

EASTMAN CHEMICAL CO
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark
One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015
OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-12626

EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	62-1539359
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. employer identification no.)

200 South Wilcox Drive	
Kingsport, Tennessee	37662
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (423) 229-2000

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

YES NO

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

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
YES [] NO [X]

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Number of Shares Outstanding at September 30, 2015
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	148,607,527

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made in this Quarterly Report are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are all statements, other than statements of historical fact, that may be made by Eastman Chemical Company (the "Company" or "Eastman") from time to time. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "projects," "will," "would," and similar expressions or expressions of the negative of these terms. Forward-looking statements may relate to, among other things, such matters as planned and expected capacity increases and utilization; anticipated capital spending; expected depreciation and amortization; environmental matters; pending and future legal proceedings; exposure to, and effects of hedging of, raw material and energy costs, foreign currencies and interest rates; global and regional economic, political, and business conditions; competition; growth opportunities; supply and demand, volume, price, cost, margin and sales; earnings, cash flow, dividends and other expected financial results, events, and conditions; expectations, strategies, and plans for individual assets and products, businesses, and segments, as well as for the whole of Eastman; cash requirements and uses of available cash; financing plans and activities; pension expenses and funding; credit ratings; anticipated and other future restructuring, acquisition, divestiture, and consolidation activities; cost reduction and control efforts and targets; the timing and costs of, and benefits from, the integration of, and expected business and financial performance of, acquired businesses; strategic initiatives and development, production, commercialization and acceptance of new products, services and technologies and related costs; asset, business, and product portfolio changes; and expected tax rates and net interest costs.

Forward-looking statements are based upon certain underlying assumptions as of the date such statements were made. Such assumptions are based upon internal estimates and other analyses of current market conditions and trends, management expectations, plans, and strategies, economic conditions, and other factors. Forward-looking statements and the assumptions underlying them are necessarily subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in projecting future conditions and results. Actual results could differ materially from expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements if one or more of the underlying assumptions and expectations proves to be inaccurate or is unrealized. The most significant known factors, risks, and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are identified and discussed under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Risk Factors" in Item 2 of this Quarterly Report.

The Company cautions you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date such statements are made. Except as may be required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or alter these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Sales	\$2,447	\$2,413	\$7,423	\$7,178	
Cost of sales	1,752	1,777	5,352	5,290	
Gross profit	695	636	2,071	1,888	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	178	171	552	511	
Research and development expenses	64	56	177	165	
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	21	71	130	77	
Operating earnings	432	338	1,212	1,135	
Net interest expense	66	45	198	132	
Other (income) charges, net	13	(5) 2	(16)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	353	298	1,012	1,019	
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations	95	86	283	281	
Earnings from continuing operations	258	212	729	738	
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	2	
Net earnings	\$258	\$212	\$729	\$740	
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	2	2	5	5	
Net earnings attributable to Eastman	\$256	\$210	\$724	\$735	
Amounts attributable to Eastman stockholders					
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$256	\$210	\$724	\$733	
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	2	
Net earnings attributable to Eastman stockholders	\$256	\$210	\$724	\$735	
Basic earnings per share attributable to Eastman					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.41	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.89	
Earnings from discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.01	
Basic earnings per share attributable to Eastman	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.41	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.90	
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Eastman					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.83	
Earnings from discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.02	
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Eastman	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.85	

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(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Comprehensive Income				
Net earnings including noncontrolling interest	\$258	\$212	\$729	\$740
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	(47	) (127	) (183	) (114
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans:				
Amortization of unrecognized prior service credits included in net periodic costs	(4	) (4	) (15	) (12
Derivatives and hedging:				
Unrealized gain (loss) during period	(66	) 36	(27	) 42
Reclassification adjustment for (gain) loss included in net income	34	—	56	(9
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(83	) (95	) (169	) (93
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interest	175	117	560	647
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2	2	5	5
Comprehensive income attributable to Eastman	\$173	\$115	\$555	\$642
Retained Earnings				
Retained earnings at beginning of period	\$4,893	\$4,431	\$4,545	\$4,012
Net earnings attributable to Eastman	256	210	724	735
Cash dividends declared	(59	) (53	) (179	) (159
Retained earnings at end of period	\$5,090	\$4,588	\$5,090	\$4,588

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$309	\$214
Trade receivables, net	968	936
Miscellaneous receivables	152	264
Inventories	1,484	1,509
Other current assets	269	250
Total current assets	3,182	3,173
Properties		
Properties and equipment at cost	11,052	11,026
Less: Accumulated depreciation	6,007	5,939
Net properties	5,045	5,087
Goodwill	4,482	4,486
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	2,718	2,905
Other noncurrent assets	453	421
Total assets	\$15,880	\$16,072
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Payables and other current liabilities	\$1,549	\$1,721
Borrowings due within one year	251	301
Total current liabilities	1,800	2,022
Long-term borrowings	7,029	7,248
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,004	946
Post-employment obligations	1,380	1,498
Other long-term liabilities	711	768
Total liabilities	11,924	12,482
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value – 350,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued – 216,873,620 and 216,256,971 for 2015 and 2014, respectively)	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	1,856	1,817
Retained earnings	5,090	4,545
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(446)	(277)
	6,502	6,087
Less: Treasury stock at cost (68,316,891 shares for 2015 and 67,660,313 shares for 2014)	2,625	2,577
Total Eastman stockholders' equity	3,877	3,510
Noncontrolling interest	79	80
Total equity	3,956	3,590
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$15,880	\$16,072

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months	
	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Net earnings	\$729	\$740
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	429	328
Asset impairment charges	107	50
Gain on sale of assets	—	(5
Provision for deferred income taxes	29	58
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and divestitures:		
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables	(54	) (118
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(23	) (76
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(139	) (12
Pension and other postretirement contributions (in excess of) less than expenses	(147	) (76
Variable compensation (in excess of) less than expenses	20	(8
Other items, net	99	68
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,050	949
Investing activities		
Additions to properties and equipment	(426	) (406
Proceeds from sale of assets	4	13
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(45	) (325
Additions to capitalized software	(2	) (2
Other items, net	2	2
Net cash used in investing activities	(467	) (718
Financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper borrowings	157	(185
Proceeds from borrowings	250	615
Repayment of borrowings	(675	) (125
Dividends paid to stockholders	(179	) (159
Treasury stock purchases	(48	) (410
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	(6	) (9
Proceeds from stock option exercises and other items, net	20	22
Net cash used in financing activities	(481	) (251
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7	) (5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	95	(25
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	214	237
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$309	\$212

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Eastman Chemical Company (the "Company" or "Eastman") in accordance and consistent with the accounting policies stated in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The December 31, 2014 financial position data included herein was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the 2014 Form 10-K but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The unaudited consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP and of necessity include some amounts that are based upon management estimates and judgments. Future actual results could differ from such current estimates. The unaudited consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities, sales revenue, and expenses of all majority-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures in which a controlling interest is maintained. Eastman accounts for other joint ventures and investments where it exercises significant influence on the equity basis. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

The Company assumed the rights and obligations under non-recourse factoring facilities as part of the acquisition of Taminco Corporation ("Taminco"). The non-recourse factoring facilities have a combined limit of \$177 million (the U.S. Dollar equivalent of the €158 million limit amount as of September 30, 2015) and are committed until December 2017. These arrangements include receivables in the United States, Belgium, Germany, and Finland, and are subject to various eligibility requirements. The Company sells the receivables at face value but receives funding (approximately 85 percent) net of a deposit amount until collections are received from customers for the receivables sold. The total amounts of cumulative receivables sold in third quarter and first nine months 2015, were approximately \$245 million and \$780 million, respectively. The total amount of cumulative receivables sold during the year ended December 31, 2014, since the acquisition of Taminco on December 5, 2014, was \$70 million. As part of the program, the Company continues to service the sold receivables at market rates with no servicing assets or liabilities recognized. The amounts of sold receivables outstanding under the non-recourse factoring facilities were \$117 million and \$105 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The fair value of the receivables sold equals the carrying value at the time of the sale, and no gain or loss is recognized. The Company is exposed to a credit loss of up to 10 percent on sold receivables.

2. ACQUISITIONS

Taminco Corporation

On December 5, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Taminco, a global specialty chemical company. The fair value of total consideration transferred was \$2.8 billion, consisting of cash of \$1.7 billion, net of cash acquired, and repayment of Taminco's debt of \$1.1 billion. Taminco's former specialty amines and crop protection businesses are now operated as part of the Additives & Functional Products ("AFP") segment and its former functional amines business are now operated as part of the Specialty Fluids & Intermediates ("SFI") segment. For the preliminary purchase price allocation see Note 2, "Acquisitions", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. During third quarter 2015, the Company continued to refine its preliminary purchase price allocation with no adjustments to goodwill. As of September 30, 2015, the purchase price allocation remains preliminary as management completes its assessment of certain items, primarily environmental, legal, and tax. The purchase price allocation will be finalized in fourth quarter 2015. The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation for the Taminco acquisition. Any subsequent adjustments are not expected to

have a material impact on the Company's results of operations.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014	2015 Net Adjustments to Fair Value	September 30, 2015
Current assets	\$266	\$(3)	) \$263
Properties and equipment	658	(3)	) 655
Intangible assets	1,002	(13)	) 989
Other noncurrent assets	37	1	38
Goodwill	1,509	32	1,541
Current liabilities	(161)	) 1	(160)
Long-term liabilities	(546)	) (15)	(561)
Total purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$2,765	\$—	\$2,765

Acquired intangible assets are definite-lived assets and consist primarily of customer relationships, developed technologies, and contracts.

Intangible Assets acquired

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Amortization Period (Years)
Amortizable intangible assets		
Customer relationships	\$604	24
Developed technologies	205	17
Contracts	180	5
Total	\$989	

Goodwill from the Taminco acquisition has been preliminarily allocated to certain of the Company's reportable segments as set out in the table below. None of the goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

Goodwill

(Dollars in millions)	Goodwill by Segment
Additives & Functional Products	\$918
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	623
Total	\$1,541

In third quarter and first nine months 2015, the Company recognized \$4 million and \$15 million, respectively in integration and transaction costs related to the acquisition. In 2014, the Company recognized \$15 million in pre-close transaction and integration costs, and \$13 million in pre-close financing costs related to the acquisition. Integration and transaction costs were expensed as incurred and are included in the "Selling, general and administrative expenses" line item and pre-close financing costs are included in the "Other (income) charges, net" and "Net interest expense" line items in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings.

Commonwealth Laminating & Coating, Inc.

On December 11, 2014, the Company acquired Commonwealth Laminating & Coating, Inc. ("Commonwealth") for a total cash purchase price of \$438 million. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and is reported in the Advanced Materials ("AM") segment. There was no change to the final purchase price allocation from the

preliminary allocation in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, see Note 2, "Acquisitions", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the final purchase price allocation for the Commonwealth acquisition:

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

(Dollars in millions)	As of December 11, 2014
Current assets	\$51
Machinery and equipment	38
Goodwill	274
Intangible assets	125
Long-term liabilities	(50)
Total purchase price	\$438

Current assets consist primarily of inventory acquired. Machinery and equipment acquired included a manufacturing operation in Martinsville, Virginia. Management valued machinery and equipment using the cost approach supported by published industry sources.

Acquired intangible assets included customer relationships and developed technologies in the window film industry. Also acquired was the SunTek® brand name that is business-to-business in nature. Management valued intangible assets using the relief from royalty and multi-period excess earnings methods, both forms of the income approach supported by observable market data for peer chemical companies.

Intangible Assets acquired

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Amortization Period (Years)
Amortizable intangible assets		
Customer relationships	\$72	14
Developed technologies	41	18
Indefinite-lived intangible asset		
Brand name	12	
Total	\$125	

In connection with this acquisition, the Company recognized goodwill equal to the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. None of the goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

In third quarter and first nine months 2015, the Company recognized \$1 million and \$5 million, respectively in integration costs related to the acquisition. In 2014, the Company recognized \$7 million in pre-close transaction and integration costs related to the acquisition. Integration and transaction costs were expensed as incurred and are included in the "Selling, general and administrative expenses" line item in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings. As required by purchase accounting, acquired inventories were marked to fair value. In first six months 2015, the remaining portion of these inventories was sold resulting in an increase in cost of sales of \$7 million.

Beginning in December 2014, the Company's consolidated results of operations included the results of Commonwealth. Based on applicable accounting and reporting guidance, the acquisition is not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements; therefore, pro forma financial information has not been presented.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. INVENTORIES

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
At FIFO or average cost (approximates current cost)		
Finished goods	\$1,116	\$1,130
Work in process	214	288
Raw materials and supplies	510	553
Total inventories	1,840	1,971
LIFO Reserve	(356	) (462
Total inventories	\$1,484	\$1,509

Inventories valued on the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method were approximately 55 percent at both September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

4. PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade creditors	\$685	\$827
Derivative hedging liability	209	227
Accrued payrolls, vacation, and variable-incentive compensation	180	191
Accrued taxes	97	66
Other	378	410
Total payables and other current liabilities	\$1,549	\$1,721

"Other" consists primarily of accruals for interest payable, dividends payable, post-employment obligations, payroll deductions and employee benefits, accrued taxes, and the current portion of environmental liabilities.

5. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations	\$95	\$86	\$283	\$281	
Effective tax rate	27	% 29	% 28	% 28	%

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. BORROWINGS

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Borrowings consisted of:		
3% notes due 2015	\$250	\$250
2.4% notes due 2017	999	998
6.30% notes due 2018	167	169
5.5% notes due 2019	250	250
2.7% notes due 2020	799	798
4.5% notes due 2021	250	250
3.6% notes due 2022	903	903
7 1/4% debentures due 2024	244	244
7 5/8% debentures due 2024	54	54
3.8% notes due 2025	796	796
7.60% debentures due 2027	222	222
4.8% notes due 2042	497	497
4.65% notes due 2044	877	877
Credit facilities and commercial paper borrowings	967	1,235
Capital leases	5	6
Total borrowings	7,280	7,549
Borrowings due within one year	251	301
Long-term borrowings	\$7,029	\$7,248

Credit Facility and Commercial Paper Borrowings

In connection with the acquisition of Taminco, Eastman entered into a \$1.0 billion five-year Term Loan Agreement. As of September 30, 2015, the Term Loan Agreement balance outstanding was \$350 million with an interest rate of 1.44 percent. In third quarter 2015, \$25 million of the Term Loan Agreement balance was repaid using available cash. As of December 31, 2014, the Term Loan Agreement balance outstanding was \$1.0 billion with an interest rate of 1.41 percent. Borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement are subject to interest at varying spreads above quoted market rates.

The Company has access to a \$1.25 billion revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Facility") that was amended in October 2015 to extend the maturity to October 2020. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are subject to interest at varying spreads above quoted market rates and a commitment fee is paid on the total unused commitment. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility provides liquidity support for commercial paper borrowings and general corporate purposes. Accordingly, any outstanding commercial paper borrowings reduce capacity for borrowings available under the Credit Facility. Given the expiration date of the Credit Facility, any commercial paper borrowings supported by the Credit Facility are classified as long-term borrowings because the Company has the ability to refinance such borrowings on a long-term basis and intends, at least over the next twelve months, to maintain commercial paper borrowings at current levels. At September 30, 2015, the Company's commercial paper borrowings were \$392 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.50 percent. At December 31, 2014, the Company's commercial paper borrowings were \$235 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.47 percent.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In July 2015, the Company amended its \$250 million accounts receivable securitization agreement (the "A/R Facility") to extend the maturity to April 2018. Borrowings under the A/R Facility are subject to interest rates based on a spread over the lender's borrowing costs, and the Company pays a fee to maintain availability of the A/R Facility. At September 30, 2015, the Company's borrowings under the A/R Facility were \$225 million secured by trade receivables with an interest rate of 0.95 percent. In third quarter 2015, \$25 million of the Company's borrowings under the A/R Facility were repaid using available cash. At December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the A/R Facility. During first quarter 2014, \$125 million of the available amount under the A/R Facility was borrowed and then repaid during second quarter 2014.

The Term Loan Agreement, Credit Facility, and the A/R Facility contain a number of customary covenants and events of default, including the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Company was in compliance with all such covenants for all periods presented. Total available borrowings under the Credit Facility and A/R Facility were \$883 million and \$1.265 billion as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Company would not have violated applicable covenants for these periods if the total available amounts of the facilities had been borrowed.

Fair Value of Borrowings

The Company has classified its long-term borrowings at September 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, under the fair value hierarchy as defined in the accounting policies in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The fair value for fixed-rate debt securities is based on current market prices and is classified as Level 1. The fair value for the Company's other borrowings, which include the Term Loan Agreement, A/R Facility, commercial paper, and capital leases equals the carrying value and is classified as Level 2.

Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2015

(Dollars in millions)	Recorded Amount September 30, 2015	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Long-term borrowings	\$7,029	\$7,146	\$6,176	\$970	\$—

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014

(Dollars in millions)	Recorded Amount December 31, 2014	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Long-term borrowings	\$7,248	\$7,557	\$6,366	\$1,191	\$—

7. DERIVATIVES

Hedging Programs

The Company is exposed to market risks, such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates. To mitigate these market risks and their effects on the cash flows of the underlying transaction, the Company uses various derivative financial instruments when appropriate in accordance with the Company's hedging strategy and policies. Designation is performed on a specific exposure basis to support hedge accounting. The changes

in fair value of these hedging instruments are offset in part or in whole by corresponding changes in the anticipated cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

For further information on hedging programs, see Note 10, "Derivatives", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Fair Value Hedges

Fair value hedges are defined as derivative or non-derivative instruments designated as and used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability or an identified portion thereof that is attributable to a particular risk. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current earnings. In 2014, the Company entered into interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk on the 3.6% notes due 2022. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the total notional amount of the Company's interest rate swaps was \$275 million.

Fair Value Measurement of Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedging Instruments

(Dollars in millions)	Statement of Financial Position Location	Fair Value Measurement	
		September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Derivative Assets			
Interest rate swap	Other noncurrent assets	\$12	\$5

Derivatives' Fair Value Hedging Relationships

(Dollars in millions)	Third quarter Consolidated Statement of Earnings Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/ (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships			
Interest rate swaps	Net interest expense	\$3	\$2

(Dollars in millions)	Nine Months Ended Consolidated Statement of Earnings Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/ (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships			
Interest rate swaps	Net interest expense	\$10	\$3

Cash Flow Hedges

Cash flow hedges are derivative instruments designated as and used to hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income, net of income taxes and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivatives representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

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Total notional amounts	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Foreign Exchange Forward and Option Contracts (in millions)		
EUR/USD (in EUR)	€696	€810
EUR/USD (in approximate USD equivalent)	\$795	\$1,000
JPY/USD (in JPY)	¥3,000	¥4,800
JPY/USD (in approximate USD equivalent)	\$25	\$40
Commodity Forward and Collar Contracts		
Contract ethylene sales (in thousand metric tons)	0	14
Feedstock (in million barrels)	25	33
Feedstock (in thousand metric tons)	8	30
Energy (in million million british thermal units)	28	25
Interest rate swaps for the future issuance of debt (in millions)	\$500	\$500

Fair Value Measurement of Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments

(Dollars in millions)		Fair Value Measurements Significant Other Observable Inputs	
Derivative Assets	Statement of Financial Position Location	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash Flow Hedges			
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$—	\$2
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	66	61
Foreign exchange contracts	Other noncurrent assets	84	71
		\$150	\$134

(Dollars in millions)		Fair Value Measurements Significant Other Observable Inputs	
Derivative Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position Location	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash Flow Hedges			
Commodity contracts	Payables and other current liabilities	\$177	\$193
Commodity contracts	Other long-term liabilities	250	289
Foreign exchange contracts	Payables and other current liabilities	2	10
Forward starting interest rate swap contracts	Other long-term liabilities	34	16
		\$463	\$508

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Derivatives' Hedging Relationships

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		Location of gain/(loss) reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into income (effective portion)	Pre-tax amount of gain/(loss) reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into income (effective portion)	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014		September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Derivatives' Cash Flow Hedging Relationships					
Commodity contracts	\$(6)	\$(22)	Sales Cost of Sales	\$1 (74)	\$— (1)
Foreign exchange contracts	(11)	57	Sales	20	4
Forward starting interest rate swap contracts	(15)	1	Net interest expense	(1)	(2)
	\$(32)	\$36		\$(54)	\$1

(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months		Location of gain/(loss) reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into income (effective portion)	Pre-tax amount of gain/(loss) reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into income (effective portion)	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014		September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Derivatives' Cash Flow Hedging Relationships					
Commodity contracts	\$21	\$(27)	Sales Cost of sales	\$4 (152)	\$— 18
Foreign exchange contracts	16	59	Sales	63	3
Forward starting interest rate swap contracts	(8)	1	Net interest expense	(5)	(6)
	\$29	\$33		\$(90)	\$15

Hedging Summary

Monetized positions and mark-to-market gains and losses from raw materials and energy, currency, and certain interest rate hedges that were included in accumulated other comprehensive income before taxes totaled losses of \$386 million at September 30, 2015 and \$8 million at September 30, 2014. Losses reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income increased in 2015 compared to 2014 as a result of a sharp decline in commodity prices, particularly propane, partially offset by increased gains resulting from a weaker Euro and Japanese Yen relative to the U.S. Dollar. If realized, \$142 million net losses as of September 30, 2015 will be reclassified into earnings during the next 12 months. Ineffective portions of hedges are immediately recognized in cost of sales or other charges (income), net.

The gains or losses on nonqualifying derivatives or derivatives that are not designated as hedges are marked to market and reported in the line item "Other (income) charges, net" of the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Earnings,

and, in all periods presented, represent foreign exchange derivatives denominated in multiple currencies and are transacted and settled in the same quarter. The Company recognized \$11 million net losses during third quarter 2015 and \$1 million net gains during third quarter 2014 on nonqualifying derivatives. The Company recognized approximately \$23 million net losses and \$4 million net gains on nonqualifying derivatives during the first nine months of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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Fair Value Measurements

For additional information on fair value measurement, see Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following chart shows the gross financial assets and liabilities valued on a recurring basis.

Description	September 30, 2015	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2015		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Derivative Assets	\$ 162	\$—	\$ 162	\$—
Derivative Liabilities	(463)	—	(463)	—
	\$ (301)	\$—	\$ (301)	\$—

Description	December 31, 2014	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Derivative Assets	\$ 139	\$—	\$ 137	\$ 2
Derivative Liabilities	(508)	—	(508)	—
	\$ (369)	\$—	\$ (371)	\$ 2

The majority of the Company's derivative assets are classified as Level 2. Level 2 fair value is based on estimates using standard pricing models. These standard pricing models use inputs which are derived from or corroborated by observable market data such as interest rate yield curves and currency spot and forward rates. The fair value of commodity contracts is derived using forward curves supplied by an industry recognized and unrelated third party. In addition, on an ongoing basis, the Company tests a subset of its valuations against valuations received from the transaction's counterparty to validate the accuracy of its standard pricing models. Counterparties to these derivative contracts are highly rated financial institutions which the Company believes carry minimal risk of nonperformance.

All of the Company's derivative contracts are subject to master netting arrangements, or similar agreements, which provide for the option to settle contracts on a net basis when they settle on the same day and in the same currency. In addition, these arrangements provide for a net settlement of all contracts with a given counterparty in the event that the arrangement is terminated due to the occurrence of default or a termination event. Management has elected to present the derivative contracts on a gross basis in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Had it chosen to present the derivatives contracts on a net basis, it would have a derivative in a net asset position of \$160 million and a derivative in a net liability position of \$461 million as of September 30, 2015. The Company does not have any cash collateral due under such agreements.

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8. RETIREMENT PLANS

Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Eastman maintains defined benefit pension plans that provide eligible employees with retirement benefits. In addition, Eastman provides a subsidy for life insurance, health care, and dental benefits to eligible retirees hired prior to January 1, 2007, and a subsidy for health care and dental benefits to retirees' eligible survivors. Costs recognized for these benefits are recorded using estimated amounts, which may change as actual costs derived for the year are determined.

For additional information regarding retirement plans, see Note 11, "Retirement Plans", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Components of net periodic benefit (credit) cost were as follows:

	Third Quarter				Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	Pension Plans				2015	2014
	2015	2014	2015	2014		
(Dollars in millions)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.		
Components of net periodic benefit (credit) cost:						
Service cost	\$10	\$3	\$11	\$4	\$2	\$2
Interest cost	21	7	24	7	9	11
Expected return on assets	(38)	(9)	(36)	(9)	(1)	(2)
Amortization of:						
Prior service (credit) cost	(1)	—	(1)	—	(6)	(6)
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	\$ (8)	\$1	\$ (2)	\$2	\$4	\$5
	First Nine Months				Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	Pension Plans				2015	2014
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.		
Components of net periodic benefit (credit) cost:						
Service cost	\$29	\$11	\$31	\$11	\$6	\$6
Interest cost	65	20	74	23	29	33
Expected return on assets	(111)	(28)	(107)	(28)	(4)	(5)
Curtailment gain ⁽¹⁾	—	(7)	—	—	—	—
Amortization of:						
Prior service (credit) cost	(3)	—	(3)	—	(18)	(18)
Mark-to-market pension and other postretirement benefits loss ⁽²⁾	—	2	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	\$ (20)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$6	\$13	\$16

⁽¹⁾ Gain in the Fibers segment due to the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility.

⁽²⁾ Mark-to-market loss due to the interim remeasurement of the Workington, UK pension plan, triggered by the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility.

First nine months 2015 includes pension curtailment gains related to the remeasurement of the Workington, UK pension plan triggered by the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility. The remeasurement of the plan also resulted in a mark-to-market ("MTM") loss which was primarily due to asset returns being lower than expected returns.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company contributed \$90 million and \$47 million to its U.S. defined benefit pension plans in first nine months 2015 and 2014, respectively.

9.COMMITMENTS

Purchase Obligations and Lease Commitments

The Company had various purchase obligations at September 30, 2015, totaling \$1.6 billion over a period of approximately 30 years for materials, supplies, and energy incident to the ordinary conduct of business. The Company also had various lease commitments for property and equipment under cancelable, noncancelable, and month-to-month operating leases totaling \$272 million over a period of approximately 45 years. Of the total lease commitments, approximately 50 percent relate to real property, including office space, storage facilities, and land; approximately 45 percent relate to railcars; and approximately 5 percent relate to machinery and equipment, including computer and communications equipment and production equipment.

Guarantees

The Company has operating leases with terms that require the Company to guarantee a portion of the residual value of the leased assets upon termination of the lease as well as other guarantees. Disclosures about each group of similar guarantees are provided below.

Residual Value Guarantees

The Company has operating leases with terms that require the Company to guarantee a portion of the residual value of the leased assets upon termination of the lease. These residual value guarantees at September 30, 2015, totaled \$121 million and consisted primarily of leases for railcars and company aircraft and will expire beginning in 2016. Management's current expectation is that the likelihood of material residual guarantee payments is remote.

Other Guarantees

Guarantees and claims also arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with customers, suppliers, joint venture partners, and other parties when the Company undertakes an obligation to guarantee the performance of others, if specified triggering events occur. Non-performance under a contract could trigger an obligation of the Company. The Company's current other guarantees include guarantees relating primarily to intellectual property, environmental matters, and other indemnifications and have arisen through the normal course of business. The ultimate effect on future financial results is not subject to reasonable estimation because considerable uncertainty exists as to the final outcome of these claims, if they were to occur. These other guarantees have terms up to 30 years with maximum potential future payments of \$29 million in the aggregate, with none of these guarantees being individually significant to the Company's operating results, financial position, or liquidity. Management's current expectation is that future payment or performance related to non-performance under other guarantees is remote.

10.ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS AND ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Certain Eastman manufacturing sites generate hazardous and nonhazardous wastes, the treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of which are regulated by various governmental agencies. In connection with the cleanup of various hazardous waste sites, the Company, along with many other entities, has been designated a potentially

responsible party ("PRP") by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which potentially subjects PRPs to joint and several liability for such cleanup costs. In addition, the Company will be required to incur costs for environmental remediation and closure and postclosure under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Reserves for environmental contingencies have been established in accordance with Eastman's policies described in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company's total reserve for environmental contingencies was \$339 million and \$345 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, this reserve included \$8 million and \$10 million, respectively, related to sites previously closed and impaired by Eastman and sites that have been divested by Eastman but for which the Company retains the environmental liability related to these sites.

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Estimated future environmental expenditures for remediation costs ranged from the minimum or best estimate of \$315 million to the maximum of \$526 million and from the minimum or best estimate of \$324 million to the maximum of \$548 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The maximum estimated future costs are considered to be reasonably possible and include the minimum or best estimate amounts accrued at both September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Although the resolution of uncertainties related to these environmental matters may have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations in the period recognized, because of the availability of legal defenses, the Company's preliminary assessment of actions that may be required, and if applicable, the expected sharing of costs, management does not believe that the Company's liability for these environmental matters, individually or in the aggregate, will be material to the Company's consolidated financial position or cash flows.

Reserves for environmental remediation that management believes to be probable and estimable are recognized as current and long-term liabilities in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. These reserves include liabilities expected to be paid within 30 years. The amounts charged to pre-tax earnings for environmental remediation and related charges are included in cost of sales and other charges (income), net, and are summarized below:

(Dollars in millions)	Environmental Remediation Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$324
Changes in estimates recognized in earnings	11
Cash reductions	(20)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$315

An asset retirement obligation is an obligation for the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that is incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development, or normal operation of that long-lived asset. The Company recognizes asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligation is subsequently adjusted for changes in fair value. The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying value of the long-lived assets and depreciated over their useful life. Environmental asset retirement obligations consist primarily of closure and post-closure costs. For facilities that have environmental asset retirement obligations, the best estimate accrued to date over the facilities' estimated useful lives for these environmental asset retirement obligation costs was \$24 million and \$21 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The Company's total environmental reserve for environmental contingencies, including remediation costs and asset retirement obligations, is recognized in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Environmental contingent liabilities, current	\$35	\$35
Environmental contingent liabilities, long-term	304	310
Total	\$339	\$345

The Company also has contractual asset retirement obligations other than for environmental liabilities. Eastman's non-environmental asset retirement obligations are primarily for the future closure of leased manufacturing assets at Pace, Florida and Oulu, Finland acquired from Taminco. These accrued non-environmental asset retirement obligations were \$43 million and \$44 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

11. LEGAL MATTERS

From time to time, the Company and its operations are parties to, or targets of, lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including product liability, personal injury, asbestos, patent and intellectual property, commercial, contract, environmental, antitrust, health and safety, and employment matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. While the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these matters, it does not believe, based upon currently available facts, that the ultimate resolution of any such pending matters will have a material adverse effect on its overall financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

A reconciliation of the changes in stockholders' equity for first nine months 2015 is provided below:

(Dollars in millions)	Common Stock at Par Value \$	Paid-in Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) \$	Treasury Stock at Cost \$	Total Stockholders' Equity Attributed to Eastman \$	Noncontrolling Interest \$	Total Stockholders' Equity \$
Balance at December 31, 2014	2	1,817	4,545	(277)	(2,577)	3,510	80	3,590
Net Earnings	—	—	724	—	—	724	5	729
Cash Dividends Declared ⁽¹⁾ (\$1.20 per share)	—	—	(179)	—	—	(179)	—	(179)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	(169)	—	(169)	—	(169)
Share-Based Compensation Expense ⁽²⁾	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30
Stock Option Exercises	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Other ⁽³⁾	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Share Repurchase	—	—	—	—	(48)	(48)	—	(48)
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
Balance at September 30, 2015	2	1,856	5,090	(446)	(2,625)	3,877	79	3,956

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash dividends paid and dividends declared, but unpaid.

⁽²⁾ Fair value of share-based awards.

Paid in capital includes tax benefits/charges relating to the differences between the amounts deductible for federal

⁽³⁾ income taxes over the amounts charged to income for book value purposes and other items. Equity attributable to noncontrolling interest includes adjustments for currency revaluation.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX

(Dollars in millions)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Benefit Plans Unrecognized Prior Service Credits	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivative Instruments	Unrealized Losses on Investments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$133	\$78	\$(39)	\$(1)	\$171
Period change	(201) (68)	(17)) 61	(230) (269)	—) (1)	(448)) (277)

Balance at December 31, 2014						
Period change	(183	) (15	) 29	—	(169)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$(251	) \$46	\$(240	) \$(1	) \$(446)

Amounts of other comprehensive income (loss) are presented net of applicable taxes. The Company recognizes deferred income taxes on the cumulative translation adjustment related to branch operations and income from other entities included in the Company's consolidated U.S. tax return. No deferred income taxes are provided on the cumulative translation adjustment of other subsidiaries outside the United States, as such cumulative translation adjustment is considered to be a component of indefinitely invested, unremitted earnings of these foreign subsidiaries.

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Components of other comprehensive income recognized in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings are presented below, before tax and net of tax effects:

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		2014	
	2015 Before Tax	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Net of Tax
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	\$ (47	) \$ (47	) \$ (127	) \$ (127
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans:				
Amortization of unrecognized prior service credits included in net periodic costs ⁽¹⁾	(7	) (4	) (7	) (4
Derivatives and hedging: ⁽²⁾				
Unrealized gain (loss)	(107	) (66	) 58	36
Reclassification adjustment for (gain) loss included in net income	55	34	—	—
Change in derivatives and hedging	(52	) (32	) 58	36
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (106	) \$ (83	) \$ (76	) \$ (95

(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months		2014	
	2015 Before Tax	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Net of Tax
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	\$ (183	) \$ (183	) \$ (115	) \$ (114
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans:				
Amortization of unrecognized prior service credits included in net periodic costs ⁽¹⁾	(21	) (15	) (21	) (12
Derivatives and hedging: ⁽²⁾				
Unrealized gain (loss)	(44	) (27	) 67	42
Reclassification adjustment for (gain) loss included in net income	90	56	(14	) (9
Change in derivatives and hedging	46	29	53	33
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (158	) \$ (169	) \$ (83	) \$ (93

⁽¹⁾ Included in the calculation of net periodic benefit costs for pension and other postretirement benefit plans. See Note 8, "Retirement Plans".

⁽²⁾ For additional information regarding the impact of reclassifications into earnings, refer to Note 7, "Derivatives".

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") from continuing operations:

	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
(In millions, except per share amounts)				
Numerator				
Earnings attributable to Eastman:				
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$256	\$210	\$724	\$733
Denominator				
Weighted average shares used for basic EPS	148.6	148.7	148.6	149.8
Dilutive effect of stock options and other awards	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.7
Weighted average shares used for diluted EPS	149.8	150.3	149.8	151.5
EPS from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾				
Basic	\$1.73	\$1.41	\$4.87	\$4.89
Diluted	\$1.71	\$1.39	\$4.83	\$4.83

⁽¹⁾ Earnings per share are calculated using whole dollars and shares.

In third quarter and first nine months 2015, common shares underlying options to purchase 773,643 and 264,043 shares, respectively, of common stock were excluded from the shares treated as outstanding for computation of diluted earnings per share because the total market value of option exercises for these awards was less than the total cash proceeds that would be received for these exercises. Third quarter and first nine months 2015 reflect the impact of share repurchases of 221,578 and 656,578, respectively.

In both third quarter and first nine months 2014, common shares underlying options to purchase 210,143 shares of common stock were excluded from the shares treated as outstanding for computation of diluted earnings per share because the total market value of option exercises for these awards was less than the total cash proceeds that would be received for these exercises. Third quarter and first nine months 2014 reflect the impact of share repurchases of 618,896 and 4,945,452 shares, respectively.

The Company declared cash dividends of \$0.40 and \$0.35 per share in third quarter 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$1.20 and \$1.05 per share in first nine months 2015 and 2014, respectively.

14. ASSET IMPAIRMENTS AND RESTRUCTURING CHARGES, NET

2015

In third quarter and first nine months 2015 there were net asset impairments and restructuring charges of \$21 million and \$130 million, respectively.

As a result of the annual impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets, in third quarter and first nine months 2015 the Company recognized intangible asset impairments of \$18 million in the AM segment primarily to reduce the

carrying value of the V-Kool® window films products trade name to the estimated fair value. The estimated fair value was determined using an income approach, specifically, the relief from royalty method. The impairment resulted from a decrease in projected revenues since the tradename was acquired from Solutia Inc. ("Solutia") in 2012. The decrease in projected revenues was primarily due to the Asian economic downturn impacting car sales growth in those geographic markets.

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In first nine months 2015, net asset impairments and restructuring charges included \$81 million of asset impairments and \$14 million of restructuring charges, including severance, in the Fibers segment due to the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility which is expected to be substantially completed in 2015. Additionally, in first nine months 2015, management decided not to continue a growth initiative that was reported in "Other". This resulted in the Company recognizing asset impairments of \$8 million and restructuring charges of \$4 million.

Additionally, during first nine months 2015, net asset impairments and restructuring charges included \$4 million of restructuring charges primarily for severance associated with the integration of Taminco.

2014

In third quarter and first nine months 2014 there were net asset impairments and restructuring charges of \$71 million and \$77 million, respectively.

During third quarter and first nine months 2014, net asset impairments of \$18 million and restructuring charges, including severance, of \$24 million were recognized in the AFP segment for costs of the closure of a Crystex[®] research and development facility in France.

As a result of the annual impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets, in third quarter and first nine months 2014 the Company recognized an intangible asset impairment of \$22 million in the AFP segment to reduce the carrying value of the Crystex[®] tradename to the estimated fair value. The impairment resulted from a decrease in projected revenue since the tradename was acquired from Solutia in 2012.

In addition, during third quarter and first nine months 2014, a change in estimate of certain costs for the fourth quarter 2012 termination of the operation agreement for the São Jose dos Campos, Brazil site resulted in a restructuring charge of \$5 million in addition to previously recognized asset impairments and restructuring charges.

During first nine months 2014, the Company recognized gains from the sales of previously impaired assets at the former Photovoltaics production facility in Germany and a former polymers production facility in China of \$5 million and \$2 million, respectively.

In first nine months 2014, charges included \$8 million of asset impairments, including intangible assets, and \$2 million of restructuring charges in the AM segment primarily due to the closure of a production facility in Taiwan for the Flexvue[®] product line. First nine months 2014 also included \$5 million of restructuring charges for severance associated with the continued integration of the acquired Solutia businesses.

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Changes in Reserves for Asset Impairments, Restructuring Charges, Net, and Severance Charges

The following table summarizes the changes in asset impairments and restructuring charges and gains, the non-cash reductions attributable to asset impairments, and the cash reductions in restructuring reserves for severance costs and site closure costs paid in first nine months 2015 and full year 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Balance at January 1, 2015	Provision/ Adjustments	Non-cash Reductions	Cash Reductions	Balance at September 30, 2015
Non-cash charges	\$—	\$107	\$(107)) \$—	\$—
Severance costs	13	15	2	(22)	) 8
Site closure and restructuring costs	15	8	2	(13)	) 12
Total	\$28	\$130	\$(103)	) \$(35)	) \$20

(Dollars in millions)	Balance at January 1, 2014	Provision/ Adjustments	Non-cash Reductions	Cash Reductions	Balance at December 31, 2014
Non-cash charges	\$—	\$52	\$(52)) \$—	\$—
Severance costs	22	13	—	(22)	) 13
Site closure and restructuring costs	14	12	(4)	(7)	) 15
Total	\$36	\$77	\$(56)	) \$(29)	) \$28

Substantially all severance costs remaining are expected to be applied to the reserves within one year.

15. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION AWARDS

The Company utilizes share-based awards under employee and non-employee director compensation programs. These share-based awards may include restricted and unrestricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options, and performance shares. In third quarter 2015 and 2014, \$9 million and \$6 million, respectively, of compensation expense before tax were recognized in selling, general and administrative expense in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Earnings for all share-based awards. The impact on third quarter 2015 and 2014 net earnings of \$5 million and \$4 million, respectively, is net of deferred tax expense related to share-based award compensation for each period.

In first nine months 2015 and 2014, \$30 million and \$23 million, respectively, of compensation expense before tax were recognized in selling, general and administrative expense in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Earnings for all share-based awards. The impact on first nine months 2015 and 2014 net earnings of \$18 million and \$14 million, respectively, is net of deferred tax expense related to share-based award compensation for each period.

For additional information regarding share-based compensation plans and awards, see Note 18, "Share-Based Compensation Plans and Awards", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Included in the line item "Other items, net" of the "Operating activities" section of the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are the following changes to Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Position line items:

(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months	
	2015	2014
Other current assets	\$29	\$23
Other noncurrent assets	43	25
Payables and other current liabilities	92	52
Long-term liabilities and equity	(65	) (32
Total	\$99	\$68

The above changes resulted primarily from accrued taxes, deferred taxes, environmental liabilities, monetized positions from raw material and energy, currency, and certain interest rate hedges, prepaid insurance, miscellaneous deferrals, value-added taxes, and other miscellaneous accruals.

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's products and operations are currently managed and reported in five operating segments: Additives & Functional Products ("AFP"), Adhesives & Plasticizers ("A&P"), Advanced Materials ("AM"), Fibers, and Specialty Fluids & Intermediates ("SFI"). For additional financial and product information concerning each segment, see Note 20, "Segment Information", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Third quarter and first nine months 2015 included sales revenue from the acquired Taminco businesses reported in the AFP and SFI segments, and sales revenue from the acquired Commonwealth business reported in the AM segment.

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(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter	
	2015	2014
Sales		
Additives & Functional Products	\$602	\$458
Adhesives & Plasticizers	305	347
Advanced Materials	624	604
Fibers	320	346
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	584	650
Total Sales by Segment	2,435	2,405
Other	12	8
Total Sales	\$2,447	\$2,413
(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months	
	2015	2014
Sales		
Additives & Functional Products	\$1,827	\$1,333
Adhesives & Plasticizers	942	1,050
Advanced Materials	1,832	1,816
Fibers	903	1,086
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	1,883	1,884
Total Sales by Segment	7,387	7,169
Other	36	9
Total Sales	\$7,423	\$7,178

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	Third Quarter		
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	
Operating Earnings (Loss)			
Additives & Functional Products	\$126	\$37	
Adhesives & Plasticizers	74	52	
Advanced Materials	98	76	
Fibers	102	112	
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	48	90	
Total Operating Earnings by Segment	448	367	
Other			
Growth initiatives and businesses not allocated to segments	(18) (18)
Pension and other postretirement benefit income (expense), net not allocated to operating segments	11	3	
Acquisition integration, transaction, and restructuring costs	(9) (14)
Total Operating Earnings	\$432	\$338	
	First Nine Months		
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	
Operating Earnings (Loss)			
Additives & Functional Products	\$365	\$236	
Adhesives & Plasticizers	190	155	
Advanced Materials	301	217	
Fibers	188	352	
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	233	248	
Total Operating Earnings by Segment	1,277	1,208	
Other			
Growth initiatives and businesses not allocated to segments	(66) (46)
Pension and other postretirement benefit income (expense), net not allocated to operating segments	28	9	
Acquisition integration, transaction, and restructuring costs	(27) (36)
Total Operating Earnings	\$1,212	\$1,135	
	September 30,	December 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	
Assets by Segment ⁽¹⁾			
Additives & Functional Products	\$4,813	\$4,900	
Adhesives & Plasticizers	960	1,011	
Advanced Materials	4,249	4,235	
Fibers	997	986	
Specialty Fluids & Intermediates	3,603	3,710	
Total Assets by Segment	14,622	14,842	
Corporate Assets	1,258	1,230	
Total Assets	\$15,880	\$16,072	

(1) The chief operating decision maker holds segment management accountable for accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, goodwill, and intangible assets.

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18. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") and International Accounting Standards Board jointly issued new principles-based accounting guidance for revenue recognition that will supersede virtually all existing revenue guidance. The core principle of this guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. To achieve the core principle, the guidance establishes the following five steps: 1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligation in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and 5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The guidance also details the accounting treatment for costs to obtain or fulfill a contract. Lastly, disclosure requirements have been enhanced to provide sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued new guidance to delay the effective date of the new revenue standard by one year. The deferral results in the new revenue standard being effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted under the original effective date of fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations and related disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance for debt issuance costs as a part of the simplification and productivity initiative. Under this guidance debt issuance costs will be presented as a direct reduction from the carrying amount of the debt liability, consistent with the presentation of debt discounts. The amortization of debt issuance costs will be reported as interest expense. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs is not affected by the amendment. In August 2015, the FASB released clarifying guidance for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements which may be deferred and for presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. The new guidance is to be applied on a retrospective basis and reported as a change in an accounting principle. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company has concluded that changes in its accounting required by this new guidance will not materially impact the Company's financial position or results of operations and related disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance for cloud computing arrangement fees, also as a part of the simplification and productivity initiative. The guidance establishes a new requirement to determine if cloud computing arrangements include a software license. If an arrangement is deemed to include a software license then the customer would account for the license as any other purchased software, capitalized and depreciated over the life of the contract. If an arrangement is deemed not to include a license, the agreement would be accounted for as a service contract. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period and early adoption is permitted. The Company has concluded that changes in its accounting required by this new guidance will not materially impact the Company's financial position or results of operations and related disclosures.

In July 2015, the FASB issued new guidance for benefit plan accounting. The new guidance allows for reduced disclosures. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period and early adoption is permitted. The changes in accounting required by this standard will only impact the Company's Department of Labor 5500, "Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit

Plan" and will have no impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations and related disclosures.

In July 2015, the FASB issued new guidance to simplify the measurement of inventory under the simplification and productivity initiative. The final standard changes the subsequent inventory measurement from lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value ("NRV"). NRV is defined as the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The subsequent method of estimating the cost of inventory under GAAP (i.e., LIFO) is not being changed. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period and early adoption is permitted. The new guidance is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company has concluded that changes in its accounting required by this new guidance will not materially impact the Company's financial position or results of operations and related disclosures.

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In September 2015, the FASB issued guidance under the simplification and productivity initiative for business combination accounting. The new guidance requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. Under this guidance the acquirer recognizes, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. New disclosures are required to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recognized in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recognized in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period. At adoption, the new guidance is to be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. The Company has elected to early adopt the new guidance beginning in third quarter 2015 for acquisitions in which the initial purchase price allocation is incomplete. At September 30, 2015, there have been no material changes or effect on earnings for any acquisitions as disclosed in Note 2, Acquisitions.

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is based upon the consolidated financial statements of Eastman Chemical Company ("Eastman" or the "Company"), which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted ("GAAP") in the United States, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements, including related notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements, including related notes, included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. All references to earnings per share ("EPS") contained in this report are diluted earnings per share unless otherwise noted.

On December 5, 2014, Eastman Chemical Company completed its acquisition of Taminco Corporation ("Taminco"), a global specialty chemical company. The fair value of total consideration transferred was \$2.8 billion, consisting of cash of \$1.7 billion, net of cash acquired, and repayment of Taminco's debt of \$1.1 billion. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination. Taminco's former specialty amines and crop protection businesses are managed and reported as part of the Additives & Functional Products segment and its former functional amines business are managed and reported as part of the Specialty Fluids & Intermediates ("SFI") segment. Certain pro forma combined financial information giving effect to the Taminco acquisition is presented in Exhibit 99.01 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for first quarter 2015 and in the Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2015.

On December 11, 2014, the Company acquired Commonwealth Laminating & Coating, Inc. ("Commonwealth") for a total purchase price of \$438 million including the repayment of debt. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and the acquired Commonwealth business is managed and reported in the Advanced Materials segment.

On June 2, 2014, the Company acquired BP plc's global aviation turbine engine oil business ("aviation turbine oil business") for a total cash purchase price of \$283 million. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and the acquired aviation turbine oil business is managed and reported in the SFI segment.

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On August 6, 2014, the Company acquired Knowlton Technologies, LLC ("Knowlton"), for a total cash purchase price of \$42 million. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination. The acquired Knowlton business is a developing business of the Eastman™ microfiber technology platform, the financial results of which are not identifiable to an operating segment and are shown as "other" operating earnings (loss).

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP, the Company's management must make decisions which impact the reported amounts and the related disclosures. Such decisions include the selection of the appropriate accounting principles to be applied and assumptions on which to base estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts, impairment of long-lived assets, environmental costs, pension and other postretirement benefits, litigation and contingent liabilities, income taxes, and purchase accounting. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company's management believes the critical accounting estimates described in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as updated and enhanced below, are the most important to the fair presentation of the Company's financial condition and results. These estimates require management's most significant judgments in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company conducts testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles assets annually in third quarter of each year or when impairment indicators arise, whichever comes first.

Goodwill

The testing of goodwill is performed at the "reporting unit" level which the Company has determined to be its "components". Components are defined as one level below an operating segment, and in order to be a reporting unit, the component must 1) be a "business" as defined by applicable accounting standards (an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs, or other economic benefits directly to the investors or other owners, member, or participants); 2) have discrete financial information available; and 3) be reviewed regularly by Company operating segment management. The Company aggregates certain components into reporting units based on economic similarities.

The Company uses an income approach and applies a fair value methodology based on discounted cash flows in testing the carrying value of goodwill for each reporting unit. Key assumptions and estimates used in the Company's 2015 goodwill impairment testing included projections of revenues, expenses, and cash flows determined using the Company's annual multi-year strategic plan. The most critical assumptions are the estimated discount rate, a projected long-term growth rate, and the estimated tax rate. The Company believes these assumptions are consistent with those a hypothetical market participant would use given circumstances that were present at the time the estimates were made. However, actual results and amounts may be significantly different from the Company's estimates. In addition, the use of different estimates or assumptions could result in materially different determinations. In order to determine the discount rate, the Company uses a market perspective weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") approach. The

WACC is calculated incorporating weighted average returns on debt and equity from market participants. Therefore, changes in the market, which are beyond the control of the Company, may have an impact on future calculations of estimated fair value.

If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying value of the net assets of the reporting unit including goodwill, additional steps, including an allocation of the estimated fair value to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, would be necessary to determine the amount, if any, of goodwill impairment.

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As a result of the tests performed during third quarter 2015, there was no impairment of the Company's goodwill. Fair values substantially exceeded the carrying values for each reporting unit tested, except for the specialty fluids reporting unit (a part of the Specialty Fluids and Intermediates operating segment as described in the "Business" section) which had an estimated fair value that exceeded the carry value including goodwill by five percent. As of September 30, 2015, goodwill of \$543 million is allocated to the specialty fluids reporting unit. Goodwill acquired in the acquisition of Taminco was not tested during third quarter because purchase accounting remains preliminary and will be finalized in fourth quarter 2015.

Cash flows from the specialty fluids reporting unit are susceptible to changes in demand due to cyclicity and timing of customer project completions primarily in the industrial and solar markets. Weakened demand in solar markets since the Solutia Inc. ("Solutia") acquisition has caused lower sales volume for specialty fluids products in recent periods, and further delay in the timing of customer project completions or slower overall growth in these markets could decrease the estimated fair value of the specialty fluids reporting unit. Two of the most critical assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value of the specialty fluids reporting unit are the target market long-term growth rate and the discount rate. The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on both of those assumptions. The fair value was nine percent less than the carrying value with a one percent decrease in the target market long-term growth rate and 12 percent less than the carrying value with a one percent increase in the discount rate. In first nine months 2015, the business has shown improvement from expectations. Although we believe our estimate of fair value is reasonable, if the specialty fluids reporting unit's financial performance falls below our expectations or there are negative revisions to key assumptions, we may be required to recognize an impairment charge.

Indefinite-lived Intangible Assets

The carrying value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is considered to be impaired when the fair value, as established by appraisal or based on discounted future cash flows of certain related products, is less than the respective carrying value.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets, consisting of various tradenames, are tested for potential impairment by comparing the estimated fair value to the carrying amount. The Company uses an income approach, specifically the relief from royalty method, to test indefinite-lived intangible assets. The estimated fair value of the tradenames is determined based on an assumed royalty rate savings, discounted by the calculated market participant WACC plus a 1 percent risk premium. The carrying value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is considered to be impaired when the estimated fair value is less than the carrying value of the trademark.

As of July 1, 2015, the testing date, the Company had \$548 million in indefinite-lived intangible assets. In third quarter 2015, the Company recognized intangible asset impairments of \$18 million in the Advanced Materials segment primarily to adjust the carrying value of the V-Kool® window films products tradename to \$35 million as a result of a decrease in projected revenues since the tradename was acquired from Solutia in 2012. The decrease in projected revenues was primarily due to the Asian economic downturn impacting car sales growth in those geographic markets.

The Company will continue to monitor both goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for any indication of triggering events which might require additional testing before the next required annual impairment test.

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NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Non-GAAP financial measures, and the accompanying reconciliations of the non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable GAAP measures, are presented in "Overview", "Results of Operations", and "Summary by Operating Segment" in this MD&A.

Company Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to evaluating the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and cash flows as reported in accordance with GAAP, Eastman management also evaluates Company and operating segment performance, and makes resource allocation and performance evaluation decisions, excluding the effect of transactions, costs, and losses or gains that do not directly arise from Eastman's normal, or "core", business and operations, or are otherwise of an unusual or non-recurring nature. These transactions, costs, and losses or gains relate to, among other things, cost reduction, growth and profitability improvement initiatives, and other events outside of core business operations (such as asset impairments and restructuring charges and mark-to-market ("MTM") losses or gains for pension and other postretirement benefit plans, typically in the fourth quarter of each year and any other quarters in which an interim remeasurement is triggered). Because non-core or non-recurring transactions, costs, and losses or gains may materially affect the Company's, or any particular operating segment's, financial condition or results in a specific period in which they are recognized, Eastman believes it is appropriate to evaluate both the financial measures prepared and calculated in accordance with GAAP and the related non-GAAP financial measures excluding the effect on our results of these non-core or non-recurring items. In addition to using such measures to evaluate results in a specific period, management evaluates such non-GAAP measures, and believes that investors may also evaluate such measures, because such measures may provide more complete and consistent comparisons of the Company's, and its segments', operational performance on a period-over-period historical basis and, as a result, provide a better indication of expected future trends. Management discloses these non-GAAP measures, and the related reconciliations to the most comparable GAAP financial measures, because it believes investors use these metrics in evaluating longer term period-over-period performance, and to allow investors to better understand and evaluate the information used by management to assess the Company's, and its operating segments', performance, make resource allocation decisions and evaluate organizational and individual performance in determining certain performance-based compensation. Non-GAAP measures do not have definitions under GAAP, and may be defined differently by, and not be comparable to, similarly titled measures used by other companies. As a result, management cautions investors not to place undue reliance on any non-GAAP measure, but to consider such measures with the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

Non-GAAP Measures in this Quarterly Report

The following non-core items are excluded by management in its evaluation of certain results in this Quarterly Report:

• Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net, of which asset impairments are non-cash transactions impacting profitability;

• Costs resulting from the sale of acquired inventories at fair value, net of the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") impact for certain of these inventories (as required by purchase accounting, these inventories were marked to fair value);

• Acquisition integration, transaction, and financing costs; and

• MTM pension plan loss due to an interim remeasurement of the Workington, UK pension plan obligation triggered by the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility.

in each case for the periods and in the amounts in the table below.

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Non - GAAP Financial Measures -- Excluded Non-Core Items

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Non-core items impacting operating earnings:				
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 21	\$71	\$130	\$77
Acquisition integration and transaction costs	6	12	23	31
Additional costs of acquired inventories	—	6	7	8
Mark-to-market pension and other postretirement benefits loss	—	—	2	—
Non-core items impacting earnings before income taxes:				
Taminco acquisition financing costs	—	3	—	3

(1) See Results of Operations - Earnings from Continuing Operations and Diluted Earnings per Share for additional item excluded only from earnings per share.

This MD&A includes the effect of the foregoing on the following financial measures:

- Gross profit,
- Selling, general, and administrative ("SG&A") expenses,
- Operating earnings,
- Other charges (income), net,
- Earnings from continuing operations, and
- Diluted earnings per share.

Other Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Alternative Non-GAAP Cash Flow Measures

In addition to the non-GAAP measures presented in this Quarterly Report and other periodic reports, from time to time management evaluates and discloses to investors and securities analysts the non-GAAP measure cash provided by operating activities excluding certain non-core or non-recurring items ("cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted") when analyzing, among other things, business performance, liquidity and financial position, and performance-based compensation. Eastman management uses this non-GAAP measure in conjunction with the GAAP measure cash provided by operating activities because it believes it is a more appropriate metric to evaluate the cash flows from Eastman's core operations that are available to grow the business and create stockholder value, and because it allows for a more consistent period-over-period presentation of such amounts. In its evaluation, Eastman management generally excludes the impact of certain non-core activities and decisions of management because such activities and decisions are not considered core, ongoing components of operations and the decisions to undertake or not to undertake such activities may be made irrespective of the cash generated from operations. From time to time, management discloses this non-GAAP measure and the related reconciliation to investors and securities analysts to allow them to better understand and evaluate the information used by management in its decision making processes and because management believes investors and securities analysts use similar measures to assess Company performance, liquidity, and financial position over multiple periods and to compare these with other companies.

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Similarly, from time to time, Eastman may disclose to investors and securities analysts an alternative non-GAAP measure of "free cash flow", which management defines as cash provided by operating activities, as adjusted, described above, less the amount of capital expenditures. Management believes such items are generally funded from available cash and, as such, should be considered in determining free cash flow. Eastman management believes this is an appropriate metric to use to evaluate the Company's overall ability to generate cash to fund future operations, inorganic growth opportunities, and to meet the Company's debt repayment obligations. Management believes this metric is useful to investors and securities analysts in order to provide them with information similar to that used by management in evaluating potential future cash available for various initiatives and because management believes investors and securities analysts often use a similar measure of free cash flow to compare the results, and value, of comparable companies. In addition, Eastman may disclose to investors and securities analysts an alternative non-GAAP measure of "free cash flow yield", which management defines as free cash flow per outstanding share of common stock divided by per share stock price.

Alternative Non-GAAP Earnings Measures

From time to time, Eastman may disclose to investors and securities analysts the non-GAAP earnings measures "Adjusted EBITDA" and "Return on Invested Capital" (or "ROIC"). Management defines "Adjusted EBITDA" as "EBITDA" (net earnings or net earnings per share before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) adjusted to exclude the same non-core and non-recurring items as are excluded from the Company's other non-GAAP earnings measures for the same periods. "EBITDA Margin" is Adjusted EBITDA divided by the GAAP measure sales revenue in the Company's income statement for the same periods. Management defines "ROIC" as net income plus interest expense after tax divided by average total borrowings plus average stockholders' equity for the periods presented, each derived from the GAAP measures in the Company's financial statements for the periods presented. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA and ROIC are useful as supplemental measures in evaluating the performance of and returns from Eastman's operating businesses, and from time to time uses such measures in internal performance calculations. Further, management understands that investors and securities analysts often use similar measures of Adjusted EBITDA and ROIC to compare the results, returns, and value of the Company with those of other companies.

OVERVIEW

Eastman's businesses are managed and reported in five reporting segments: Additives & Functional Products ("AFP"), Adhesives & Plasticizers ("A&P"), Advanced Materials ("AM"), Fibers, and Specialty Fluids & Intermediates ("SFI"). Eastman management believes that the Company's end-market diversity is a source of strength, and that many of the markets into which the Company's products are sold are benefiting from longer-term global trends such as energy efficiency, a rising middle class in emerging economies, and an increased focus on health and wellness. Management believes that these trends, combined with the diversity of the Company's end markets, facilitate more consistent demand for the Company's products over time. The businesses acquired from Taminco are expected to provide additional opportunities for growth in agriculture, personal care, coatings, and oil and gas markets. Eastman is focused on consistent earnings growth through a market-driven approach that takes advantage of the Company's existing technology platforms, global market and manufacturing presence, and leading positions in key end markets.

As anticipated, the Company's third quarter and first nine months 2015 sales revenue and operating results benefited from the 2014 acquisitions. The comparisons of sales revenues under "Results of Operations" and "Summary by Operating Segment" below include the contribution to revenue and earnings of businesses acquired in 2014.

The Company generated sales revenue of \$2.45 billion and \$2.41 billion in third quarter 2015 and 2014, respectively. Sales revenue increased \$34 million in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to sales volume from the acquired businesses, mostly offset by lower selling prices, particularly in the SFI and AFP segments primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company generated sales revenue of \$7.42 billion and \$7.18 billion in first nine months 2015 and 2014, respectively. Sales revenue increased \$245 million in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales volume from the acquired businesses, mostly offset by lower selling prices, particularly in the SFI segment primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs, an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates, and lower Fibers segment sales volume.

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Operating earnings were \$432 million in third quarter 2015 compared with \$338 million in third quarter 2014. Excluding the non-core items identified in "Non-GAAP Financial Measures", operating earnings in third quarter 2015 and 2014 were \$459 million and \$427 million, respectively. Adjusted operating earnings increased in third quarter 2015 primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$83 million, earnings from the acquired businesses, and higher sales volume and improved product mix in the AM segment of \$12 million. Adjusted operating earnings were negatively impacted \$60 million by commodity hedges, particularly for propane, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$17 million.

Operating earnings were \$1.21 billion in first nine months 2015 compared with \$1.14 billion in first nine months 2014. Excluding the non-core items identified in "Non-GAAP Financial Measures", operating earnings in first nine months 2015 and 2014 were \$1.37 billion and \$1.25 billion, respectively. Adjusted operating earnings increased in first nine months 2015 primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$232 million, and earnings from the acquired businesses. Adjusted operating earnings were negatively impacted \$140 million by commodity hedges, particularly for propane, an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$58 million, and lower sales volume of \$51 million as lower Fibers segment sales volume was partially offset by higher AM segment sales volume.

Earnings and earnings per share and adjusted earnings and earnings per share attributable to Eastman were as follows:

	Third Quarter			
	2015		2014	
(Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)	\$	EPS	\$	EPS
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$256	\$1.71	\$210	\$1.39
Total non-core items, net of tax	20	0.13	74	0.50
Earnings from continuing operations excluding non-core items, net of tax	\$276	\$1.84	\$284	\$1.89

	First Nine Months			
	2015		2014	
(Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)	\$	EPS	\$	EPS
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$724	\$4.83	\$733	\$4.83
Total non-core items, net of tax	128	0.86	89	0.60
Earnings from continuing operations excluding non-core items, net of tax	\$852	\$5.69	\$822	\$5.43

The Company generated \$1.05 billion in cash from operating activities in first nine months 2015 compared with cash generated by operating activities of \$949 million in first nine months 2014. The increase in cash from operating activities was primarily due to earnings from the acquired businesses partially offset by higher interest and pension payments.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months				
	2015	2014	Change	%	2015	2014	Change	%	
(Dollars in millions)			\$	%			\$	%	
Sales	\$2,447	\$2,413	\$34	1	% \$7,423	\$7,178	\$245	3	%
Acquired business effect			326	14	%		1,078	15	%

Volume / product mix effect	(22)	(1)%	(136)	(2)%
Price effect	(207)	(9)%	(506)	(7)%
Exchange rate effect	(63)	(3)%	(191)	(3)%

Sales revenue increased \$34 million third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to sales volume from the acquired businesses, mostly offset by lower selling prices, particularly in the SFI and AFP segments primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates.

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Sales revenue increased \$245 million in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales volume from the acquired businesses, mostly offset by lower selling prices, particularly in the SFI segment primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs, an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates, and lower Fibers segment sales volume.

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter			First Nine Months			Change	%
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change		
Gross Profit	\$695	\$636	9	% \$2,071	\$1,888	10	%	
Additional costs of acquired inventories	—	6		7	8			
Mark-to-market pension and other postretirement benefits loss	—	—		2	—			
Gross Profit excluding non-core items	\$695	\$642	8	% \$2,080	\$1,896	10	%	

Gross profit increased in third quarter 2015 compared with third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$83 million, gross profit from the acquired businesses, and higher sales volume and improved product mix in the AM segment of \$12 million. Gross profit was negatively impacted \$60 million by commodity hedges, particularly for propane, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$21 million.

Gross profit increased in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$232 million, and gross profit from the acquired businesses. Gross profit was negatively impacted \$140 million by commodity hedges, particularly for propane, an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$73 million, and lower sales volume of \$51 million as lower Fibers segment sales volume was partially offset by higher AM segment sales volume.

Gross profit in first nine months 2015 included \$2 million MTM loss in the Fibers segment due to the interim remeasurement of the Workington, UK pension plan triggered by the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility.

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter			First Nine Months			Change	%
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change		
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	\$178	\$171	4	% \$552	\$511	8	%	
Acquisition integration and transaction costs	(6	) (12	)	(23	) (31)		
Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses excluding non-core items	\$172	\$159	8	% \$529	\$480	10	%	

SG&A expenses in third quarter and first nine months 2015 were higher compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014. Excluding non-core items, SG&A expenses were higher primarily due to SG&A expenses of acquired businesses, partially offset by the decrease in expense due to foreign currency exchange rates.

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter			First Nine Months			Change	%
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change		
Research and Development Expenses	\$64	\$56	14	% \$177	\$165	7	%	

Research and development ("R&D") expenses were higher in third quarter and first nine months 2015 compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014 primarily due to R&D expenses of acquired businesses.

Asset Impairments and Restructuring Charges, Net

2015

In third quarter and first nine months 2015 there were net asset impairments and restructuring charges of \$21 million and \$130 million, respectively.

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As a result of the annual impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets, in third quarter 2015 the Company recognized intangible asset impairments of \$18 million in the Advanced Materials segment primarily to reduce the carrying value of the V-Kool® window films products trade name to the estimated fair value. The estimated fair value was determined using an income approach, specifically, the relief from royalty method. The impairment resulted from a decrease in projected revenues since the tradename was acquired from Solutia in 2012. The decrease in projected revenues was primarily due to the Asian economic downturn impacting car sales growth in those geographic markets.

In first nine months 2015, net asset impairments and restructuring charges included \$81 million of asset impairments and \$14 million of restructuring charges, including severance, in the Fibers segment due to the closure of the Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing facility which is expected to be substantially completed in 2015. Management anticipates annual cost savings in the Fibers segment of approximately \$20 million, primarily cost of sales, to be realized beginning upon completion of the closure. Additionally, in first nine months 2015, management decided not to continue a growth initiative that was reported in "Other". This resulted in the Company recognizing asset impairments of \$8 million and restructuring charges of \$4 million.

Additionally, during first nine months 2015, net asset impairments and restructuring charges included \$4 million of restructuring charges primarily for severance associated with the integration of Taminco.

2014

In third quarter and first nine months 2014 there were net asset impairments and restructuring charges of \$71 million and \$77 million, respectively.

During third quarter and first nine months 2014, net asset impairments of \$18 million and restructuring charges, including severance, of \$24 million were recognized in the AFP segment for costs of the closure of a Crystex® R&D facility in France.

As a result of the annual impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets, in third quarter and first nine months 2014 the Company recognized an intangible asset impairment of \$22 million in the AFP segment to reduce the carrying value of the Crystex® tradename to the estimated fair value. The impairment resulted from a decrease in projected revenue since the tradename was acquired from Solutia in 2012.

In addition, during third quarter and first nine month 2014, a change in estimate of certain costs for the fourth quarter 2012 termination of the operating agreement for the São Jose dos Campos, Brazil site resulted in a restructuring charge of \$5 million in addition to previously recognized asset impairments and restructuring charges.

During first nine months 2014, the Company recognized gains from the sales of previously impaired assets at the former Photovoltaics production facility in Germany and a former polymers production facility in China of \$5 million and \$2 million, respectively.

In first nine months 2014, charges included \$8 million of asset impairments, including intangible assets, and \$2 million of restructuring charges in the AM segment primarily due to the closure of a production facility in Taiwan for the Flexvue® product line. First nine months 2014 also included \$5 million of restructuring charges for severance associated with the continued integration of the acquired Solutia businesses.

For more information regarding asset impairments and restructuring charges and gains see Note 14, "Asset Impairments and Restructuring Charges, Net", to the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Operating Earnings

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter			First Nine Months			Change	%
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change		
Operating earnings	\$432	\$338	28	% \$1,212	\$1,135	7	%	
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	21	71		130	77			
Acquisition integration and transaction costs	6	12		23	31			
Additional costs of acquired inventories	—	6		7	8			
Mark-to-market pension and other postretirement benefits loss	—	—		2	—			
Operating earnings excluding non-core items	\$459	\$427	7	% \$1,374	\$1,251	10	%	

Net Interest Expense

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter			First Nine Months			Change	%
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change		
Gross interest costs	\$71	\$51		\$215	\$148			
Less: Capitalized interest	1	1		5	5			
Interest expense	70	50	40	% 210	143	47	%	
Interest income	4	5		12	11			
Net interest expense	\$66	\$45	47	% \$198	\$132	50	%	

Net interest expense increased \$21 million in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014 and increased \$66 million in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to interest on the additional \$3 billion of debt incurred in fourth quarter 2014 to finance the Taminco acquisition.

Other Charges (Income), Net

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Foreign exchange transaction (gains) losses, net	\$14	\$(6)	\$9	\$(6)
Financing costs related to the acquisition of Taminco	—	3	—	3
(Income) loss from equity investments and other investment (gains) losses, net	(2)	(2)	(10)	(7)
Other, net	1	—	3	(6)
Other charges (income), net	\$13	\$(5)	\$2	\$(16)
Financing costs related to the acquisition of Taminco	—	(3)	—	(3)
Other charges (income), net excluding financing costs related to the acquisition of Taminco	\$13	\$(8)	\$2	\$(19)

Included in other charges (income), net are gains or losses on foreign exchange transactions, equity investments, business venture investments, non-operating assets, and in first nine months 2014 certain litigation costs and earnings. "Foreign exchange transaction (gains) losses, net" include the Euro, Malaysian Ringgit, Chinese Yuan Renminbi, and Brazilian Real. Third quarter and first nine months 2014 included Taminco acquisition financing costs. Financing costs recognized in "Other charges (income), net" during 2014 were primarily Taminco acquisitions borrowing fees.

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Provision for Income Taxes

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Provision for income taxes, as reported	\$95	\$86	\$283	\$281	
Effective tax rate	27	% 29	% 28	% 28	%

Excluding non-core items, the third quarter and first nine months 2015 effective tax rates on reported earnings were 27 percent.

Earnings from Continuing Operations and Diluted Earnings per Share

(Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)	Third Quarter		2014	
	2015	EPS	\$	EPS
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$256	\$1.71	\$210	\$1.39
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net of tax	17	0.10	60	0.42
Acquisition integration, transaction, and financing costs, net of tax	3	0.03	10	0.06
Additional costs of acquired inventories, net of tax	—	—	4	0.02
Earnings from continuing operations excluding non-core items, net of tax	\$276	\$1.84	\$284	\$1.89

(Dollars in millions, except diluted EPS)	First Nine Months		2014	
	2015	EPS	\$	EPS
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$724	\$4.83	\$733	\$4.83
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net of tax	109	0.72	63	0.43
Acquisition transaction, integration, and financing costs, net of tax	14	0.10	21	0.14
Additional costs of acquired inventories, net of tax	4	0.03	5	0.03
Mark-to-market pension and other post-employment benefits loss, net of tax	1	0.01	—	—
Earnings from continuing operations excluding non-core items, net of tax	\$852	\$5.69	\$822	\$5.43

SUMMARY BY OPERATING SEGMENT

Eastman has five reporting segments: Additives & Functional Products ("AFP"), Adhesives & Plasticizers ("A&P"), Advanced Materials ("AM"), Fibers, and Specialty Fluids & Intermediates ("SFI"). For additional financial and product information for each segment, see Part 1, Item 1, Business -- Business Segments and Part II, Item 8, Note 20, "Segment Information", in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Additives & Functional Products Segment		Third Quarter				First Nine Months					
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change				
			\$	%			\$	%			
Sales	\$602	\$458	\$144	31	%	\$1,827	\$1,333	\$494	37	%	
Acquired business effect			192	42	%			593	45	%	
Volume / product mix effect			12	2	%			35	3	%	
Price effect			(45)	(10)%		(87)	(7)%
Exchange rate effect			(15)	(3)%		(47)	(4)%
Operating earnings	126	37	89	241	%	365	236	129	55	%	
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	—	65	(65	)		—	63	(63)		
Operating earnings excluding non-core items	126	102	24	24	%	365	299	66	22	%	

Sales revenue in third quarter and first nine months 2015 increased compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Taminco specialty amines and crop protection businesses. These revenues were partially offset by lower coatings and other formulated products selling prices, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates.

Operating earnings in third quarter 2014 included \$42 million of asset impairments and restructuring charges for the closure of a Crystex[®] R&D facility in France and a \$22 million intangible asset impairment of the Crystex[®] tradename. The impairment of the Crystex[®] tradename was a result of a decrease in projected revenue since the tradename was acquired from Solutia in 2012.

Excluding these non-core items, operating earnings increased in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to earnings from acquired businesses, and lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower coatings and other formulated products selling prices by \$13 million. These items were partially offset by the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$12 million.

Excluding these non-core items, operating earnings increased in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to earnings of the acquired businesses, and lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower coatings and other formulated products selling prices by \$30 million. These items were partially offset by the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$29 million, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$9 million.

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Adhesives & Plasticizers Segment

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Sales	\$305	\$347	\$(42)	(12)%	\$942	\$1,050	\$(108)	(10)%
Volume / product mix effect			(3)	(1)%			(16)	(1)%
Price effect			(27)	(8)%			(54)	(5)%
Exchange rate effect			(12)	(3)%			(38)	(4)%
Operating earnings	74	52	22	42%	190	155	35	23%

Sales revenue in third quarter and first nine months 2015 decreased compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower plasticizers products selling prices and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates. Lower plasticizers products selling prices were primarily in response to lower raw material and energy costs.

Operating earnings increased in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs for both adhesives resins and plasticizers products exceeding lower plasticizers products selling prices by \$33 million. This was partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$6 million and the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$5 million.

Operating earnings increased in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs for both adhesives resins and plasticizers products exceeding lower plasticizers products selling prices by \$80 million. This was partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$17 million, the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$13 million, and higher operating costs of \$5 million.

Advanced Materials Segment

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Sales	\$624	\$604	\$20	3%	\$1,832	\$1,816	\$16	1%
Acquired business effect			33	5%			99	6%
Volume / product mix effect			29	5%			56	3%
Price effect			(18)	(3)%			(64)	(4)%
Exchange rate effect			(24)	(4)%			(75)	(4)%
Operating earnings	98	76	22	29%	301	217	84	39%
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	18	4	14		18	14	4	
	—	—	—		7	—	7	

Additional costs of
acquired inventories
Operating earnings
excluding non-core
items

116	80	36	45	%	326	231	95	41	%
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Sales revenue in third quarter and first nine months 2015 increased compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Commonwealth performance films business, and increased sales volume and improved product mix, partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates and lower selling prices, primarily for copolyesters, due to lower raw material and energy costs.

Operating earnings in third quarter and first nine months 2015 included \$18 million of indefinite-lived intangible asset impairments, primarily to reduce the carrying value of trade names in the window films market to their estimated current fair value. Operating earnings in first nine months 2015 included additional costs of acquired Commonwealth inventories of \$7 million. Operating earnings in third quarter and first nine months 2014 included asset impairment and restructuring charges of \$4 million related to a change in estimate of certain costs for the fourth quarter 2012 termination of the operating agreement for the São Jose dos Campos, Brazil site. Operating earnings in first nine months 2014 included asset impairment and restructuring charges of \$10 million primarily for the closure of a Flexvue® production facility.

Excluding these non-core items, operating earnings in third quarter 2015 increased compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$27 million, higher sales volume and improved product mix of \$13 million, and earnings from the acquired business. These items were partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$6 million, and the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$5 million.

Excluding these non-core items, operating earnings in first nine months 2015 increased compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$47 million, and higher sales volume and resulting higher capacity utilization of \$42 million, which led to lower unit costs. Operating earnings also benefited from earnings of the acquired business. These items were partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$22 million and the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$11 million.

Fibers Segment

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Sales	\$320	\$346	\$(26)	(8)%	\$903	\$1,086	\$(183)	(17)%
Volume / product mix effect			(21)	(6)%			(175)	(16)%
Price effect			(2)	(1)%			(2)	—%
Exchange rate effect			(3)	(1)%			(6)	(1)%
Operating earnings	102	112	(10)	(9)%	188	352	(164)	(47)%
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	—	—	—		95	—	95	
Operating earnings excluding non-core item	102	112	(10)	(9)%	283	352	(69)	(20)%

Sales revenue in third quarter 2015 decreased compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower acetyl chemicals sales volume and acetate tow and acetate yarn sales volume slightly below the previous year. Lower acetyl chemicals sales volume was due to decreased sales to the cellulose acetate flake joint venture in Kingsport, Tennessee.

Sales revenue in first nine months 2015 decreased compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower acetate tow and acetyl chemicals sales volume attributed to customer inventory destocking.

Operating earnings in third quarter 2015 decreased compared to third quarter 2014 primarily due to lower sales volume.

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Operating earnings in first nine months 2015 decreased compared to first nine months 2014. Excluding the non-core item, operating earnings decreased primarily due to \$87 million of lower acetate tow and acetyl chemicals sales volume and related lower capacity utilization resulting in higher unit costs, partially offset by \$29 million of lower raw material and energy costs and costs savings related to the Workington, UK site closure.

As a result of acetate tow market conditions, including additional industry capacity, management decided in first quarter 2015 to close its Workington, UK acetate tow manufacturing site resulting in \$95 million of asset impairments and restructuring charges. Site closure is expected to be substantially completed in 2015. Management anticipates annual cost savings of approximately \$20 million, primarily cost of sales, to be realized beginning upon completion of the closure. The Workington site has 24,000 metric tons of acetate tow manufacturing capacity.

Specialty Fluids & Intermediates Segment

(Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		Change		First Nine Months		Change			
	2015	2014	\$	%	2015	2014	\$	%		
Sales	\$584	\$650	\$(66)	(10)%	\$1,883	\$1,884	\$(1)	—		%
Acquired business effect			97	15%			360	19%		%
Volume / product mix effect			(39)	(6)%			(37)	(2)%		%
Price effect			(115)	(18)%			(299)	(16)%		%
Exchange rate effect			(9)	(1)%			(25)	(1)%		%
Operating earnings	48	90	(42)	(47)%	233	248	(15)	(6)%		%
Additional costs of acquired inventories	—	6	(6)		—	8	(8)			
Operating earnings excluding non-core item	48	96	(48)	(50)%	233	256	(23)	(9)%		%

Sales revenue in third quarter and first nine months 2015 decreased compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014 primarily due to lower olefin-based intermediates selling prices and lower chemical and other intermediates sales volume more than offsetting sales of products of the acquired Taminco functional amines business in third quarter 2015 and of the acquired Taminco functional amines and aviation turbine oil businesses in first nine months 2015. The lower selling prices were primarily in response to lower raw material and energy costs.

Operating earnings in third quarter 2014 included \$6 million of additional costs of the acquired aviation turbine oil business inventories. Excluding the non-core item, operating earnings decreased in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for propane, of \$36 million, and lower chemical and other intermediates sales volume of \$15 million, more than offsetting earnings from the acquired business.

Operating earnings in first nine months 2014 included \$8 million of additional costs of the acquired aviation turbine oil business inventories. Excluding the non-core item, operating earnings decreased in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to the negative impact of commodity hedges, primarily for

propane, of \$86 million, lower chemical and other intermediates sales volume of \$13 million, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates of \$10 million. These items were mostly offset by earnings from the acquired businesses and lower raw material and energy costs exceeding lower selling prices by \$44 million.

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Other (Dollars in millions)	Third Quarter		First Nine Months	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales	\$12	\$8	\$36	\$9
Operating loss				
Growth initiatives and businesses not allocated to segments	\$(18)	\$(18)	\$(66)	\$(46)
Pension and other postretirement benefit income (expense), net not allocated to operating segments	11	3	28	9
Acquisition integration, transaction, and restructuring costs	(9)	(14)	(27)	(36)
Operating loss before exclusions	(16)	(29)	(65)	(73)
Acquisition integration and transaction costs	6	12	23	31
Asset impairments and restructuring charges, net	3	2	17	—
Mark-to-market pension and other postretirement benefits loss	—	—	2	—
Operating loss excluding non-core items	\$(7)	\$(15)	\$(23)	\$(42)

Sales revenue and costs related to growth initiatives, certain components of pension and other postretirement benefits, and other expenses and income not identifiable to an operating segment are not included in segment operating results for any of the periods presented and are shown as "other" sales revenue and "other" operating earnings (loss). Sales revenue in third quarter and first nine months 2015 increased compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Knowlton business, part of the Eastman™ microfiber technology platform.

Included in third quarter and first nine months 2015 operating losses are integration and transaction costs of \$6 million and \$23 million, respectively, primarily for the acquired Taminco and Commonwealth businesses, and severance associated with the integration of Taminco of \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively. Included in first nine months 2015 operating losses are \$12 million of asset impairments and restructuring charges resulting from management's decision not to continue a growth initiative.

Included in third quarter and first nine months 2014 operating losses were integration and transaction costs of \$12 million and \$31 million, respectively, for the acquisitions of Solutia, the aviation turbine engine oil, Taminco, Commonwealth, and Knowlton businesses. Also included in third quarter and first nine months 2014 operating losses are \$2 million and \$5 million, respectively, for severance related to the continued integration of Solutia. Included in first nine months 2014 is a \$5 million gain for sales of previously impaired assets at the former Photovoltaics production facility in Germany.

SUMMARY BY CUSTOMER LOCATION

(Dollars in millions)	Sales Revenue Third Quarter			Sales Revenue First Nine Months		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
United States and Canada	\$1,089	\$1,131	(4)%	\$3,391	\$3,342	1 %
Asia Pacific	600	631	(5)%	1,741	1,886	(8)%
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	615	520	18 %	1,865	1,578	18 %
Latin America	143	131	9 %	426	372	15 %

\$2,447	\$2,413	1	%	\$7,423	\$7,178	3	%
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Sales revenue in United States and Canada decreased in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower SFI, A&P, AFP, and AM segments selling prices and lower SFI and Fibers segments sales volume, mostly offset by sales of products of the acquired Taminco and Commonwealth businesses.

Sales revenue in United States and Canada increased slightly in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Taminco, Commonwealth, Knowlton, and aviation turbine oil businesses mostly offset by lower SFI, A&P, AFP, and AM segments selling prices and lower SFI and Fibers segments sales volume.

Sales revenue in Asia Pacific decreased in third quarter 2015 compared to third quarter 2014, primarily due to lower SFI, AFP, and AM segments selling prices, lower Fibers segment sales volume, particularly for acetate tow, and an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates, partially offset by sales of products of the acquired Taminco and Commonwealth businesses.

Sales revenue in Asia Pacific decreased in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014, primarily due to lower Fibers segment sales volume, particularly for acetate tow, and lower SFI, AM, and AFP segments selling prices, partially offset by sales of products of the acquired Taminco, Commonwealth and aviation turbine oil businesses.

Sales revenue in Europe, Middle East, and Africa increased in third quarter and first nine months 2015 compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Taminco businesses, partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates.

Sales revenue in Latin America increased in third quarter and first nine months 2015 compared to third quarter and first nine months 2014, primarily due to sales of products of the acquired Taminco businesses, partially offset by an unfavorable shift in foreign currency exchange rates.

With a substantial portion of sales to customers outside the United States, Eastman is subject to the risks associated with operating in international markets. To mitigate its exchange rate risks, the Company frequently seeks to negotiate payment terms in U.S. dollars or euros. In addition, where it deems such actions advisable, the Company engages in foreign currency hedging transactions and requires letters of credit and prepayment for shipments where its assessment of individual customer and country risks indicates their use is appropriate. For additional information concerning these practices, see Note 10, "Derivatives", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 and Part II, Item 7A "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk" of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and "Risk Factors" of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Cash and Cash Flows

(Dollars in millions)	First Nine Months	
	2015	2014
Net cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	\$1,050	\$949
Investing activities	(467	) (718
Financing activities	(481) (251
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7) (5

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Net change in cash and cash equivalents	95	(25)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	214	237	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$309	\$212	

Cash provided by operating activities was \$1.05 billion in first nine months 2015 compared with \$949 million in first nine months 2014. The increase in cash from operating activities was primarily due to earnings from acquired businesses partially offset by higher interest and pension payments. Interest payments were higher in first nine months 2015 as compared with first nine months 2014 primarily due to increased borrowings for the acquisition of Taminco. Pension payments were higher in first nine months 2015 as compared with first nine months 2014 due to timing of funding.

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Cash used in investing activities decreased \$251 million in first nine months 2015 compared with first nine months 2014. The decrease was primarily due to cash used for the acquisition of the aviation turbine oil business in first nine months 2014. Cash used for additions to properties and equipment was \$426 million in first nine months 2015 and \$406 million in first nine months 2014.

Cash used in financing activities was \$481 million in first nine months 2015 compared with \$251 million in first nine months 2014. The increase in cash used is primarily due to a higher repayment of borrowings partially offset by lower share repurchases in first nine months 2015 compared to first nine months 2014. During first nine months 2015, the Company had net proceeds of \$157 million from commercial paper borrowings and \$225 million from its accounts receivable securitization agreement (the "A/R Facility") and repayments of \$650 million related to term loan borrowings. During first nine months 2014, the Company had net proceeds of \$490 million from the issuance of new debt and repaid \$185 million of commercial paper borrowings. Share repurchases totaled \$48 million in first nine months 2015 compared with \$410 million in first nine months 2014. Dividend payments were \$179 million in first nine months 2015 and \$159 million in first nine months 2014.

The priorities for uses of available cash in 2015 include payment of the quarterly stock dividend, repayment of debt, and funding targeted growth initiatives.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has access to the sources of liquidity described below.

The Company has access to a \$1.25 billion revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Facility") that was amended in October 2015 to extend the maturity to October 2020. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are subject to interest at varying spreads above quoted market rates and a commitment fee is paid on the total unused commitment. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility provides liquidity support for commercial paper borrowings and general corporate purposes. Accordingly, any outstanding commercial paper borrowings reduce capacity for borrowings available under the Credit Facility. Given the expiration date of the Credit Facility, any commercial paper borrowings supported by the Credit Facility are classified as long-term borrowings because the Company has the ability to refinance such borrowings on a long-term basis and intends, at least over the next twelve months, to maintain commercial paper borrowings at current levels. At September 30, 2015, the Company's commercial paper borrowings were \$392 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.50 percent. At December 31, 2014, the Company's commercial paper borrowings were \$235 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.47 percent.

In July 2015, the Company amended its \$250 million A/R Facility to extend the maturity to April 2018. Borrowings under the A/R Facility are subject to interest rates based on a spread over the lender's borrowing costs, and the Company pays a fee to maintain availability of the A/R Facility. At September 30, 2015, the Company's borrowings under the A/R Facility were \$225 million secured by trade receivables with an interest rate of 0.95 percent. In third quarter 2015, \$25 million of the Company's borrowings under the A/R facility were repaid using available cash. At December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the A/R Facility. During first quarter 2014, \$125 million of the available amount under the A/R Facility was borrowed and then repaid during second quarter 2014.

The Term Loan Agreement, Credit Facility, and the A/R Facility contain a number of customary covenants and events of default, including the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Company was in compliance with all such covenants for all periods presented. Total available borrowings under the Credit Facility and A/R Facility were \$883 million and \$1.265 billion as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Company would not have violated applicable covenants for these periods if the total available amounts of the facilities had been borrowed.

In first nine months 2015, the Company made \$90 million in contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plans. In 2015, the Company expects U.S. defined benefit pension plan funding of \$100 million.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
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Cash flows from operations, cash and cash equivalents, and the other sources of liquidity described above are expected to be available and sufficient to meet foreseeable cash requirements. However, the Company's cash flows from operations can be affected by numerous factors including risks associated with global operations, raw material availability and cost, demand for and pricing of Eastman's products, capacity utilization, and other factors described under "Risk Factors" below. Eastman management believes maintaining a financial profile consistent with an investment grade credit rating is important to its long-term strategic and financial flexibility.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures were \$426 million and \$406 million in first nine months 2015 and 2014, respectively. The expenditures in first nine months 2015 were primarily for organic growth initiatives particularly in the SFI and AM segments, improvements to plants, and purchases of equipment. The expenditures in first nine months 2014 were primarily for improvements to plants, purchases of equipment, and organic growth initiatives particularly in the SFI and AM segments. The Company expects that 2015 capital spending will be approximately \$675 million, including capital investment that will modernize and expand the Kingsport, Tennessee site, investment in the Kuantan, Malaysia site in the AFP and AM segments, additional expansion of Eastman Tritan™ copolyester capacity in Kingsport, Tennessee, and a Therminol® heat transfer fluid capacity expansion in Newport, Wales. Capital expenditures in 2015 are expected to include approximately \$50 million for the recently acquired Taminco facilities.

Debt and Other Commitments

Debt Securities and Term Loan

At September 30, 2015, the Company's borrowings totaled approximately \$7.3 billion to be paid over a period of approximately 30 years. See Note 6, "Borrowings", to the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The Company plans to repay the \$250 million principal amount of the 3% notes due 2015 in fourth quarter of 2015 using available cash.

In connection with the acquisition of Taminco, Eastman entered into a \$1.0 billion five-year Term Loan Agreement. As of September 30, 2015, the Term Loan Agreement balance outstanding was \$350 million with an interest rate of 1.44 percent. In third quarter 2015, \$25 million of the Term Loan Agreement balance was repaid using available cash. As of December 31, 2014, the Term Loan Agreement balance outstanding was \$1.0 billion with an interest rate of 1.41 percent. Borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement are subject to interest at varying spreads above quoted market rates.

Other Commitments

The Company had various purchase obligations at September 30, 2015, totaling \$1.6 billion over a period of approximately 30 years for materials, supplies, and energy incident to the ordinary conduct of business. The Company also had various lease commitments for property and equipment under cancelable, noncancelable, and month-to-month operating leases totaling \$272 million over a period of approximately 45 years. Of the total lease commitments, approximately 50 percent relate to real property, including office space, storage facilities, and land; approximately 45 percent relate to railcars; and approximately 5 percent relate to machinery and equipment, including computer and communications equipment and production equipment.

In addition, the Company had other liabilities at September 30, 2015, totaling \$2.2 billion related primarily to pension, retiree medical, other postretirement obligations, and environmental reserves.

As of September 30, 2015, there have been no material changes to the Company's commitments at December 31, 2014. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
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Off Balance Sheet and Other Financing Arrangements

If certain operating leases are terminated by the Company, it has guaranteed a portion of the residual value loss, if any, incurred by the lessors in disposing of the related assets. For information on the Company's residual value guarantees, see Note 9, "Commitments", to the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Guarantees and claims also arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with customers, suppliers, joint venture partners, and other parties when the Company undertakes an obligation to guarantee the performance of others, if specified triggering events occur. Non-performance under a contract could trigger an obligation of the Company. The Company's current other guarantees include guarantees relating primarily to intellectual property, environmental matters, and other indemnifications and have arisen through the normal course of business. The ultimate effect on future financial results is not subject to reasonable estimation because considerable uncertainty exists as to the final outcome of these claims, if they were to occur. These other guarantees have terms up to 30 years with maximum potential future payments of \$29 million in the aggregate, with none of these guarantees being individually significant to the Company's operating results, financial position, or liquidity. The Company's current expectation is that future payment or performance related to non-performance under other guarantees is considered remote.

The Company assumed the rights and obligations under non-recourse factoring facilities as part of the acquisition of Taminco. The non-recourse factoring facilities have a combined limit of \$177 million (the U.S. Dollar equivalent of the €158 million limit amount as of September 30, 2015) and are committed until December 2017. These arrangements include receivables in the United States, Belgium, Germany, and Finland, and are subject to various eligibility requirements. The Company sells the receivables at face value but receives funding (approximately 85 percent) net of a deposit amount until collections are received from customers for the receivables sold. The total amounts of cumulative receivables sold in third quarter and first nine months 2015, were approximately \$245 million and \$780 million, respectively. The total amount of cumulative receivables sold during the year ended December 31, 2014, since the acquisition of Taminco on December 5, 2014 was \$70 million. As part of the program, the Company continues to service the receivables at market rates with no servicing assets or liabilities recognized. The amounts of sold receivables outstanding under the non-recourse factoring facilities were \$117 million and \$105 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The fair value of the receivables sold equals the carrying value at the time of the sale, and no gain or loss is recognized. The Company is exposed to a credit loss of up to 10 percent on sold receivables.

Treasury Stock

In May 2013, the Company's Board of Directors authorized repurchase of up to \$300 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. The Company completed the \$300 million of repurchases in March 2014, acquiring a total of 3,840,949 shares.

In February 2014, the Company's Board of Directors authorized repurchase of up to an additional \$1 billion of the Company's outstanding common stock at such times, in such amounts, and on such terms, as determined to be in the best interests of the Company. As of September 30, 2015, a total of 3,589,607 shares have been repurchased under this authorization for a total amount of \$298 million.

During first nine months 2015, the Company repurchased 656,578 shares of common stock for a cost of approximately \$48 million.

Dividends

The Company declared cash dividends of \$0.40 and \$0.35 per share in third quarter 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$1.20 and \$1.05 per share in first nine months 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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Environmental Matters and Asset Retirement Obligations

Certain Eastman manufacturing sites generate hazardous and nonhazardous wastes, the treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of which are regulated by various governmental agencies. In connection with the cleanup of various hazardous waste sites, the Company, along with many other entities, has been designated a potentially responsible party ("PRP"), by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which potentially subjects PRPs to joint and several liability for such cleanup costs. In addition, the Company will be required to incur costs for environmental remediation and closure and postclosure under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Reserves for environmental contingencies have been established in accordance with Eastman's policies described in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies", to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company's total reserve for environmental contingencies was \$339 million and \$345 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, this reserve included \$8 million and \$10 million, respectively, related to sites previously closed and impaired by Eastman and sites that have been divested by Eastman but for which the Company retains the environmental liability related to these sites.

Estimated future environmental expenditures for remediation costs ranged from the minimum or best estimate of \$315 million to the maximum of \$526 million and from the minimum or best estimate of \$324 million to the maximum of \$548 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The maximum estimated future costs are considered to be reasonably possible and include the minimum or best estimate amounts accrued at both September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Although the resolution of uncertainties related to these environmental matters may have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations in the period recognized, because of the availability of legal defenses, the Company's preliminary assessment of actions that may be required, and if applicable, the expected sharing of costs, management does not believe that the Company's liability for these environmental matters, individually or in the aggregate, will be material to the Company's consolidated financial position or cash flows.

Reserves for environmental remediation that management believes to be probable and estimable are recognized as current and long-term liabilities in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. These reserves include liabilities expected to be paid within 30 years. Changes in the reserves for environmental remediation liabilities during first nine months 2015 including net charges taken, which are included in cost of goods sold, and cash reductions are summarized below:

(Dollars in millions)	Environmental Remediation Liabilities
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 324
Changes in estimates recognized in earnings	11
Cash reductions	(20)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 315

An asset retirement obligation is an obligation for the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that is incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development, or normal operation of that long-lived asset. The Company recognizes asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligation is subsequently adjusted for changes in fair value. The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying value of the long-lived assets and depreciated over their useful life. Environmental asset retirement obligations consist primarily of closure and post-closure costs. For facilities that have environmental asset retirement obligations, the best estimate accrued to date over the facilities' estimated useful

lives for these environmental asset retirement obligation costs was \$24 million and \$21 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The Company also has contractual asset retirement obligations not associated with environmental liabilities. Eastman's non-environmental asset retirement obligations are primarily for the future closure of leased manufacturing assets at Pace, Florida and Oulu, Finland acquired from Taminco. These accrued non-environmental asset retirement obligations were \$43 million and \$44 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
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RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For information regarding the impact of recently issued accounting standards, see Note 18, "Recently Issued Accounting Standards", to the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

2015 OUTLOOK

Eastman is focused on consistent earnings growth through a market-driven approach that takes advantage of the Company's existing technology platforms, global market and manufacturing presence, leading positions in key end markets, vertically integrated manufacturing streams, and advantaged cost positions. This focus is supported by the Company's geographic and end-market diversity as it serves global markets, including emerging economies with above average growth rates, and offers both original equipment manufacturing and after-market products in a variety of end markets, such as transportation and building and construction.

While the impact of regional and global economic growth on the Company's financial results varies by product and market, management expects global growth in 2015 to be approximately three percent, with the U.S. approximately two percent, Europe approximately one percent, and China below seven percent.

Management expects that market prices for commodity products and raw material and energy costs will continue to be volatile, and management will continue to evaluate and when appropriate use pricing and hedging strategies to mitigate this volatility. Management expects that significant declines in crude oil and certain related commodity prices will not be fully reflected in Company raw material and energy costs primarily because the positive impact will be largely offset in 2015 by our current commodity hedges, particularly for propane.

Management expects the significant strengthening of the U.S. Dollar to continue to have an overall negative impact on the Company's results, partially offset by hedging of those foreign currencies, particularly the euro.

For 2015, management also expects:

- operating results to continue to benefit from recent acquisitions, organic growth, and improved product mix from continued market adoption of specialty products;
- cash generated by operating activities of approximately \$1.6 billion;
- capital spending to be approximately \$675 million;
- priorities for uses of available cash to include payment of the quarterly stock dividend, repayment of debt, and funding targeted growth initiatives; and
- the full year effective tax rate on reported earnings before income tax to be between 26 percent and 27 percent, excluding non-core items.

Based on first nine months results and the foregoing expectations and assumptions, management continues to expect that 2015 earnings per share excluding non-core and any non-recurring items will exceed 2014 earnings per share excluding non-core items.

See "Risk Factors" below.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the factors described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, the following are the most significant known factors, risks, and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report and elsewhere from time to time. See "Forward-looking Statements".

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Continued uncertain conditions in the global economy and the financial markets could negatively impact the Company.

Continued uncertain conditions in the global economy and global capital markets may adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. The Company's business and operating results were affected by the impact of the most recent global recession, including the credit market crisis, declining consumer and business confidence, fluctuating commodity prices, volatile exchange rates, and other challenges that affected the global economy. If the global economy or financial markets again deteriorate or experience significant new disruptions, or if current uncertainty over the timing or extent of a full long-term recovery persists, the Company's results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected; in addition the Company's ability to access the credit and capital markets under attractive rates and terms could be constrained, which may negatively impact the Company's liquidity or ability to pursue certain growth initiatives.

Volatility in costs for strategic raw material and energy commodities or disruption in the supply of these commodities could adversely affect our financial results.

The Company is reliant on certain strategic raw material and energy commodities for its operations which are subject to significant market fluctuations in cost. Significant changes to raw material and energy costs could negatively impact the Company's financial results. The Company seeks to manage and mitigate the impact of this volatility through a number of risk management strategies including formula pricing for sales of certain products, inventory management, and hedging. These risk mitigation measures cannot eliminate all exposure to market fluctuations, and have from time-to-time reduced the positive impact of unexpected decreases of the market price of purchased raw materials. In addition, natural disasters, plant interruptions, changes in laws or regulations, war or other outbreak of hostilities or terrorism, and breakdown or degradation of transportation infrastructure used for delivery of strategic raw material and energy commodities, could adversely impact both the cost and availability of these commodities.

The Company's business is subject to operating risks common to chemical manufacturing businesses, including cyber risks, any of which could disrupt manufacturing operations or related infrastructure and adversely affect results of operations.

As a global specialty chemicals manufacturing company, our business is subject to operating risks common to chemical manufacturing, storage, handling, and transportation. Significant limitation on the Company's ability to manufacture products due to disruption of manufacturing operations or related infrastructure could have a material adverse effect on the Company's sales revenue, costs, results of operations, and financial condition. Disruptions could occur due to internal factors such as computer or equipment malfunction (accidental or intentional), operator error, or process failures; or external factors such as computer or equipment malfunction at third-party service providers, natural disasters, pandemic illness, changes in laws or regulations, war or other outbreak of hostilities or terrorism, cyber attacks, or breakdown or degradation of transportation infrastructure used for delivery of supplies to the Company or for delivery of products to customers. The Company has in the past experienced cyber attacks and breaches of its computer information systems, and although none of these has had a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, no assurances can be provided that any future disruptions due to these, or other, circumstances will not have a material effect on operations. Such disruptions could result in an unplanned event that could be significant in scale and could negatively impact operations, neighbors, and the environment, and could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations.

Loss or financial weakness of any of the Company's largest customers could adversely affect our financial results.

Although the Company has an extensive customer base, loss of, or material financial weakness of, certain of our largest customers could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations until such business is replaced. No assurances can be made that the Company would be able to regain or replace any lost customers.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
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Growth initiatives may not achieve desired business or financial objectives and may require a significant use of resources in excess of those estimated or budgeted for such initiatives.

The Company continues to identify and pursue growth opportunities through both organic growth initiatives and inorganic initiatives. These growth opportunities include development and commercialization or licensing of innovative new products and technologies and related employee leadership, expertise, and skill development and retention, expansion into new markets and geographic regions, and alliances, ventures, and acquisitions that complement and extend the Company's portfolio of businesses and capabilities. There can be no assurance that such innovation, development and commercialization or licensing efforts, investments, or acquisitions and alliances (including integration of acquired businesses) will result in financially successful commercialization of products, or acceptance by existing or new customers, or successful entry into new markets or otherwise achieve their underlying strategic business objectives or that they will be beneficial to the Company's results of operations. There also can be no assurance regarding the timing of completion of proposed acquisitions or licensing, expected benefits of proposed acquisitions or licensing, completion of integration plans, and synergies therefrom. There also can be no assurance that capital projects for growth efforts can be completed within the time or at the costs projected due, among other things, to demand for and availability of construction materials and labor and obtaining regulatory approvals and operating permits and reaching agreement on terms of key agreements and arrangements with potential suppliers and customers. Any such delays or cost overruns or the inability to obtain such approvals or to reach such agreements on acceptable terms could negatively affect the returns from any proposed or current investments and projects.

Significant acquisitions expose the Company to risks and uncertainties, the occurrence of any of which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

While acquisitions have been and continue to be a part of the Company's growth strategy, acquisitions of large companies (such as the acquisition of Taminco in 2014 and of Solutia in 2012) subject the Company to a number of risks and uncertainties, the occurrence of any of which could have a material adverse effect on Eastman. These include, but are not limited to the possibilities that the financial performance of the acquired business may be significantly worse than expected; that significant additional indebtedness may constrain the Company's ability to access the credit and capital markets at attractive interest rates and favorable terms, which may negatively impact the Company's liquidity or ability to pursue certain growth initiatives; that the Company may not be able to achieve the cost, revenue, tax, or other "synergies" expected from any acquisition, or that there may be delays in achieving any such synergies; that management's time and effort may be dedicated to the new business resulting in a loss of focus on the successful operation of the Company's existing businesses; and that the Company may be required to expend significant additional resources in order to integrate any acquired business into Eastman or that the integration efforts will not achieve the expected benefits.

Legislative or regulatory actions could increase the Company's future compliance costs.

The Company and its facilities and businesses are subject to complex health, safety and environmental laws and regulations, which require and will continue to require significant expenditures to remain in compliance with such laws and regulations. The Company's accruals for such costs and associated liabilities are subject to changes in estimates on which the accruals are based. For example, any amount accrued for environmental matters reflects the Company's assumptions about remediation requirements at the contaminated site, the nature of the remedy, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other potentially responsible parties at multi-party sites, and the number and financial viability of other potentially responsible parties. Changes in the estimates on which the accruals are based, unanticipated government enforcement action, or changes in health, safety, environmental, chemical control

regulations, and testing requirements could result in higher costs. Specifically, pending and proposed U.S. Federal legislation and regulation increase the likelihood that the Company's manufacturing sites will in the future be impacted by regulation of greenhouse gas emissions and energy policy, which legislation and regulation, if enacted, may result in capital expenditures, increases in costs for raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source and supply choices, and other direct compliance costs.

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In addition to the foregoing most significant known risk factors to the Company, there may be other factors, not currently known to the Company, which could, in the future, materially adversely affect the Company, its business, financial condition, or results of operations. The foregoing discussion of the most significant risk factors to the Company does not necessarily present them in order of importance. This disclosure, including that under "Outlook" and other forward-looking statements and related disclosures made by the Company in this Quarterly Report and elsewhere from time to time, represents management's best judgment as of the date the information is given. The Company does not undertake responsibility for updating any of such information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law. Investors are advised, however, to consult any further public Company disclosures (such as in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in Company press releases) on related subjects.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There are no material changes to the Company's market risks from those disclosed in Part II, Item 7A of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of September 30, 2015 the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed was accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

General

From time to time, Eastman Chemical Company ("Eastman" or the "Company") and its operations are parties to, or targets of, lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including product liability, personal injury, asbestos, patent and intellectual property, commercial, contract, environmental, antitrust, health and safety, and employment matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. While the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these matters, it does not believe, based upon currently available facts, that the ultimate resolution of any such pending matters (including the Solutia Legacy Torts Claims described below) will have a material adverse effect on its overall financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Solutia Legacy Torts Claims Litigation

Pursuant to an Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement effective February 28, 2008, between Solutia Inc. ("Solutia") and Monsanto Company ("Monsanto") in connection with Solutia's emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings (the "Monsanto Settlement Agreement"), Monsanto is responsible to defend and indemnify Solutia against any Legacy Tort Claims (as defined in the Monsanto Settlement Agreement) and Solutia agreed to retain responsibility for certain tort claims, if any, that may arise from Solutia's conduct after its spinoff from Pharmacia Corporation (f/k/a Monsanto), which occurred on September 1, 1997. Solutia, which became a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastman on July 2, 2012, has been named as a defendant in several such proceedings, and has submitted the matters to Monsanto as Legacy Tort Claims. To the extent these matters are not within the meaning of Legacy Tort Claims, Solutia could potentially be liable thereunder. In connection with the completion of its acquisition of Solutia, Eastman guaranteed the obligations of Solutia and Eastman was added as an indemnified party under the Monsanto Settlement Agreement.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

For identification and discussion of the most significant risks applicable to the Company and its business, see "Risk Factors" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part I, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (3)	Approximate Dollar Value (in millions) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (3)
July 1 - 31, 2015	—	\$—	—	\$719
August 1 - 31, 2015	150,000	\$77.37	150,000	\$707
September 1 -30, 2015	71,578	\$69.85	71,578	\$702
Total	221,578	\$74.94	221,578	

- (1) All shares were repurchased under a Company announced repurchase plan.
- (2) Average price paid per share reflects the weighted average purchase price paid for shares.
In February 2014, the Board of Directors authorized repurchase of up to an additional \$1 billion of the Company's outstanding common stock. As of September 30, 2015, a total of 3,589,607 shares have been repurchased under
- (3) this authorization for a total amount of \$298 million. During first nine months 2015, the Company repurchased 656,578 shares of common stock for a cost of approximately \$48 million. For additional information, see Note 12, "Stockholders' Equity", to the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits filed as part of this report are listed in the Exhibit Index.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

Eastman Chemical Company

Date: November 3, 2015

By: /s/ Curtis E. Espeland

Curtis E. Espeland

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX		
Exhibit Number	Description	Sequential Page Number
3.01	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Eastman Chemical Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.01 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)	
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Eastman Chemical Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.02 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014)	
4.01	Form of Eastman Chemical Company common stock certificate as amended February 1, 2001 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001)	
4.02	Indenture, dated as of January 10, 1994, between Eastman Chemical Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (the "Indenture") (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 10, 1994)	
4.03	Indenture, dated as of June 5, 2012, between Eastman Chemical Company and Wells Fargo Bank, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 5, 2012)	
4.04	Form of 7 1/4% Debentures due January 15, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(d) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 10, 1994)	
4.05	Officers' Certificate pursuant to Sections 201 and 301 of the Indenture related to 7 5/8% Debentures due 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 8, 1994)	
4.06	Form of 7 5/8% Debentures due June 15, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 8, 1994)	
4.07	Form of 7.60% Debentures due February 1, 2027 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.08 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996)	
4.08	Officer's Certificate pursuant to Sections 201 and 301 of the Indenture related to 7.60% Debentures due February 1, 2027 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.09 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006)	
4.09	Form of 5.500% Notes due 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 2, 2009)	
4.10	Form of 6.30% Notes due 2018 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30,	

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- 4.11 Form of 3% Note due 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2010)
- 4.12 Form of 4.5% Note due 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2010)
- 4.13 Form of 2.4% Note due 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 5, 2012)
- 4.14 Form of 3.6% Note due 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 5, 2012)

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4.15	Form of 4.8% Note due 2042 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 5, 2012)	
4.16	Form of 4.65% Note due 2044 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 15, 2014)	
4.17	Form of 2.70% Note due 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2014)	
4.18	Form of 3.80% Note due 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014)	
10.01	Amendment No. 1 to the Second Amended and Restated Five-Year Credit Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2015, among Eastman Chemical Company, the initial lenders named herein, and Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as joint lead arrangers (Agreement incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 9, 2014)	63-68
10.02	2015 Director Stock Compensation Subplan of the 2012 Omnibus Stock Compensation Plan and Form of Restricted Stock Award Notice	69-75
12.01	Statement re: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges	76
31.01	Rule 13a – 14(a) Certification by Mark J. Costa, Chief Executive Officer, for the quarter ended September 30, 2015	77
31.02	Rule 13a – 14(a) Certification by Curtis E. Espeland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, for the quarter ended September 30, 2015	78
32.01	Section 1350 Certification by Mark J. Costa, Chief Executive Officer, for the quarter ended September 30, 2015	79
32.02	Section 1350 Certification by Curtis E. Espeland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, for the quarter ended September 30, 2015	80
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document	
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	

101.PRE XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

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