approximately \$305 million in senior subordinated third priority payment-in-kind notes (the "PIK Notes", referred to together with the Tranche A Facility Agreement as the "Repaid Instruments"). The PIK Notes were issued in order to satisfy in part the obligations under the Predecessor Company's prepetition credit agreement and certain other prepetition surety-related obligations. On December 28, 2007, the Company gave its notice of intent to redeem the PIK Notes, in full, in January 2008 at a price equal to their redemption price. On January 3, 2008, the PIK Notes were redeemed in full.

Also on the Effective Date, the Company entered into a Term Loan and Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Exit Facilities") with Citicorp U.S.A. Inc. as Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Syndication Agent and certain lenders. The Exit Facilities include a \$540 million revolving credit facility (which is subject to a borrowing base and can be increased under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions) and a \$2,960 million term loan credit facility divided into a \$1,960 million tranche B loan and a \$1,000 million tranche C loan. The Company borrowed \$878 million under the term loan facility on the Effective Date and the remaining \$2,082 million of term loans, which were available for up to sixty days after the Effective Date, have been fully drawn as described below. As of the Effective Date, existing letters of credit under the Predecessor Company's debtor-in-possession ("DIP") credit agreement of approximately \$34.3 million, and existing letters of credit issued under the Predecessor Company's prepetition credit facility of approximately \$39.4 million, were rolled over as letters of credit under the Exit Facilities.

The obligations under the revolving credit facility mature December 27, 2013 and bear interest for the first six months at LIBOR plus 1.75% or at the alternate base rate ("ABR", defined as the greater of Citibank, N.A.'s announced prime rate or 0.50% over the Federal Funds Rate) plus 0.75%, and thereafter shall be adjusted in accordance with a pricing grid based on availability under the revolving credit facility. Interest rates on the pricing grid range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to LIBOR plus 2.00% and ABR plus 0.50% to ABR plus 1.00%. The tranche B term loans mature December 27, 2014 and the tranche C term loans mature December 27, 2015; provided, however, that in each case, such maturity may be shortened to December 27, 2013 under certain circumstances. In addition, the tranche C term loans are subject to a pre-payment premium, should the Company choose to prepay the loans prior to December 27, 2011. All Exit Facilities term loans bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.9375% or at the alternate base rate (as previously defined) plus 0.9375% at the Company's election. To the extent that interest rates change by 25 basis points, the Company's annual interest expense would show a corresponding change of approximately \$5 million.

On January 3, 2008, the Company drew an additional \$2,082 million under the Exit Facilities, of which \$1,642 was used by the Company to repay or redeem the Repaid Instruments and interest thereon, both as discussed above. Given that the Company intended to finance the Repaid Instruments on a long-term basis, commitments for such long-term financing existed as of December 31, 2007 and that such intent was achieved with the refinancing of the Repaid Instruments with long-term borrowings under the Exit Facilities, each of the Repaid Instruments was classified as long-term in the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

The Company, during 2008, entered into a series of five-year interest rate swap agreements with a total notional value of \$1,190 million to hedge the variability of interest payments associated with its variable-rate term loans under the Exit Facilities. Through these swap agreements, the Company has fixed its base interest and premium rate at a combined average interest rate of approximately 5.37% on the hedged principle amount of \$1,190 million. Since the interest rate swaps hedge the variability of interest payments on variable rate debt with the same terms, they qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment.

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The Exit Facilities were initially negotiated by the Predecessor Company and certain of the Plan Proponents, reaching agreement on the majority of significant terms of the Exit Facilities in early 2007. Between the time the terms were agreed in early 2007 and the Effective Date, interest rates charged on similar debt instruments for companies with similar debt ratings and capitalization levels rose to higher levels. As such, when applying the provisions of fresh-start reporting, the Company estimated a fair value adjustment of \$163 million for the available borrowings under the Exit Facilities. This estimated fair value has been recorded within the fresh-start reporting, and will be amortized as interest expense over the terms of each of the underlying components of the Exit Facilities. During 2008, the Company recognized \$22.2 million in interest expense associated with the amortization of this fair value adjustment.

Debt consisted of the following:

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Exit Facilities:		
Revolver	\$ —	\$ 151.0
Tranche B term loan	1,940.4	—
Tranche C term loan	990.0	878.0
Tranche A term loan	—	1,334.6
Senior subordinated third priority secured notes	—	305.2
Debt discount	(140.8)	(163.0)
Other debt, primarily foreign instruments	80.1	129.6
	2,869.7	2,635.4
Less: short-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt	(101.7)	(117.8)
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,768.0	\$ 2,517.6

The obligations of the Company under the Exit Facilities are guaranteed by substantially all of the domestic subsidiaries and certain foreign subsidiaries of the Company, and are secured by substantially all personal property and certain real property of the Company and such guarantors, subject to certain limitations. The liens granted to secure these obligations and certain cash management and hedging obligations have first priority.

The Exit Facilities contain some affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including, subject to certain exceptions, restrictions on incurring additional indebtedness, mandatory prepayment provisions associated with specified asset sales and dispositions, and limitations on i) investments; ii) certain acquisitions, mergers or consolidations; iii) sale and leaseback transactions; iv) certain transactions with affiliates and v) dividends and other payments in respect of capital stock.

The total commitment and amounts outstanding on the revolving credit facility are as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Current Contractual Commitment	\$ 540.0	\$ 540.0
Outstanding:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ —	\$ 151.0
Letters of credit	46.6	73.7
Total outstanding	\$ 46.6	\$ 224.7
Borrowing Base on Revolving credit facility		
Current borrowings	—	151.0
Letters of credit	46.6	73.7
Available to borrow	475.7	315.3
Total borrowing base	\$ 522.3	\$ 540.0

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Under the Exit Facilities, the Company had \$56.9 million of letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2008; \$46.6 million pertaining to the revolving credit facility and \$10.3 million pertaining to the term loan credit facility. To the extent letters of credit associated with the revolving credit facility are issued, there is a corresponding decrease in borrowings available under this facility.

The Company has the following contractual debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2008:

<u>Maturities of Long-Term Borrowings</u>	<u>Debt</u> <u>(Millions of</u> <u>Dollars)</u>
2009	\$ 101.7
2010	36.4
2011	30.8
2012	29.6
2013	29.6
Thereafter	<u>2,782.4</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,010.5</u>

The weighted average interest rate for short-term debt was approximately 8.7% and 7.9% as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Interest paid on debt in 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$152.4 million, \$216.5 million and \$246.5 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of the Company's Exit Facilities was \$1,362.7 million. The estimated fair value was \$1,426.9 million lower than its carrying value. Fair market values are developed by the use of estimates obtained from brokers and other appropriate valuation techniques based on information available as of December 31, 2008. There was no difference between estimated fair value and carrying value of the Company's debt as of December 31, 2007 due to fresh-start reporting. The fair value estimates do not necessarily reflect the values the Company could realize in the current markets.

14. PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Company sponsors several defined benefit pension plans ("Pension Benefits") and health care and life insurance benefits ("Other Benefits") for certain employees and retirees around the world. As of December 31, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, which requires balance sheet recognition of the over funded or under funded status of pension and other postemployment benefit plans.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

The measurement date for all defined benefit plans is December 31. The year end status of the plans is as follows:

	Pension Benefits				Other Benefits	
	United States Plans		International Plans		2008	2007
	2008	2007	2008	2007		
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Change in benefit obligation:						
Benefit obligation, beginning of year, Successor	\$ 1,005.8		\$ 348.3		\$ 522.8	
Benefit obligation, beginning of year, Predecessor		\$ 1,043.8		\$ 316.2		\$ 610.4
Service cost	24.1	25.6	6.6	7.1	1.6	2.2
Interest cost	61.5	60.0	19.0	16.3	30.0	31.5
Employee contributions	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.0
Benefits paid	(74.8)	(71.4)	(23.2)	(21.4)	(50.5)	(51.7)
Medicare subsidies received	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.6
Curtailment	—	(11.1)	(0.6)	(1.4)	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—	(8.9)	—	—
Plan amendments	0.6	—	—	—	(8.0)	(85.7)
Actuarial losses (gains) and changes in actuarial assumptions	(31.0)	(41.1)	1.4	(32.7)	(2.8)	6.4
Net transfer in	—	—	—	38.1	—	—
Currency translation	—	—	(17.7)	34.9	(5.2)	3.1
Benefit obligation, end of year	<u>\$ 986.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,005.8</u>	<u>\$ 334.0</u>	<u>\$ 348.3</u>	<u>\$ 493.7</u>	<u>\$ 522.8</u>
Change in plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year, Successor	\$ 907.1		\$ 42.2		\$ —	
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year, Predecessor		\$ 839.8		\$ 20.2		\$ —
Actual return on plan assets	(295.4)	48.3	1.4	2.7	—	—
Company contributions	4.0	90.4	23.4	21.7	44.7	45.1
Benefits paid	(74.8)	(71.4)	(23.2)	(21.4)	(50.5)	(51.7)
Medicare subsidies received	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.6
Plan settlements	—	—	—	(7.7)	—	—
Employee contributions	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.0
Net transfer in	—	—	—	24.1	—	—
Currency translation	—	—	(4.0)	2.5	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 540.9</u>	<u>\$ 907.1</u>	<u>\$ 40.0</u>	<u>\$ 42.2</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Funded status of the plan	<u>\$ (445.3)</u>	<u>\$ (98.7)</u>	<u>\$ (294.0)</u>	<u>\$ (306.1)</u>	<u>\$ (493.7)</u>	<u>\$ (522.8)</u>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:						
Noncurrent assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2.0	\$ 3.0	\$ —	\$ —
Current liabilities	(2.6)	(2.8)	(14.7)	(15.6)	(43.7)	(42.7)
Noncurrent liabilities	(442.7)	(95.9)	(281.3)	(293.5)	(450.0)	(480.1)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (445.3)</u>	<u>\$ (98.7)</u>	<u>\$ (294.0)</u>	<u>\$ (306.1)</u>	<u>\$ (493.7)</u>	<u>\$ (522.8)</u>
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss (income), net of tax impacts:						
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 348.4	\$ —	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ (2.1)	\$ —
Prior service cost (credit)	0.6	—	—	—	(8.0)	—
Total	<u>\$ 349.0</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1.9</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (10.1)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation as of December 31:

	Pension Benefits				Other Benefits	
	United States Plans		International Plans		2008	2007
	2008	2007	2008	2007		
Discount rate	6.45%	6.25%	5.25 - 8.25%	5.50-8.25%	6.40%	6.20%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	4.00 - 10.00%	4.00-10.00%	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	3.50%	3.70%	2.50 - 5.00%	2.00-5.00%	—	—

The Company evaluates its discount rate assumption annually as of December 31 for each of its retirement-related benefit plans based upon the yield of high quality, fixed-income debt instruments, the maturities of which correspond to expected benefit payment dates.

The Company's expected return on assets is established annually through analysis of anticipated future long-term investment performance for the plan based upon the asset allocation strategy. While the study gives appropriate consideration to recent fund performance and historical returns, the assumption is primarily a long-term prospective rate.

Information for defined benefit plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

	Pension Benefits				Other Benefits	
	United States Plans		International Plans		2008	2007
	2008	2007	2008	2007		
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 986.2	\$ 1,005.8	\$ 331.2	\$ 342.2	\$ 493.7	\$ 522.8
Fair value of plan assets	540.9	907.1	35.3	33.2	—	—

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Information for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

	Pension Benefits			
	United States Plans		International Plans	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 986.2	\$ 1,005.8	\$ 310.9	\$ 311.0
Accumulated benefit obligation	972.2	995.7	297.1	302.4
Fair value of plan assets	540.9	907.1	17.6	8.4

The accumulated benefit obligation for all pension plans is \$1,288.9 million and \$1,326.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Components of net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits						Other Benefits		
	United States Plans			International Plans					
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)								
Service cost	\$ 24.1	\$ 25.6	\$ 27.3	\$ 6.6	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.0
Interest cost	61.5	60.0	58.0	19.0	16.3	123.7	30.0	31.5	32.9
Expected return on plan assets	(74.3)	(72.3)	(62.2)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(94.8)	—	—	—
Amortization of actuarial losses	—	18.0	27.3	—	2.6	90.6	(0.1)	19.0	15.0
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	—	6.5	6.3	—	0.1	—	(0.1)	(12.3)	(4.1)
Settlement loss – U.K. plans	—	—	—	—	—	500.4	—	—	—
Settlement and curtailment (gain) loss	—	—	0.5	0.1	(1.5)	(1.0)	—	—	—
Net periodic cost	\$ 11.3	\$ 37.8	\$ 57.2	\$ 23.1	\$ 22.3	\$ 626.4	\$ 31.4	\$ 40.4	\$ 45.8

During 2006, the Predecessor Company recorded a settlement charge on U.K. pension plans equal to \$500.4 million in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. This charge relates to the obligations of its two U.K. pension plans that were settled per the terms set forth in the company voluntary arrangements ("CVAs"), which became effective October 11, 2006. Accordingly, all amounts associated with the U.K. pension plans were removed from the Predecessor Company's balance sheet in accordance with SFAS No. 88, *Employers' Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits*.

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits				Other Benefits	
	United States Plans		International Plans			
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Discount rate	6.25%	5.85%	5.50 - 8.25%	4.50-8.00%	6.20%	5.85%
Expected return on plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	4.00 - 10.00%	4.50-8.75%	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	3.70%	3.70%	2.00 - 5.00%	2.00-3.80%	—	—

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits
	United States	International (Millions of Dollars)	
Amortization of actuarial gains (losses)	\$ 30.0	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.1)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.1	—	(0.9)
Total	\$ 30.1	\$ 0.1	\$ (1.0)

The assumed health care and drug cost trend rates used to measure next year's postemployment healthcare benefits are as follows:

	Other Benefits	
	2008	2007
Health care cost trend rate	7.5%	8.0%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	5.0%	5.0%
Year ultimate health care cost trend rate reached	2014	2013
Drug cost trend rate	9.2%	10.0%
Ultimate drug cost trend rate	5.0%	5.0%
Year ultimate drug cost trend rate reached	2014	2013

The assumed health care cost trend rate has a significant impact on the amounts reported for Other Benefits plans. The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in the assumed health care cost trend rate:

	Total Service and Interest Cost	APBO
	(Millions of Dollars)	
100 basis point ("bp") increase in health care cost trend rate	\$ 1.5	\$ 25.5
100 bp decrease in health care cost trend rate	(1.4)	(23.9)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for projected benefit obligations ("PBO"), associated expense and other comprehensive loss ("OCL"). The changes in these assumptions have no impact on the Company's 2009 funding requirements.

	Pension Benefits						Other Benefits	
	United States Plans			International Plans			Change in 2009 expense	Change in PBO
	Change in 2009 pension expense	Change in PBO	Change in accumulated OCL	Change in 2009 pension expense (Millions of dollars)	Change in PBO	Change in accumulated OCL		
25 bp decrease in discount rate	\$ (1.8)	\$ 20.7	\$ (20.7)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 8.1	\$ (8.1)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 10.0
25 bp increase in discount rate	1.7	(20.7)	20.7	0.1	(7.8)	7.8	0.4	(9.5)
25 bp decrease in rate of return on assets	1.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
25 bp increase in rate of return on assets	(1.3)	—	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—

The Company's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations at the measurement dates of December 31, 2008 and 2007, by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	United States Plan Assets December 31			International Plan Assets December 31		
	Actual	Target		Actual	Target	
	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009
Equity securities	71%	75%	75%	4%	6%	4%
Debt securities	29%	25%	25%	8%	13%	8%
Insurance contracts	—	—	—	88%	81%	88%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The plans invest in a diversified portfolio of assets consisting of global equity and fixed-income investments. The Company expects to contribute approximately \$25.3 million to its pension plans in 2009.

Projected benefit payments from the plans are estimated as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits
	United States	International (Millions of Dollars)	
2009	\$ 75.0	\$ 21.0	\$ 43.8
2010	76.9	21.4	44.5
2011	82.3	21.9	44.7
2012	79.4	22.1	43.8
2013	82.0	24.4	42.8
Years 2014 - 2018	457.1	127.2	204.0

The Company also maintains certain defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees. The total expense attributable to the Company's defined contribution savings plan was \$25.1 million, \$25.1 million and \$25.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The amounts contributed to defined contribution pension plans include contributions to U.S. multi-employer pension plans of \$0.4 million, \$0.7 million, and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

Other Postemployment Benefits

The Company accounts for benefits to former or inactive employees paid after employment but before retirement pursuant to SFAS No. 112, *Employers' Accounting for Postemployment Benefits*. The liabilities for such U.S. and

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European postemployment benefits for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$41.7 million and \$39.1 million, respectively.

15. INCOME TAXES

Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The components of (loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes consisted of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Domestic	\$ (360.6)	\$ 1,490.3	\$ (200.1)
International	(88.6)	253.8	(413.5)
Total	<u>\$ (449.2)</u>	<u>\$ 1,744.1</u>	<u>\$ (613.6)</u>

Significant components of the (expense) benefit for income taxes are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 4.8	\$ (4.9)	\$ 49.7
State and local	(1.7)	(4.4)	(1.0)
International	<u>(34.0)</u>	<u>(75.1)</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total current	(30.9)	(84.4)	52.9
Deferred:			
Federal	37.9	(274.6)	—
State and local	4.1	—	—
International	<u>(29.8)</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>11.1</u>
Total deferred	<u>12.2</u>	<u>(247.4)</u>	<u>11.1</u>
	<u>\$ (18.7)</u>	<u>\$ (331.8)</u>	<u>\$ 64.0</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

The reconciliation of income taxes computed at the United States federal statutory tax rate to income tax (expense) benefit is:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Income tax benefit (expense) at United States statutory rate	\$ 157.2	\$ (610.4)	\$ 214.8
Tax effect from:			
Goodwill impairment	(87.8)	(8.7)	—
Gain on purchase of debt by related party	(27.0)	—	—
Foreign operations	(9.1)	(197.6)	(71.3)
Fresh start reporting adjustments	—	334.7	—
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	—	(8.4)	—
State income taxes	2.4	(4.4)	(1.0)
Favorable audit settlements and tax refunds	—	9.4	98.0
Net tax benefit of intercompany loan write-offs	—	—	533.7
Asbestos trust deduction	—	65.1	—
Valuation allowances	(55.4)	100.1	(705.8)
Non-deductible interest, fees and other	1.0	(11.6)	(4.4)
Income tax (expense) benefit	\$ (18.7)	\$ (331.8)	\$ 64.0

The following table summarizes the Company's total (provision) benefit for income taxes by component:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Income tax (expense) benefit	\$ (18.7)	\$ (331.8)	\$ 64.0
Adjustments to goodwill	(262.2)	80.5	—
Allocated to equity:			
Postemployment benefits	119.0	(58.5)	(352.8)
Derivatives	34.4	—	—
Foreign currency translation	1.8	7.8	(18.2)
Valuation allowances	(151.2)	30.5	339.4

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 478.8	\$ 356.2
Postemployment benefits, including pensions	412.2	349.2
Reorganization costs	110.4	131.9
Other temporary differences	49.1	3.9
Tax credits	48.8	39.4
Total deferred tax assets	1,099.3	880.6
Valuation allowances for deferred tax assets	(786.5)	(483.9)
Net deferred tax assets	312.8	396.7
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in U.S. subsidiaries	(367.4)	(283.8)
Intangible assets	(335.6)	(169.3)
Fixed assets	(91.4)	(114.0)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(794.4)	(567.1)
	\$ (481.6)	\$ (170.4)

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Assets:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 55.6	\$ 70.6
Other noncurrent assets	24.3	98.9
Liabilities:		
Other current liabilities	(8.2)	(8.5)
Long-term portion of deferred income taxes	(553.3)	(331.4)
	<u>\$ (481.6)</u>	<u>\$ (170.4)</u>

Income taxes paid, net of refunds, in 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$72.6 million, \$48.0 million and \$74.0 million, respectively.

The Company did not record taxes on a portion of its undistributed earnings of \$652.3 million at December 31, 2008 since these earnings are considered by the Company to be permanently reinvested. If at some future date, these earnings cease to be permanently reinvested, the Company may be subject to United States income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on such amounts. Determining the unrecognized deferred tax liability on the potential distribution of these earnings is not practicable as such liability, if any, is dependent on circumstances existing when remittance occurs.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$527.6 million for tax loss carryforwards and tax credits, including \$245.2 million in the United States with expiration dates from 2009 through 2028; \$124.4 million in the United Kingdom with no expiration date; and \$158.0 million in other jurisdictions with various expiration dates. Prior to January 1, 2009, any reduction in the valuation allowance as a result of the recognition of deferred tax assets were adjusted through goodwill. Beginning January 1, 2009, pursuant to SFAS 141(R), any reduction to the valuation allowance will be reflected through continuing operations.

The Predecessor Company adopted Financial Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48") as of January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in companies' financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. As a result, the Company applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties. FIN 48 only allows the recognition of those tax benefits that have a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. As a result of implementing FIN 48, the Predecessor Company recognized a \$13.8 million decrease in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007 total shareholders' deficit.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had total unrecognized tax benefits of \$456.2 million and \$252.0 million, respectively. Of these totals, \$50.5 million and \$91.9 million, respectively, represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective income tax rate. The total unrecognized tax benefits differ from the amount which would affect the effective tax rate primarily due to the impact of valuation allowances.

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A summary of the changes in the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are shown below:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Change in unrecognized tax benefits		
Balance at January 1	\$ 252.0	\$ 170.6
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	39.5	127.9
Additions for tax positions of prior years	207.2	9.9
Decreases for tax positions of prior years	(15.7)	(52.2)
Decreases for statute of limitations expiration	(17.0)	(8.5)
Settlements	(7.2)	(1.2)
Impact of currency translation	(2.6)	5.5
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 456.2</u>	<u>\$ 252.0</u>

The Company classifies tax-related penalties and net interest as income tax expense. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company recorded \$9.4 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, in liabilities for tax-related net interest and penalties on its consolidated balance sheet. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded a tax expense related to an increase in its liability for interest and penalties of \$1.7 million.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2005 or state and local for years before 2001, with limited exceptions. Furthermore, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations in major foreign tax jurisdictions for years prior to 1998. The income tax returns of various subsidiaries in various tax jurisdictions are currently under examination. It is possible that these examinations will conclude within the next twelve months. However, it is not possible to estimate net increases or decreases to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months.

16. LITIGATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**Resolution of Asbestos Liabilities**

As described in Note 2, all asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Debtors will be addressed by the U.S. Asbestos Trust or the U.K. Asbestos Trust in accordance with the terms of the Plan and the CVAs, and such claims will be treated and paid in accordance with the terms of the Plan, the CVAs, and their related documents. All asbestos property damage claims against the Debtors have been compromised and resolved through the Plan and the CVAs. Accordingly, the Debtors have not recorded an asbestos liability as of December 31, 2008 or 2007.

Environmental Matters

The Company is a defendant in lawsuits filed, or the recipient of administrative orders issued, in various jurisdictions pursuant to the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") or other similar national, provincial or state environmental laws. These laws require responsible parties to pay for remediating contamination resulting from hazardous substances that were discharged into the environment by them, by prior owners or occupants of their property, or by others to whom they sent such substances for treatment or other disposition. The Company has been notified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, other national environmental agencies, and various provincial and state agencies that it may be a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under such laws for the cost of remediating hazardous substances pursuant to CERCLA and other national and state or provincial environmental laws. PRP designation typically requires the funding of site investigations and subsequent remedial activities.

Many of the sites that are likely to be the costliest to remediate are often current or former commercial waste disposal facilities to which numerous companies sent wastes. Despite the joint and several liability which might be imposed on the Company under CERCLA and some of the other laws pertaining to these sites, the Company's share of the total waste sent to these sites has generally been small. The other companies that sent wastes to these sites,

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often numbering in the hundreds or more, generally include large, solvent, publicly owned companies and in most such situations the government agencies and courts have imposed liability in some reasonable relationship to contribution of waste. Thus, the Company believes its exposure for liability at these sites is limited.

The Company has also identified certain other present and former properties at which it may be responsible for cleaning up or addressing environmental contamination, in some cases as a result of contractual commitments. The Company is actively seeking to resolve these actual and potential statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. Although difficult to quantify based on the complexity of the issues, the Company has accrued amounts corresponding to its best estimate of the costs associated with such regulatory and contractual obligations on the basis of available information from site investigations and best professional judgment of consultants.

The Company is a party to two lawsuits in Ohio and Michigan relating to indemnification for costs arising from environmental releases from industrial operations of the Predecessor Company prior to 1986. These two lawsuits had been stayed temporarily to allow the parties to engage in settlement negotiations and are both now proceeding to trial. During 2008, the Company reached settlements with certain parties, which resulted in net recoveries to the Company of \$16.9 million. The Company continues to engage in settlement discussions with the remaining parties, although no assurances can be given regarding the outcome of such discussions.

Total environmental reserves, determined on an undiscounted basis, were \$25.8 million and \$30.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	Successor December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Current liabilities		
Environmental liabilities	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.5
Long-term accrued liabilities		
Environmental liabilities	18.7	22.9
	<u>\$ 25.8</u>	<u>\$ 30.4</u>

Management believes that recorded environmental liabilities will be adequate to cover the Company's estimated liability for its exposure in respect to such matters. In the event that such liabilities were to significantly exceed the amounts recorded by the Company, the Company's results of operations and financial condition could be materially affected. At December 31, 2008, management estimates that reasonably possible material additional losses above and beyond management's best estimate of required remediation costs as recorded approximate \$69 million.

Other Matters

The Company is involved in other legal actions and claims, directly and through its subsidiaries. Management does not believe that the outcomes of these other actions or claims are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, operating results, or cash flows.

17. CONDITIONAL ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company records conditional asset retirement obligations ("CARO") in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143* ("FIN 47"), when the amount can be reasonably estimated, typically upon the expectation that an operating site may be closed or sold. The Company has identified sites with contractual obligations and several sites that are closed or expected to be closed and sold in connection with Restructuring 2009. In connection with these sites, the Company has accrued \$27.0 million and \$27.3 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, for CARO, primarily related to anticipated costs of removing hazardous building materials, and has considered impairment issues that may result from capitalization of CARO in accordance with SFAS 144.

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The Company has additional CARO, also primarily related to removal costs of hazardous materials in buildings, for which it believes reasonable cost estimates cannot be made at this time because the Company does not believe it has a reasonable basis to assign probabilities to a range of potential settlement dates for these retirement obligations. Accordingly, the Company is currently unable to determine amounts to accrue for CARO at such sites.

For those sites that the Company identifies in the future for closure or sale, or for which it otherwise believes it has a reasonable basis to assign probabilities to a range of potential settlement dates, the Company will review these sites for both CARO in accordance with FIN 47 and impairment issues in accordance with SFAS No. 144.

Reserves for CARO are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Current liabilities	\$ 8.9	\$ 11.1
Long-term accrued liabilities	18.1	16.2
	<u>\$ 27.0</u>	<u>\$ 27.3</u>

A reconciliation of the CARO for 2007 and 2008 is as follows (in millions of dollars):

CARO at January 1, 2007, Predecessor Company	\$25.3
Liabilities incurred	6.2
Liabilities settled/adjustments	(4.2)
CARO at December 31, 2007, Successor Company	27.3
Liabilities incurred	4.4
Liabilities settled/adjustments	(4.7)
CARO at December 31, 2008, Successor Company	<u>\$27.0</u>

18. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other, net of tax	\$ (251.6)	\$ 420.6
Hedge instruments, net of tax	(95.4)	(9.3)
Postemployment benefits, net of tax	(341.0)	(283.5)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Predecessor Company		127.8
Reorganization adjustments and application of fresh-start reporting		(127.8)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Successor Company	<u>\$ (688.0)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

19. CAPITAL STOCK**Common and Preferred Stock**

The Successor Company, under its certificate of incorporation, is authorized to issue 540,100,000 shares of capital stock consisting of 450,100,000 shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value and 90,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value.

From December 27, 2007 through July 27, 2008, the Successor Company was authorized to issue 540,100,000 shares of capital stock consisting of 400,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 50,100,000

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shares of Class B Common Stock, \$01 par value and 90,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$01 par value. Both classes of common stock had identical rights with respect to dividends, distributions, and voting rights except that Class B Common Stock voted for Class B Directors and Class A Common Stock voted for Class A Directors of the Board of Directors.

On February 25, 2008, Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership, a limited partnership beneficially owned indirectly by Mr. Carl Icahn, exercised the two options held by it to purchase all of the shares of Class B Common Stock from the U.S. Asbestos Trust for aggregate consideration of \$900 million, and the shares of Class B Common Stock automatically converted into shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the then applicable certificate of incorporation.

Effective July 28, 2008, upon the written consent of the Successor Company's majority shareholder and notice to all shareholders, the Successor Company's certificate of incorporation was amended to, among other things, eliminate all references to Class B common stock and related provisions and reclassify the Successor Company's Class A common stock as the sole class of common stock.

On September 11, 2008, the Company purchased 1,095,500 shares of its common stock for \$16.7 million in a single transaction with an unrelated party.

Warrants

In connection with the Plan, holders of the Predecessor Company's common stock, Series C ESOP Convertible Preferred Shares and the 7% Convertible Junior Subordinate Debentures received warrants to purchase shares of Common Stock of the Successor Company at an exercise price equal to \$45.815, exercisable through December 27, 2014. The Company issued 6,951,871 warrants as of the Effective Date, all of which remain outstanding as of December 31, 2008. All of the Predecessor Company's common stock (and all rights and covenants related thereto) was cancelled pursuant to the Plan on December 27, 2007, of which 91,344,239 shares were outstanding at December 27, 2007.

The Company has accounted for these warrants as equity instruments in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force 00-19, *Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock*, and as such, will be classified in stockholders' equity as they meet the definition of "...indexed to the issuer's stock" in Emerging Issues Task Force 01-6 *The Meaning of Indexed to a Company's Own Stock*. The Company has estimated the fair value of these warrants at \$33.0 million as of December 31, 2007 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Key assumptions used by the Company are summarized in the following table:

Expected volatility	41%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Risk-free rate over the estimated expected life of warrants	3.88%
Expected term (in years)	7.0

20. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On February 2, 2005, the Predecessor Company entered into a five-year employment agreement with José Maria Alapont, effective March 23, 2005, whereby Mr. Alapont was appointed as the Predecessor Company's president and chief executive officer. In connection with this agreement, the Plan Proponents agreed to amend the Plan to provide that the reorganized Federal-Mogul would grant to Mr. Alapont stock options equal to at least 4% of the value of the Successor Company at the reorganization date (the "Employment Agreement Options"). The Employment Agreement Options vest ratably over the life of the employment agreement, such that one fifth of the Employment Agreement Options will vest on each anniversary of the employment agreement effective date. For purposes of estimating fair value, the Employment Agreement Options were deemed to expire on December 27, 2014.

Additionally, one-half of the Employment Agreement Options had an additional feature allowing for the exchange of one half of the options for shares of stock of the Successor Company, at the exchange equivalent of four options

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

for one share of Common Stock. The Employment Agreement Options without the exchange feature are referred to herein as "plain vanilla options" and those Employment Agreement Options with the exchange feature are referred to as "options with exchange."

In accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share Based Payments*, the Predecessor Company determined the amount of compensation expense associated with the Employment Agreement Options based upon the estimated fair value of such options as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. Key assumptions and related option-pricing models used by the Company are summarized in the following table.

	Predecessor Company			
	2007		2006	
	Plain vanilla Options	Options with Exchange	Plain Vanilla Options	Options with Exchange
Valuation model	Black-Scholes	Modified Binomial	Black-Scholes	Modified Binomial
Expected volatility	43%	43%	37%	37%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free rate over the estimated expected option life	3.26 - 4.24%	3.26 - 4.24%	4.57 - 5.07%	4.57 - 5.07%
Expected option life (in years)	3.80	4.62	4.09	4.99

In estimating the expected life of the plain vanilla options, the Company utilized the "simplified method" as first described in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 107 and as permitted in accordance with SAB 110. The simplified method was used as there is only one individual who has outstanding options as of December 31, 2007 and no historical option exercise data is available.

Prior to the Effective Date of the Plan, the Predecessor Company was required to reassess the value of the Employment Agreement Options quarterly and adjust the aggregate compensation expense recognized to reflect any change in the value of the Employment Agreement Options. The Predecessor Company recorded compensation expense pertaining to the options of \$6.9 million and \$5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On the Effective Date and in accordance with the Plan, the Company granted to Mr. Alapont stock options to purchase four million shares of Successor Company Common Stock at an exercise price of \$19.50 (the "Granted Options"). Pursuant to the Stock Option Agreement dated as of December 27, 2007 between the Company and Mr. Alapont (the "Initial CEO Stock Option Agreement"), the Granted Options do not have an exchange feature. In lieu of "options with exchange" under the Employment Agreement Options, the Successor Company entered into a deferred compensation agreement with Mr. Alapont intended to be the economic equivalent of the options with exchange. Under the terms of this deferred compensation agreement, Mr. Alapont is entitled to certain distributions of Common Stock, or, at the election of Mr. Alapont, certain distributions of cash upon certain events as set forth in the Deferred Compensation Agreement dated as of December 27, 2007 between the Company and Mr. Alapont (the "Deferred Compensation Agreement"). The amount of the distributions shall be equal to the fair value of 500,000 shares of Common Stock, subject to certain adjustments and offsets, determined as of the first to occur of (1) the date on which Mr. Alapont's employment with the Company terminates, (2) March 23, 2010, the date on which Mr. Alapont's employment agreement with the Company expires, (3) Mr. Alapont's death, (4) the date Mr. Alapont becomes disabled (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code), (5) at the election of Mr. Alapont, a change in control (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code), or (6) the occurrence of an unforeseeable emergency (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code).

In connection with fresh-start reporting, the Company determined the aggregate estimated fair value at \$33.7 million associated with the Granted Options and deferred compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share Based Payments* ("SFAS 123(R)"). Since the Deferred Compensation Agreement provides for net cash settlement at the option of Mr. Alapont, the Granted Options are treated as a liability award under SFAS 123(R), and the vested portion of the awards, aggregating \$19.1 million, has been recorded as a liability as of December 31, 2007. The remaining \$14.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining term of Mr. Alapont's employment agreement. Key assumptions and related option-pricing models used by the Company are summarized in the following table.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

	Successor Company December 31, 2007 Valuation		
	Plain Vanilla Options Black-Scholes	Options Connected To Deferred Compensation Monte Carlo	Deferred Compensation Monte Carlo
Valuation model			
Expected volatility	41%	41%	41%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free rate over the estimated expected option life	3.34%	3.53%	3.53%
Expected option life (in years)	3.87	4.61	4.61

On February 14, 2008, the Company entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Initial CEO Stock Option Agreement, dated as of February, 14, 2008 (the "Amendment"). Pursuant to the Amendment, the exercise price for the option was increased to \$29.75 per share. On February 15, 2008, the Initial CEO Stock Option Agreement as amended was cancelled by mutual written agreement of the Company and Mr. Alapont. On February 15, 2008, the Company entered into a new Stock Option Agreement with Mr. Alapont dated as of February 15, 2008 (the "New CEO Stock Option Agreement"). The New CEO Stock Option Agreement grants Mr. Alapont a non-transferable, non-qualified option (the "CEO Option") to purchase up to 4,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock subject to the terms and conditions described below. The exercise price for the CEO Option is \$19.50 per share, which is at least equal to the fair market value of a share of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant of the CEO Option. In no event may the CEO Option be exercised, in whole or in part, after December 27, 2014. The New CEO Stock Option Agreement provides for vesting as follows: 40% of the shares of Common Stock subject to the Option were vested on the date of grant, and an additional 20% of the shares of Common Stock subject to the Option vest on each of March 23, 2008, March 23, 2009 and March 23, 2010.

These transactions were undertaken to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A in connection with the implementation of Mr. Alapont's employment agreement. The grant of the CEO Option was approved by the Company's shareholders effective July 28, 2008.

The Company revalued the CEO Option at December 31, 2008, resulting in a revised fair value of \$4.1 million. During 2008, the Company recognized \$16.0 million in income associated with these options. Since the Deferred Compensation Agreement provides for net cash settlement at the option of Mr. Alapont, the CEO Option is treated as a liability award under SFAS 123(R), and the vested portion of the awards, aggregating \$3.1 million, has been recorded as a liability as of December 31, 2008. The remaining \$1.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost as of December 31, 2008 related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining term of Mr. Alapont's employment agreement. Key assumptions and related option-pricing models used by the Company are summarized in the following table:

	Successor Company December 31, 2008 Valuation		
	Plain Vanilla Options Black-Scholes	Options Connected To Deferred Compensation Monte Carlo	Deferred Compensation Monte Carlo
Valuation model			
Expected volatility	69%	69%	69%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free rate over the estimated expected option life	1.05%	1.19%	1.19%
Expected option life (in years)	3.14	3.61	3.61

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued****21. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

As discussed in Note 19, the common shares of the Predecessor Company were cancelled upon the implementation of the Plan. As such, the earnings per share information for the Predecessor Company is not meaningful to shareholders of the Successor Company's common shares, or to potential investors in such common shares.

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and the denominators of the basic and diluted (loss) income per common share:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In Millions of Dollars, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)		
Net (loss) income	\$ (467.9)	\$ 1,412.3	\$ (549.6)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic (in millions)	99.7	89.7	89.4
Incremental shares based on assumed conversion of cumulative convertible preferred stock	N/A	1.6	1.9
Incremental shares on assumed conversion of deferred compensation stock (in millions)	0.3	N/A	N/A
Diluted (in millions)	100.0	91.3	91.3
(Loss) income per share:			
Basic	\$ (4.69)	\$ 15.74	\$ (6.15)
Diluted	\$ (4.69)	\$ 15.46	\$ (6.15)

The Successor Company had a loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the Predecessor Company had a loss for the year ended December 31, 2006. As a result, diluted loss per share is the same as basic in those periods, as any potentially dilutive securities would reduce the loss per share.

22. OPERATIONS BY REPORTING SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Company's integrated operations are organized into six reporting segments generally corresponding to major product groups: Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products, Global Aftermarket and Corporate. Segment information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 has been reclassified to reflect organizational changes implemented in the second quarter of 2007.

Powertrain Energy is one of the world's leading providers of powertrain components. Federal-Mogul's powertrain energy products are used in automotive, light truck, heavy-duty, industrial, marine, agricultural, power generation and small air-cooled engine applications. The primary products of this segment include engine pistons, piston rings, piston pins, cylinder liners, camshafts, valve seats and guides, and transmission components. These products are offered under the Federal-Mogul®, AE®, Goetze® and Nural® brand names. These products are either sold as individual products or offered to automotive manufacturers as assembled products. This strategic product offering adds value to the customer by simplifying the assembly process, lowering costs and reducing vehicle development time. Powertrain Energy operates 33 manufacturing facilities in 13 countries, serving many major automotive, heavy-duty diesel and industrial customers worldwide.

Powertrain Sealing and Bearings is one of the world's leading sealing solutions and bearings providers. Federal-Mogul offers a portfolio of world-class brand names, including Federal-Mogul®, Fel-Pro®, FP Diesel®, Glyco®, National®, and Payen®. The group serves a number of different industries including automotive, truck, commercial equipment (construction, agricultural, power generation, marine and rail), industrial, recreation and consumer power equipment. Product offering includes dynamic seals, bonded piston seals, combustion and exhaust gaskets, static

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued**

gaskets and seals, heat shields, engine bearings, bronze engine bearings, aluminum engine bearings and bushings and washers. Powertrain Sealing and Bearings operates 29 manufacturing facilities in 12 countries, serving many major automotive, heavy-duty diesel and industrial customers worldwide.

Vehicle Safety and Protection is one of the world's leading suppliers of friction and systems protection products. Such products are used in automotive and heavy-duty applications and the primary products of this segment include brake disc pads, brake shoes, brake linings and blocks and element resistant sleeving systems protection products. Federal-Mogul has a well-balanced portfolio of world-class brand names, including Federal-Mogul®, Abex®, Beral®, Ferodo® and Wagner®. Federal-Mogul supplies friction products to all the major customers in the light vehicle, commercial vehicle and railway sectors and is also a leading company in the aftermarket. Vehicle Safety and Protection operates 18 manufacturing facilities in 13 countries, serving many major automotive, railroad and industrial customers worldwide.

Automotive Products is one of the world's leading manufacturer of products in several key aftermarket product lines, including brake, chassis, ignition, lighting, fuel and wiper products. These products are marketed under the leading brand names Federal-Mogul®, AE®, ANCO®, Carter®, Fel-Pro®, Ferodo®, FP Diesel®, Glyco®, Goetze®, MOOG®, National®, Payen®, Sealed Power® and Wagner®. Automotive Products operates 25 manufacturing facilities in 10 countries, serving a diverse base of distributors around the world.

Global Aftermarket distributes products manufactured within the above segments, or purchased, to the independent automotive, heavy-duty and industrial replacement markets. Federal-Mogul is a leader in several key aftermarket product lines. These products are marketed under the leading brand names AE®, ANCO®, Carter®, Champion®, Fel-Pro®, Ferodo®, Glyco®, Goetze®, MOOG®, National®, One-Source®, Payen®, Sealed Power® and Wagner®. Global Aftermarket operates 20 distribution facilities in 13 countries, serving a diverse base of distributors, retail parts stores and mass merchants around the world.

Corporate is comprised of headquarters and central support costs for human resources, finance, information systems and other corporate activities as well as certain health and welfare costs for pension and other postemployment benefits for the Company's retirees. Current period service costs for active employees are included in the results of operations for each of the Company's reporting segments.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those of the Company. Revenues related to Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, and Automotive Products sold to OEM customers are recorded within the respective segments. Revenues from such products sold to aftermarket customers are recorded within the Global Aftermarket segment. All product transferred into Global Aftermarket from other reporting segments is transferred at cost in the United States and at agreed-upon transfer prices internationally.

The Company evaluates segment performance principally on a non-GAAP Operational EBITDA basis. Operational EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and certain items such as restructuring and impairment charges, Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization expenses, gains or losses on the sales of businesses, gain on settlement of liabilities subject to comprise, fresh-start reporting adjustments and the impact on 2008 gross margin of the fresh-start reporting valuation of inventory.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Net sales and gross margin information by reporting segment is as follows:

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Net Sales			Gross Margin		
	Year Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Powertrain Energy	\$ 2,085	\$ 2,054	\$ 1,805	\$ 269	\$ 258	\$ 267
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	1,048	1,054	956	63	53	79
Vehicle Safety and Protection	717	793	724	172	193	170
Automotive Products	379	334	288	81	73	51
Global Aftermarket	2,637	2,679	2,553	530	611	610
Corporate	—	—	—	9	(3)	(72)
	<u>\$ 6,866</u>	<u>\$ 6,914</u>	<u>\$ 6,326</u>	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>	<u>\$ 1,105</u>

Operational EBITDA by reporting segment is as follows:

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Powertrain Energy	\$ 314	\$ 333	\$ 319			
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	61	55	79			
Vehicle Safety and Protection	162	181	154			
Automotive Products	80	70	49			
Global Aftermarket	378	424	432			
Corporate	(241)	(300)	(409)			
Total Segments Operational EBITDA	754	763	624			
Items required to reconcile Operational EBITDA to (loss) income before income tax expense:						
Interest expense, net	(180)	(199)	(206)			
Depreciation and amortization	(350)	(354)	(329)			
Restructuring charges, net	(132)	(48)	(66)			
Gross margin impact of December 31, 2007 fresh-start reporting inventory adjustment	(68)	—	—			
Adjustment of assets to fair value	(451)	(61)	(46)			
Settlement of U.K. pension plans	—	—	(501)			
Chapter 11 and U.K. Administration related reorganization costs	(17)	(81)	(95)			
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	—	761	—			
Fresh-start reporting adjustments	—	956	—			
Other	(5)	7	5			
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	<u>\$ (449)</u>	<u>\$ 1,744</u>	<u>\$ (614)</u>			

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Total assets, capital expenditures, and depreciation and amortization information by reporting segment is as set forth in the tables below. Included in total assets as of December 31, 2007 were estimated values, primarily for fixed assets, intangible assets and deferred taxes, associated with the application of fresh-start reporting. The finalization of fresh-start reporting resulted in subsequent changes to these estimates. Goodwill was assigned to reporting segments based on individual reporting unit fair values over values attributed to specific intangible and tangible assets.

	Successor		Successor		Predecessor	Successor		Predecessor
	Total Assets		Capital Expenditures			Depreciation and Amortization		
	December 31		Year Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
			(Millions of Dollars)					
Powertrain Energy	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,820	\$ 131	\$ 147	\$ 88	\$ 102	\$ 139	\$ 122
Powertrain Sealing and Bearings	816	822	69	65	51	55	74	72
Vehicle Safety and Protection	1,077	1,708	40	45	39	53	67	63
Automotive Products	785	1,022	41	23	25	38	44	42
Global Aftermarket	2,007	1,988	4	6	7	8	11	12
Corporate	1,039	506	35	24	27	94	19	18
	<u>\$ 7,236</u>	<u>\$ 7,866</u>	<u>\$ 320</u>	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 237</u>	<u>\$ 350</u>	<u>\$ 354</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>

The following table shows geographic information:

	Successor	Predecessor		Successor	
	Net Sales		Net PPE		
	Year Ended December 31		December 31		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007
			(Millions of Dollars)		
United States	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,789	\$ 2,811	\$ 633	\$ 659
Germany	1,372	1,319	1,120	447	446
France	565	568	492	107	134
United Kingdom	339	377	389	70	117
Other	1,993	1,861	1,514	654	706
	<u>\$ 6,866</u>	<u>\$ 6,914</u>	<u>\$ 6,326</u>	<u>\$ 1,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,062</u>

23. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 2008

The Company's integrated operations were organized throughout 2008 into six reporting segments generally corresponding to major product groups: Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, Automotive Products, Global Aftermarket and Corporate. The Company, as part of its efforts to streamline operations and adapt to the global market downturn within the automotive industry, adopted a proposal in February 2009 to realign its reportable operating segments. The realignment proposal was confirmed by the Company's Board of Directors on February 23, 2009. The realignment will result in the consolidation of the individual operating units within the former Automotive Products reportable segment into the other reportable segments. Changes in personnel and other operating procedures, including management reporting, are currently in process, and the Company will present restated reportable segment financial information within its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

24. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

As discussed in Note 19, the common shares of the Predecessor Company were cancelled upon the implementation of the Plan. As such, the earnings per share information for the Predecessor Company is not meaningful to shareholders of the Successor Company's common shares, or to potential investors in such common shares.

The following table presents selected unaudited quarterly operating results of the Company for 2008 and 2007, and the audited results of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth(1)	Year
	(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts and stock prices)				
Year ended December 31, 2008, Successor Company:					
Net sales	\$ 1,859.2	\$ 1,995.2	\$ 1,692.0	\$ 1,319.2	\$ 6,865.6
Gross margin	266.4	395.6	278.9	182.8	1,123.7
Net (loss) income	(31.5)	89.6	3.6	(529.6)	(467.9)
Net (loss) income per basic share	(0.31)	0.90	0.04	(5.35)	(4.69)
Net (loss) income per diluted share	(0.31)	0.89	0.04	(5.35)	(4.69)
Shares used in computing basic (loss) income per share	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.9	99.7
Shares used in computing diluted (loss) income per share	100.3	100.3	100.1	99.3	100.0
Stock price:					
High	\$ 27.00	\$ 21.20	\$ 17.29	\$ 12.80	
Low	\$ 18.00	\$ 14.91	\$ 11.94	\$ 3.12	
Dividend per share	—	—	—	—	
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(2)	Year
	(Amounts in millions, except per share amounts and stock prices)				
Year ended December 31, 2007, Predecessor Company:					
Net sales	\$ 1,716.5	\$ 1,763.4	\$ 1,685.5	\$ 1,748.5	\$ 6,913.9
Gross margin	307.8	322.4	279.5	274.9	1,184.6
Net income	4.5	3.9	13.7	1,390.2	1,412.3
Net income per basic share	0.05	0.04	0.15	15.46	15.74
Net income per diluted share	0.05	0.04	0.15	15.23	15.46
Shares used in computing basic income per share	89.6	89.7	89.9	89.9	89.7
Shares used in computing diluted income per share	91.3	91.2	91.4	91.3	91.3
Stock price:					
High	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.94	
Low	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.50	\$ —	
Dividend per share	—	—	—	—	

(1) Includes impairment charges of \$451.3 million associated with goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets, and long-lived tangible assets. Also includes \$126.8 million of restructuring costs incurred in connection with Restructuring 2009 program.

(2) Includes impairment charges of \$54.3 million associated with goodwill and long-lived tangible assets. Also includes \$760.7 million gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise, and \$956.3 million in fresh-start reporting adjustments.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's periodic Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

As of December 31, 2008, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2008, at the reasonable assurance level previously described.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Company included within this Form 10-K Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2008. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm also attested to, and reported on, the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management's report and the independent registered public accounting firm's report are included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K and incorporated by reference herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by Item 10 regarding our directors and other corporate governance matters is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy statement under the captions "Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance" and "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management." The information required by Item 10 regarding our executive officers appears as a supplementary item following Item 4 under Part I of this report. The information required by Item 10 regarding compliance with section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy statement under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information with respect to compensation of executive officers and directors of the Company under the captions "Director Compensation", "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," and "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in the Company's proxy statement is incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this report.

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

Information under the captions "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Company's proxy statement is incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this report.

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

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's proxy statement under the captions "Director Independence and Controlled Company Status" and "Certain Relationships and Related-Party Transactions."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information with respect to the fees and services of our principal accountant under the caption "Fees of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Company's proxy statement is incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this report.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statements

Financial statements filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are listed under Part II, Item 8 hereof.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Financial Statements and Schedules Omitted

Schedules other than the schedule listed above are omitted because they are not required or applicable under instructions contained in Regulation S-X or because the information called for is shown in the financial statements and notes thereto.

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SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

FEDERAL-MOGUL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Column A Description	Successor						
	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E		
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts (Millions of Dollars)	Deductions	Balance at End of Period		
Year ended December 31, 2008:							
Valuation allowance for trade receivables	\$ —	\$ 6.2	\$ 20.6 ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 26.8		
Reserve for inventory valuation	—	10.9	26.0 ⁽¹⁾	—	36.9		
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	483.9	55.4	247.2	—	786.5		
Column A Description	Predecessor					Fresh-Start Adjustments	Successor Company
	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E		
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts (Millions of Dollars)	Deductions	Balance at End of Period		
Year ended December 31, 2007:							
Valuation allowance for trade receivables	\$ 29.2	\$ 1.2	\$ —	\$ (6.4) ⁽²⁾	\$ 24.0	\$ (24.0)	\$ —
Reserve for inventory valuation	66.3	5.2	—	(13.6) ⁽³⁾	57.9	(57.9)	—
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	1,607.6	(100.1)	(30.5)	(669.4)	807.6	(323.7)	483.9
Year ended December 31, 2006:							
Valuation allowance for trade receivables	\$ 43.1	\$ (0.9)	\$ —	\$ (13.0) ⁽²⁾	\$ 29.2		
Reserve for inventory valuation	63.8	13.3	—	(10.8) ⁽³⁾	66.3		
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	1,143.3	705.8	(241.5) ⁽⁴⁾	—	1,607.6		

(1) Represents remaining portion of fresh-start adjustment that is being reestablished with a corresponding increase to gross accounts receivable and inventory.

(2) Uncollectible accounts charged off net of recoveries.

(3) Obsolete inventory charged off.

(4) Changes related to deferred tax assets on postemployment benefit liabilities, net of currency translation.

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15(b). Exhibits

The Company will furnish upon request any of the following exhibits upon payment of the Company's reasonable expenses for furnishing such exhibit.

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 11, 2007 between Federal-Mogul Corporation and New Federal-Mogul Corporation. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 11, 2007.)
- 3.1 The Company's Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 28, 2008.)
- 3.2 The Company's Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 28, 2008.)
- 4.17 Federal-Mogul U.S. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Agreement by and among the Company, the Future Claimants Representative, the Official Committee of Asbestos Claimants, the Trustees, Wilmington Trust Company, and the members of the Trust Advisory Committee, dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 4.18 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of December 27, 2007 by and among the company, Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership and the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.3 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992.) †
- 10.4 Description of Umbrella Excess Liability Insurance for the Senior Management Team. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990.)
- 10.20 Amended and Restated Federal-Mogul Supplemental Key Executive Pension Plan dated January 1, 1999 and Restated February 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.) †
- 10.21 Master Services Agreement for Finance & Accounting Services dated September 30, 2004 between the Company and International Business Machines Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 31, 2004.)
- 10.22 Employment Agreement dated February 2, 2005 between the Company and José Maria Alapont. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.) †
- 10.23 Federal-Mogul Corporation Key Executive Pension Plan for José Maria Alapont. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.) †
- 10.24 Form of Change in Control Employment Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 2, 2005.) †
- 10.25 Agreement between the Company, T&N Limited, the other Plan Proponents, High River Limited Partnership, the Administrators and the Pension Protection Fund dated September 26, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 30, 2005.)

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- 10.30 Amendment No. 1 to Credit and Guaranty Agreement dated as of June 28, 2006 between the Company and certain subsidiaries in favor of Citicorp USA, Inc., as administrative agents (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.)
- 10.31 Amendment No. 2 to Credit and Guaranty Agreement dated as of November 30, 2006 between the Company and certain subsidiaries in favor of Citicorp USA, Inc., as administrative agents (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.)
- 10.32 Employment Contract dated April 20, 2005 between Federal Mogul Services, Eurl and Jean Brunol. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.) †
- 10.33 Stock Option Agreement by and among the Company, the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, and Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership, dated December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.34 Lockup Agreement by and among the Company, the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, and Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership, dated December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.35 Warrant Agreement by and between the Company and Mellon Investor Services LLC, dated December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.36 Stock Option Agreement by and between the Company and José Maria Alapont dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.) †
- 10.37 Amendment No. 1 to Stock Option Agreement between the Company and José Maria Alapont dated February 14, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 14, 2008.) †
- 10.38 Cancellation Agreement between the Company and José Maria Alapont dated as of February 15, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008.) †
- 10.39 Stock Option Agreement by and between the Company and José Maria Alapont dated as of February 15, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2008.) †
- 10.40 Deferred Compensation Agreement by and between the Company and José Maria Alapont dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.41 Term Loan and Revolving Credit Agreement by and among the Company, as Borrower, the Lenders party thereto, Citicorp USA, Inc., as Administrative Agent, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agent dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.42 Tranche A Term Loan Agreement by and among the Company, as Borrower, the several lenders from time to time parties thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)

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- 10.43 Indenture by and among the Company, Guarantors therein and U.S. Bank National Association, dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.44 \$140 Million Loan Agreement by and between the Company and the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.45 \$125 Million Loan Agreement by and between the Company and the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, dated as of December 27, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.)
- 10.46 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of June 18, 2002 between the Company and George Michael Lynch. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.) †
- 10.47 Severance Agreement dated as of June 18, 2002 between the Company and George Michael Lynch. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.) †
- 10.48 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of June 24, 2002 between the Company and Jeff J. Kaminski (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2008.) †
- 10.49 Severance Agreement dated as of June 24, 2002 between the Company and Jeff J. Kaminski (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2008.) †
- *10.50 Federal-Mogul 2008 Management Incentive Plan. †
- *10.51 Federal-Mogul 2008 Management Incentive Uplift Plan. †
- *21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- *24 Powers of Attorney.
- *31.1 Certification by the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14
- *31.2 Certification by the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14
- *32 Certification by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and Rule 13a-14(b)

* Filed Herewith

† Management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements.

15(c). **Separate financial statements of affiliates whose securities are pledged as collateral.**

None

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

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

FEDERAL-MOGUL CORPORATION

By /s/ Jeff J. Kaminski
Jeff J. Kaminski
Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Date February 24, 2009

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

/s/ José Maria Alapont
José Maria Alapont

Director, President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

February 24, 2009

/s/ Jeff J. Kaminski
Jeff J. Kaminski

Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

February 24, 2009

/s/ Alan Haughie
Alan Haughie

Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

February 24, 2009

* George Feldenkreis,
Vincent J. Intrieri,
J. Michael Laisure,
Keith A. Meister,
David S. Schechter,
Neil S. Subin, and
James H. Vandenberghe

*By /s/ Robert L. Katz
(Robert L. Katz, Attorney-in-fact)

Directors February 24, 2009

Federal-Mogul 2008 Management Incentive Plan**Goal:**

The Management Incentive Plan (MIP) is intended to align the actions of participants with the goals of the Company and reward participants for achieving or exceeding those goals.

Participants:

Individual employees are eligible for participation in the MIP based on an appointment by the employee's Vice President.

Target Bonus:

Target Bonuses are expressed as a percentage of the employee's Base Annual Salary. If the employee is paid on a monthly basis, the Base Annual Salary, for purposes of the MIP Plan, is 12 times the monthly rate. If the employee is paid on an every-other-week basis, the Base Annual Salary is 26 times the bi-weekly rate. For bonus calculations, exclude 13th month or other mandated payments in countries that require them. For calculation purposes, the employee's Base Annual Rate as of December 31, 2008 is used.

Target Bonus percentages vary by the position occupied by the individual in the organization. No changes may be made to the assigned target bonuses without the written approval of the Director of Compensation and Benefits and/or the Sr. Vice President of Human Resources. It is the responsibility of the Human Resource Directors to insure that Target Bonuses are consistent.

Pro-Ration:

When an individual first becomes eligible to participate in the MIP, or is promoted from a job with one Target Bonus level to another with a different Target Bonus level, or from one operation to another with different metric measures, the calculated bonus is pro-rated based on the number of months in the applicable job. There is no pro-ration for periods of service of less than two months.

For example; a person newly hired with less than 2 months service would not receive a MIP payment while a person with 10 months service or more would not be pro-rated.

If a participant is not actively at work for a period of more than three months (90 days), his/her award will be pro-rated.

Communications:

Business unit Human Resource Directors are solely responsible for communication of this MIP plan to participants.

Metrics:

For 2008, the MIP metrics focus on EBITDA, Corporate Free Cash Flow, Sustainable Global Profitable Growth, Safety, Customer Satisfaction and Service, Inventory, Material Cost and Scrap, SG&A and Restructuring. Specific metrics apply to participants depending on their area of responsibility. For example, some Strategy Board members and their direct reports will be measured on Business Unit EBITDA rather than corporate wide EBITDA.

Adjustments:

The metrics and their achievement levels are the basis for payout calculations. However, each participant's individual performance and contributions will also be considered and may alter the final payout. In addition, the Company may reduce the 2008 MIP payment to a Group Operations Vice President, Group Finance Director or Plant Manager based on its assessment of the results of an audit or series of audits of plants or locations within the individuals' group.

MIP Payout Ranges:

The payout range for the 2008 MIP is from 0 to 150% of a participant's Target Bonus. For example, if an employee's Target Bonus is 10% of Base Annual Salary, he may receive an amount equal from zero up to 15% of Base Annual Salary. Payout percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent (0.5 and above rounds up and any amount under 0.5 rounds down.)

The 2008 MIP bonus payment is limited to a maximum of 150% of an individual's Target Bonus.

Minimum Metric Achievement Level:

If, for any metric, the achievement level does not equal or exceed 85% of the target, the payout for that metric will be zero.

Maximum Metric Achievement Level:

The maximum level of achievement for a payout is 120% of the target for a metric. At 120% achievement, the MIP payout level is 150% for that metric.

Payout Timing:

MIP participants must be actively employed on the day of payout to be eligible for a MIP payment. Payments under the 2008 MIP will be made between January 1, 2009 and March 15, 2009 after business results are calculated and audited. In all countries, local tax laws apply. MIP payments are pensionable income. In the U.S., payments are subject to 401(k) deduction elections and statutory withholding.

Company Discretion:

The Company may make changes to the MIP program and alter, postpone or disallow individual or location payments as it deems appropriate, within the plan's payout range of zero to 150% of Target.

Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors:

All incentive plan designs and awards, if any, are subject to approval of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

General Provisions:

a) **Withholding of Taxes:** Federal-Mogul shall withhold the amount of taxes which, in the determination of the Company, are required under law with respect to any amount due or paid under the Plan.

b) **Voluntary Termination:** Subject to the Company Discretion clause above, in the event a participant elects to leave Federal-Mogul before payment of the 2008 MIP bonus is made, all rights under the MIP cease and no benefit is vested, accrued or due under the MIP.

c) **Involuntary Termination:** Subject to the Company Discretion clause above, if a participant is involuntarily terminated for reasons other than "for cause", dies, or becomes permanently disabled prior to December 31, 2008, he or she will be paid a pro-rated portion of his/her calculated MIP Bonus. The pro-ration will be calculated based on the formula (x times Target MIP Bonus times the final calculated payout percentage) where x equals a fraction where the numerator is the number of days the employee is employed in the year and the denominator is 365 (366 in a Leap Year). Payment will be made at the same time active participants are paid. In the event of involuntary termination, payment of this pro-rated MIP Bonus is contingent on the employee signing the Agreement and Release form.

Limitations:**a) No Continued Employment**

Neither the establishment of the Plan, participation in the Plan, nor any payment thereunder shall be deemed to constitute an express or implied contract of employment of any participant for any period of time or in any way abridge the rights of Federal-Mogul to determine the terms and conditions of employment or to terminate the employment of any employee with or without cause at any time.

b) Other Plans

Nothing contained herein shall limit Federal-Mogul's power to make regular or discretionary payments to employees of Federal-Mogul, whether or not they are participants in this Plan.

**Federal-Mogul 2008 Management
Incentive Uplift Plan**

Goal:

The 2008 Management Incentive Uplift Plan (2008 Uplift) is a special program designed to incentivize long term performance and retain critical skills. Toward this goal it provides participants with the opportunity to receive an additional bonus for 2008 achievements.

Participants:

This program is being offered to a select group of employees and applies solely to the calendar year 2008. Individual employees are eligible for participation in the 2008 Uplift based upon appointment by the President and Chief Executive Officer. Because of limited participation in this program, employees are expected to keep their participation confidential.

Target Bonus:

The 2008 Uplift Target Bonus Percentage is assigned to eligible participants at the discretion of the President and Chief Executive Officer.

For example, the President and Chief Executive Officer may elect to assign a Manager with a normal MIP Target Award of 20% of base a 2008 Uplift Target Bonus of 10%. When combined with the annual MIP program his/her combined 2008 Target Award is 30%.

Shown another way this example would provide:

Annual MIP Target Bonus	20%
2008 Uplift Target Bonus	<u>10%</u>
Combined 2008 Target Awards	30%

Pro-Ration:

If an employee is hired or promoted during 2008, the calculation of his/her award will be prorated in the same manner as the annual MIP prorata calculation formula. If a participant is not actively at work for a period of more than three months, his/her award will be pro-rated.

Metrics:

The 2008 Uplift program metrics focus on Corporate-Wide EBITDA, Corporate-Wide Free Cash Flow, New Business Bookings, and Return on Equity as calculated by the Corporate Finance department.

Corporate-Wide EBITDA - Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization.

Corporate-Wide Free Cash Flow - EBITDA adjusted for capital expenditures and interest.

New Business Bookings - The total dollar value of newly booked contracts in 2008. A target value will be calculated based on an expected average annual growth rate and average product life cycles.

Return on Equity - Federal-Mogul's net income, adjusted for non-budgeted exceptional charges, divided by equity.

2008 Uplift Payout Ranges:

The metrics and their achievement levels are the basis for payout calculations. However, each participant's individual performance and contributions will also be considered and may alter the final payout. The payout range for the 2008 Uplift program is from 0 to 200% of a participant's 2008 Uplift Target Bonus. If an employee's 2008 Uplift Target Bonus is, for example, 10% of base salary; he may receive an amount equal to zero up to 20% of base salary.

Target Achievement Level:

If for any metric the achievement level equals 100% of the goal, the payout for that metric will be 100%.

Minimum Achievement Level:

If, for any metric the achievement level does not equal or exceed 85% of the target, the payout for that metric will be zero. At the 85% achievement level the payout is 63%.

Maximum Achievement Level:

The maximum level of achievement for a payout is 125% of the target for a metric. At 125% achievement, the 2008 Uplift payout level is 200% for that metric.

The payout curve between the minimum achievement level and 100% is linear; as is the payout curve between 100% and the maximum achievement level.

Payout Timing:

Two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the 2008 Uplift payout will be made within 30 days after completion of the annual audit of results and between January 1, 2009 and March 15, 2009. One-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the 2008 Uplift payout will be made between January 1, 2010 and March 15, 2010. Interest will be credited to the deferred amount at a rate equal to the average one-month LIBOR plus 1.9375% over such deferral period.

2008 Uplift participants must be actively employed on the day of payout to be eligible for either portion of the 2008 Uplift payment.

In all countries, local tax laws apply. 2008 Uplift payments are pensionable income. In the U.S., payments are subject to 401(k) deduction elections and statutory withholding.

Executive Discretion:

The President and Chief Executive Officer may make changes to the 2008 Uplift program and alter, postpone or disallow individual or location payments, within his sole discretion, as he deems appropriate within the plan's payout range of zero to 200% of Target. With respect to the President and Chief Executive Officer's participation and award payment the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors shall have sole discretion.

Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors:

All incentive plan designs and awards, if any, are subject to approval of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

General Provisions:

a) **Withholding of Taxes:** Federal-Mogul shall withhold the amount of taxes which, in the determination of the Company, are required under law with respect to any amount due or paid under the Plan.

b) **Expenses:** Federal-Mogul is responsible for all expenses and costs in connection with the adoption and administration of the Plan.

c) **Active Employment:** Active employment means actively engaged in the work of the corporation. Those in severance or notice period status pending termination are not considered in active employment.

d) **Voluntary Termination:** Subject to the Executive Discretion clause above, in the event a participant elects to leave Federal-Mogul before either portion of the 2008 Uplift payment is made, all rights under this Plan cease and no benefit is vested, accrued or due under the Plan.

e) **Retirement:** If a participant retires in accordance with the provisions of an applicable retirement or pension plan or policy, he/she will be paid any deferred portion of the 2008 Uplift at the same time as other participants.

f) **Involuntary Termination:** Subject to the Executive Discretion clause above, if a participant is involuntarily terminated for reasons other than "for cause", dies, or becomes permanently disabled prior to December 31, 2008 he/she will be paid a pro-rated portion of his/her calculated 2008 Uplift bonus. The pro-ration will be calculated based on the formula (x times Target 2008 Uplift bonus times the final calculated payout percentage) where x equals a fraction where the numerator is the number of days the employee is employed in the year and the denominator is 365.

Payment will be made at the same time active participants are paid between January 1, 2009 and March 15, 2009.

In the event of involuntary termination, payment of this pro-rated 2008 Uplift bonus is contingent on the employee signing the form of Federal-Mogul Agreement and Release.

Limitations:

a) **No Continued Employment:**

Neither the establishment of the Plan, participation in the Plan, nor any payment thereunder shall be deemed to constitute an express or implied contract of employment of any participant for any period of time or in any way abridge the rights of Federal-Mogul to determine the terms and conditions of employment or to terminate the employment of any employee with or without cause at any time.

b) **Other Plans:**

Nothing contained herein shall limit Federal-Mogul's power to make regular or discretionary payments to employees of Federal-Mogul, whether or not they are participants in this Plan.

FEDERAL-MOGUL CORPORATION SUBSIDIARIES

The direct and indirect operating subsidiaries of the Company and their respective States or other jurisdictions of incorporation as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

<u>Name of Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentage of Voting Stock Owned Directly and Indirectly by Federal-Mogul</u>
Federal Mogul Argentina SA.	Argentina	96.3%
Federal-Mogul Plasticos Puntanos, S.A.	Argentina	96.0%
Federal-Mogul Pty Ltd.	Australia	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Automotive Pty Ltd.	Australia	100.0%
Federal-Mogul S.A.	Belgium	100.0%
Coventry Assurance, Ltd.	Bermuda	100.0%
Federal Mogul do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	100.0%
Federal Mogul Materiais de Friccao Ltda.	Brazil	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Industria de Autopecas Ltda.	Brazil	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Canada Limited	Canada	100.0%
Federal-Mogul (Shanghai) Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Champion Spark Plug (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Dongsuh (Qingdao) Pistons Co., Ltd.	China	75.5%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products Co. Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul (China) Co., Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Qingdao Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Qingdao Piston Co. Ltd.	China	61.5%
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems Co., Ltd.	China	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Shanghai Bearings Co., Ltd.	China	60.0%
Federal-Mogul Shanghai Compound Material Co., Ltd.	China	60.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products A.S.	Czech Rep.	100.0%
Federal Mogul Aftermarket France SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Financial Services SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Operations France SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sealing System SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Services Sarl	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Systems Protection SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul, SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sintertech, SAS	France	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Automotive Verwaltungs GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Betriebsgrundstücke Burscheid GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Burscheid Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Burscheid GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Deva GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Friedberg GmbH	Germany	100.0%

Name of Subsidiaries	Country	Percentage of Voting Stock Owned Directly and Indirectly by Federal-Mogul
Federal-Mogul Holding Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Nuremberg GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Powertrain Russia GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems Bretten GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul TP Europe GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	66.7%
Federal-Mogul TP Piston Rings GmbH	Germany	66.6%
Federal-Mogul Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Verwaltungs und Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Goetze Wohnungsbau GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Weyburn-Bartel GmbH	Germany	100.0%
Curzon Insurance Limited	Guernsey	100.0%
Federal-Mogul (T&N) Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	100.0%
Federal-Mogul World Trade (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Hungary Kft	Hungary	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Bearing India Limited	India	63.8%
Federal-Mogul Goetze (India) Limited	India	75.0%
Federal-Mogul TPR (India) Limited	India	62.7%
Ferodo India Private Limited	India	100.0%
Satara Rubber and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	India	75.0%
Federal-Mogul Italy S.r.l.	Italy	100.0%
Federal Mogul Japan K.K.	Japan	100.0%
KFM Bearing Co., Ltd.	Korea	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Luxembourg S. a. r. l.	Luxembourg	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Holdings, Ltd.	Mauritius Is	100.0%
Federal-Mogul de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	97.7%
Federal-Mogul S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	98.3%
McCord Payen de Mexico S. de R.L.	Mexico	100.0%
Raimsa, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0%
Servicios Administrativos Industriales, S.A.	Mexico	100.0%
Servicio de Componentes Automotrices, S.A. de C.A.	Mexico	100.0%
Subensambles Internacionales, S.A. de S.V.	Mexico	100.0%
T&N de Mexico S de R.L.	Mexico	100.0%
Cooperatief Federal-Mogul Dutch Investments B.A.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Global B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Growth B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Investments B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Bimet Spolka Akcyjna	Poland	95.0%
Federal-Mogul Gorzyce S.A.	Poland	99.8%
Federal-Mogul Powertrain Vostok OOO	Russia	100.0%

Name of Subsidiaries	Country	Percentage of Voting Stock Owned directly and Indirectly by Federal-Mogul
Federal Mogul of South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Aftermarket Espana, SA	Spain	51.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products SA	Spain	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Iberica, S.I.	Spain	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sarl	Switzerland	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	100.0%
AE International Limited	UK	100.0%
AE Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Acquisition Company Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Aftermarket UK Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Bradford Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Camshaft Castings Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Camshaft Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul (Continental European Operations) Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Employee Trust Administration Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Engineering Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Export Services Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Friction Products Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Global Growth Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Ignition (U.K.) Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sealing Systems Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sintered Products Limited	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Sunderland Ltd.	UK	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Systems Protection Group Limited	UK	100.0%
F-M International Limited	UK	100.0%
F-M Trademarks Limited	UK	100.0%
F-M UK Holding Limited	UK	100.0%
Sintration Limited	UK	100.0%
T&N Holdings Limited	UK	100.0%
T&N Investments Limited	UK	100.0%
T&N Limited	UK	100.0%
Wellworthy Limited	UK	100.0%
McCord Sealing, Inc.	US-Alabama	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Dutch Holdings Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul FAP, Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Finance 1, LLC	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Finance 2, LLC	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Global Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Ignition Company	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Piston Rings, Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Technical Center, LLC	US-Delaware	100.0%
Federal-Mogul U.K. Holdings Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Ferodo America, Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
Ferodo Holdings, Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%
FM International, LLC	US-Delaware	100.0%
T&N Industries Inc.	US-Delaware	100.0%

Federal-Mogul Powertrain, Inc.	US-Michigan	100.0%
Federal-Mogul World Wide Inc.	US-Michigan	100.0%
J.W.J Holdings, Inc.	US-Michigan	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Products, Inc.	US-Missouri	100.0%
Federal-Mogul Venture Corporation	US-Nevada	100.0%
Federal-Mogul de Venezuela, C.A.	Venezuela	100.0%

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each of the undersigned directors of Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company"), hereby appoints Robert L. Katz and Brett Pynnonen, and each of them individually, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact or attorneys-in-fact, with full power of substitution, for and in his name, place, and stead, to affix, as attorney-in-fact, his signature, by manual or facsimile signature, electronic transmission or otherwise, to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, and any and all amendments thereto to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with power to file said Annual Report and such amendments, and any and all other documents that may be required in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby granting unto said attorneys-in-fact, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform any and all acts and things requisite or appropriate in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact or any of them may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

This Power of Attorney may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original with respect to the person executing it.

SIGNATURES

<u>/s/ José Maria Alapont</u> José Maria Alapont	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ George Feldenkreis</u> George Feldenkreis	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ Vincent J. Intrieri</u> Vincent J. Intrieri	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ J. Michael Laisure</u> J. Michael Laisure	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ Keith A. Meister</u> Keith A. Meister	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ David S. Schechter</u> David S. Schechter	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ Neil S. Subin</u> Neil S. Subin	Director	February 23, 2009
<u>/s/ James H. Vandenberghe</u> James H. Vandenberghe	Director	February 23, 2009

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, José Maria Alapont, the Chief Executive Officer of Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Federal-Mogul Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2009

By: /s/ José Maria AlapontJosé Maria Alapont
President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Jeff J. Kaminski, the Chief Financial Officer of Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Federal-Mogul Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2009

By: /s/ Jeff J. KaminskiJeff J. Kaminski
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 United States Code § 1350 and
Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

The Undersigned hereby certifies that to his knowledge the annual report on Form 10-K of Federal-Mogul Corporation (the "Company") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in such annual report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signatures that appear in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Date: February 24, 2009

By: /s/ José Maria Alapont
José Maria Alapont
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Jeff J. Kaminski
Jeff J. Kaminski
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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