

CENTURY ALUMINUM CO  
Form 10-K  
March 16, 2011

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-34474

CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 13-3070826

(State or other jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

2511 Garden Road 93940  
Building A, Suite 200 (Zip Code)  
Monterey, California

(Address of registrant's principal  
offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (831) 642-9300

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

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	(NASDAQ Global Select Market)

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, 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

\* - The registrant is not currently required to submit interactive data files.

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes  No

Based upon the closing price of the registrant's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on June 30, 2010, the approximate aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$495,000,000. As of February 28, 2011, 92,968,272 shares of common stock of the registrant were issued and outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

All or a portion of Items 10 through 14 in Part III of this Form 10-K are incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year covered by this report on Form 10-K, or if the Registrant's Schedule 14A is not filed within such period, will be included in an amendment to this Report on Form 10-K which will be filed within such 120 day period.



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PART I

Item 1. Business

Century Aluminum Company is a Delaware corporation with our principal executive offices located at 2511 Garden Road, Building A, Suite 200, Monterey, California 93940.

Throughout this Form 10-K, and unless expressly stated otherwise or as the context otherwise requires, "Century Aluminum Company," "Century Aluminum," "Century," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Century Aluminum Company and its subsidiaries.

Available Information

Additional information about Century may be obtained from our website, which is located at [www.centuryaluminum.com](http://www.centuryaluminum.com). Our website provides access to filings we have made through the EDGAR filing system of Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including our annual, quarterly and current reports filed on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, respectively, and ownership reports filed on Forms 3, 4 and 5 after December 16, 2002 by our directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of more than 10% of our outstanding common stock. These filings are also available on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). In addition, we will make available free of charge copies of our Forms 10-K, Forms 10-Q, and Forms 8-K upon request. Requests for these documents can be made by contacting our Investor Relations Department by mail at: 2511 Garden Road, Building A, Suite 200, Monterey, CA 93940, or phone at: (831) 642-9300. Information contained in our website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report includes forward-looking statements, which are subject to the "safe harbor" created by section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We may make forward-looking statements in our SEC filings, press releases, news articles, earnings presentations and when we are speaking on behalf of the Company. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not strictly relate to historical or current facts. Often, they include the words "believe," "expect," "target," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "seek," "estimate," "potential," "project," or words of similar meaning, or future or conditional verbs such as "would," "should," "could," "might," or "may."

Forward-looking statements in this annual report, for example, include statements about the following subjects, among other things:

- Our business objectives, strategies and initiatives, the growth of our business and our competitive position and prospects;
- Our assessment of significant economic, financial, political and other factors and developments that may affect our results;
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Our assessment of the aluminum market, aluminum prices, aluminum financing, inventories and warehousing arrangements and other similar matters;

- Aluminum prices and their effect on our financial position and results of operations;

· Future construction investment and development of our facility in Helguvik, Iceland, including future capital expenditures, the costs of completion, production capacity and the resolution of disputes and discussions with the power providers for that facility;

- Our hedging strategies and their potential effects;

· Our curtailed operations, including the potential restart of operations at our Ravenswood, West Virginia facility and the restarting of the fifth pot line at our Hawesville, Kentucky facility and related increases in our production capacity;

- Our current intent not to pay dividends;

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- Our ability to access the credit and capital markets on acceptable terms to obtain funding for our operations and capital projects;
  - Our procurement of electricity, alumina and other raw materials;
- Estimates of our pension and other postemployment liabilities, deferred income tax assets and property plant and equipment impairment, and other contingent liabilities and contractual commitments;
  - Changes in, or the elimination of, the retiree medical benefit plans and programs of certain of our subsidiaries and their effect on our financial position and results of operation;
    - Pension plan investment policies, expect returns and strategies;
- Repayment of contingent liabilities to E.ON U.S. relating to the “unwind” of former power arrangements relating to our Hawesville, KY facility;
  - Potential obligations to repurchase all or part of our 1.75% convertible senior notes due 2024;
- Critical accounting policies and estimates, the impact or anticipated impact of recent accounting pronouncements or change in accounting principle and future recognition of impairments for the fair value of assets, including goodwill and intangible assets;
  - Future cash flows required to meet our contractual obligations;
    - Our anticipated tax liabilities or refunds;
  - Changes in the duty on primary aluminum imports into the European Union (the “EU”);
- Negotiations with our unionized workforce, including potential renegotiation of wage terms with the Grundartangi labor unions;
  - Compliance with laws and regulations;
    - The costs and effects and our evaluation of legal and regulatory actions, investigations and similar matters;
      - The effect of future laws and regulations;
    - Our debt levels and intentions to incur additional debt in the future;
  - Our ability to use net operating losses (“NOL”), tax credits and other tax assets; and
    - The suitability and adequacy of our facilities.

We believe the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, based on information available to us on the date of this annual report. However, the forward-looking statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties, including those described under Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” and we cannot guarantee our future performance or results of operations, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures we make in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, annual report on Form 10-K and current reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. See Item 1, “Business - Available Information.”

Overview

We produce primary aluminum. Aluminum is an internationally traded commodity, and its price is effectively determined on the London Metal Exchange (the “LME”). Our primary aluminum facilities produce standard grade and value-added primary aluminum products. Our current primary aluminum rated production capacity is 785,000 metric tons per year (“mtpy”), of which approximately 219,000 mtpy was curtailed as of February 28, 2011. We are presently in the process of restarting 49,000 mtpy of this idled capacity. We produced approximately 585,000 mtpy of primary aluminum in 2010.





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Our primary aluminum capacity includes our facility in Grundartangi, Iceland (“Grundartangi”) with rated capacity of 260,000 mtpy; our facility in Hawesville, Kentucky (“Hawesville”) with rated capacity of 244,000 mtpy; our facility in Ravenswood, West Virginia (“Ravenswood”), currently curtailed, with rated capacity of 170,000 mtpy; and a 49.7% interest in a facility in Mt. Holly, South Carolina (“Mt. Holly”) that provides us with rated capacity of 111,000 mtpy. We are also constructing a primary aluminum facility in Helguvik, Iceland (the “Helguvik project”) which is currently contemplated to have a rated capacity of up to 360,000 mtpy. In addition to our primary aluminum assets, we have a 40% stake in Baise Haohai Carbon Co., Ltd. (“BHH”), a carbon anode and cathode facility located in China. The BHH facility has an annual anode production capacity of up to 180,000 mtpy and an annual cathode graphitization capacity of up to 20,000 mtpy and supplies a portion of the anodes used in our Grundartangi facility.

In light of current economic conditions and our U.S. subsidiaries’ high relative operating cost structure, as of December 31, 2010, all operations at Ravenswood and one potline at Hawesville remained curtailed. We have announced plans to restart the idled potline at our Hawesville facility. Restarting the idled potline will bring Hawesville to full production capacity and the restart is currently expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2011. Upon full restart of the idled potline at Hawesville, our annualized operating rated production capacity of primary aluminum will be approximately 615,000 mtpy.

We have continued investing in the Helguvik project. During 2010, project activity and spending remained at modest levels. We plan to restart major construction activity in 2011 subject to the resolution of ongoing discussions with the contracted power suppliers for the project, including the resolution of the ongoing arbitration proceedings between our Nordural Helguvik ehf subsidiary and HS Orka hf. See “—Primary Aluminum Facilities — Helguvik project — Power Supply Agreements.”

## Primary Aluminum Facilities:

Facility	Location	Operational	Rated Capacity (mtpy)	Active Operating Capacity (mtpy)	Ownership Percentage
Grundartangi	Grundartangi, Iceland	1998	260,000	260,000	100%
Hawesville (1)	Hawesville, Kentucky, USA	1970	244,000	195,000	100%
Ravenswood (2)	Ravenswood, West Virginia, USA	1957	170,000	—	100%
Mt. Holly (3)	Mt. Holly, South Carolina, USA	1980	224,000	111,000	49.7%

- (1) As of December 31, 2010, we were operating four potlines with a capacity of 195,000 mtpy and have idled one potline at the Hawesville facility. We announced plans to restart the idled potline and currently expect to complete the restart in the second quarter of 2011

bringing the facility to full rated capacity of 244,000 mtpy.

- (2) In February 2009, we curtailed all operations at the Ravenswood facility. We may in the future restart the curtailed operations upon the realization of several objectives, including a new power agreement which would provide for flexibility in Ravenswood's cost structure under adverse industry conditions as well as a new labor agreement.
- (3) Alcoa holds the remaining 50.3% ownership interest and is the operator. Century's share of Mt. Holly's capacity is approximately 111,000 mtpy.

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## Joint Venture Facility:

Facility	Location	Type	Capacity	Ownership Percentage
Baise Haohai Carbon Co., Ltd (1)	Guangxi Zhuang, China	Carbon anode and cathode	180,000 mtpy anode; 20,000 mtpy cathode	40%

- (1) Guangxi Qiangqiang Carbon Co., Ltd. holds the remaining 60% ownership interest and is the operator of this facility.

Our current long-term strategic objectives are to: (a) expand our primary aluminum business by constructing, investing in or acquiring additional capacity that offers favorable returns and lowers our per unit production costs; (b) further diversify our geographic presence; and (c) pursue low-cost upstream opportunities in bauxite mining, alumina refining and the production of other key raw materials. The following table shows our primary aluminum shipment volumes since 2005.

## Recent Developments

Information on our recent developments is available in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included herein.

## Competition

The market for primary aluminum is global, and demand for aluminum varies widely from region to region. We compete with U.S. and international companies in the aluminum industry primarily in the areas of price, quality and service. In addition, aluminum competes with materials such as steel, copper, carbon fiber, composites, plastic and glass, each of which may be substituted for aluminum in certain applications.

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Our Hawesville plant is located adjacent to its largest customer. This location allows Hawesville to deliver a portion of its production in molten form, at a cost savings to both parties, providing a competitive advantage over other potential suppliers. We believe that Hawesville also has a competitive advantage in that it currently is the largest producer of high purity aluminum in North America.

Customer Base

In 2010, we derived approximately 80% of our consolidated sales from our three major customers: Glencore International AG (together with its subsidiaries, “Glencore”), Southwire Company (“Southwire”), and BHP Billiton. Additional information about the revenues and percentage of sales to these major customers is available in Note 20 Business Segments of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. We currently have long-term primary aluminum sales or tolling contracts with each of these customers. More information about these contracts is available under “Forward Physical Delivery Agreements” in Note 16 Forward Delivery Contracts and Financial Instruments of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Financial Information about Segments and Geographic Areas

We operate in one reportable segment, primary aluminum. Additional information about our primary aluminum segment and certain geographic information is available in Note 20 Business Segments to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. For a description of certain risks attendant to our operations, see Item 1A, “Risk Factors.”

Energy, Key Supplies and Raw Materials

We consume the following key supplies and raw materials in the primary aluminum reduction process:

electricity	carbon anodes	liquid pitch
alumina	cathode blocks	calcined petroleum coke
aluminum fluoride	natural gas	silicon carbide

Electrical power, alumina, carbon anodes and labor are the principal components of cost of goods sold. These components together represented over 75% of our 2010 cost of goods sold. We have long-term contracts to attempt to ensure the future availability of many of our cost components. For a description of certain risks attendant to our raw material supplies and labor, see Item 1A, “Risk Factors.”

Long-term Supply Contracts

Alumina Supply Agreements

A summary of our alumina supply agreements is provided below. Grundartangi does not have long-term alumina supply agreements because this facility tolls alumina provided by BHP Billiton, Norsk Hydro ASA (“Hydro”) and Glencore into primary aluminum.

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In 2010, 6,200 metric tons of primary aluminum was produced at Grundartangi outside of such toll agreements, using alumina purchased on a spot basis.

Facility	Supplier	Term	Pricing
Mt. Holly	Trafigura AG	Through December 31, 2013	Variable, LME-based
Hawesville	Glencore	Through December 31, 2014	Variable, LME-based

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## Electrical Power Supply Agreements

We use significant amounts of electricity in the aluminum production process. A summary of our long-term power supply agreements is provided below.

Facility	Supplier	Term	Pricing
Ravenswood (1)	Appalachian Power Company	Through June 30, 2011	Based on published tariff, with provisions for pricing based on the LME price for primary aluminum
Mt. Holly (2)	South Carolina Public Service Authority (“Santee Cooper”)	Through December 31, 2015	Fixed price, with fuel cost adjustment clause;
Hawesville (3)	Big Rivers Energy Corporation (“Big Rivers”)	Through December 31, 2023	Cost-based
Grundartangi	Landsvirkjun Orkuveita Reykjavíkur (“OR”) HS Orka hf (“HS”)	Through 2019 - 2029	Variable rate based on the LME price for primary aluminum
Helguvik (4)	OR HS	Approximately 25 years from the dates of each phase of power delivery under the respective power agreements	Variable rate based on the LME price for primary aluminum

- (1) All operations at the Ravenswood facility are presently curtailed. Appalachian Power supplies all of Ravenswood’s power requirements. Effective July 28, 2006, the Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia approved a special rate mechanism in connection with an increase in the applicable tariff rates. Under the special rate mechanism, Ravenswood may be excused from or may defer the payment of the increase in the tariff rate if aluminum prices as quoted on the LME fall below pre-determined levels. In June 2010, the West Virginia Public Service Commission (the “PSC”) extended the special rate mechanism and will review the extension in 2011.
- (2) In 2010, Santee Cooper amended the Mt. Holly power contract to provide power through 2015 priced at rates fixed under currently published schedules, subject to adjustments to cover Santee Cooper’s fuel costs with early termination provisions to allow Mt. Holly to terminate the power contract early, in whole or in part, without penalty, if the LME falls below certain negotiated levels.
- (3)

In July 2009, Century Aluminum of Kentucky, our wholly owned subsidiary (“CAKY”), along with E.ON U.S. (“E.ON”) and Big Rivers, agreed to an “unwind” of the former contractual arrangement between Big Rivers and E.ON and entered into a new arrangement (“Big Rivers Agreement”). The Big Rivers Agreement provides adequate power for Hawesville’s full production capacity requirements (approximately 482 megawatts (“MW”)) with pricing based on the provider’s cost of production. The Big Rivers Agreement is take-or-pay for Hawesville’s energy requirements at full production. Under the terms of the Big Rivers agreement, any power not consumed by Hawesville will be made available for sale and we will receive credits for actual power sales up to our cost for that power.

- (4) HS and OR have alleged that certain conditions to the delivery of power under the power supply agreements have not been satisfied. Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Norðurál Helgúvík ehf (“Nordural Helgúvík”) has entered into arbitration with HS and is in discussions with OR with respect to the satisfaction of these conditions. See “—Primary Aluminum Facilities — Helgúvík project — Power Supply Agreements” and Item 1A, “Risk Factors — If we are unable to procure a reliable source of power the Helgúvík project may not be feasible.”

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## Labor Agreements

Our labor costs at Ravenswood and Hawesville are subject to the terms of labor contracts with the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (“USWA”) which generally have provisions for annual fixed increases in hourly wages and benefits adjustments. The five labor unions represented at Grundartangi operate under a labor contract that establishes wages and work rules for covered employees. The employees at Mt. Holly are employed by Alcoa and are not unionized. A summary of key labor agreements is provided below.

Facility	Organization	Term
Hawesville	USWA	Through March 31, 2015
Ravenswood (1)	USWA	Expired August 31, 2010
Grundartangi (2)	Icelandic labor unions	Through December 31, 2014

- (1) We are currently in discussions with the USWA regarding this labor contract, but are unable to predict the outcome of such discussions at this time. See Item 1A, “Risk Factors — Union disputes could raise our production costs or impair our production operations.”
- (2) In April 2010, Norðurál Grundartangi ehf entered into a new labor agreement with the five labor unions representing approximately 84% of Grundartangi’s work force. The wage terms of the labor agreement expired on January 1, 2011 after which time the wage terms may be renegotiated. The labor agreement in its entirety expires on December 31, 2014. We are currently involved in negotiations with the labor unions regarding the wage terms. The facility has continued to operate normally during these negotiations.

## Pricing

Our operating results are highly sensitive to changes in the price of primary aluminum, electrical power, raw materials and supplies used in its production. As a result, we try to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in primary aluminum, electrical power, raw material and supply prices through the use of various fixed-price commitments and financial instruments. In recent years, we have purchased primary aluminum put option contracts to protect our downside price risk exposure for a significant portion of our domestic production.

Generally, we price our products at an indexed or “market” price, in which the customer pays an agreed-upon premium over the LME price or other market indices.

Grundartangi derives substantially all of its revenues from tolling arrangements whereby it converts alumina provided by its customers into primary aluminum for a fee based on the LME price for primary aluminum. Grundartangi’s revenues are subject to market price risk associated with the LME price for primary aluminum; however, because Grundartangi tolls alumina for its customers, it is not exposed to fluctuations in the price of alumina for its tolling production. Grundartangi’s tolling revenues include a premium based on the European Union (“EU”) import duty for



primary aluminum. Any decreases in the EU import duty could have a negative impact on Grundartangi's revenues.

#### Primary Aluminum Facilities

##### Grundartangi

The Grundartangi facility located in Grundartangi, Iceland, is owned and operated by our subsidiary, Norðurál Grundartangi ehf. Grundartangi is our most modern and lowest cost facility. Operations began in 1998 and production capacity was expanded in 2001, 2006 and 2007. The facility has an annual rated production capacity of 260,000 mtpy.

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Grundartangi operates under various long-term agreements with the Government of Iceland, local municipalities, and Faxafloahafnir sf (which operates the harbor at Grundartangi and is jointly owned by several municipalities). These agreements include: (a) an investment agreement which establishes Grundartangi's tax status and the Government's obligations to grant certain permits; (b) a reduction plant site agreement by which Grundartangi leases the property; and (c) a harbor agreement by which Grundartangi is granted access to the port at Grundartangi through 2020, subject to renewal at its option.

**Tolling Agreements.** Grundartangi has long-term tolling agreements for most of its production capacity with BHP Billiton, Hydro and Glencore. The tolling counterparties provide alumina and receive primary aluminum in return for tolling fees that are based on the LME price of primary aluminum. See Note 16 Forward Delivery Contracts in the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for more information about these agreements.

**Direct Sales.** In 2010, Grundartangi produced approximately 6,200 metric tons of primary aluminum outside of the tolling agreements, using alumina purchased on a spot basis.

**Power.** Grundartangi purchases power from Landsvirkjun, HS and OR under various long-term contracts due to expire between 2019 and 2029. The power delivered to Grundartangi is priced at rates based on the LME price for primary aluminum and is produced from hydroelectric and geothermal sources.

**Employees.** Our employees at Grundartangi are represented by five labor unions that operate under a labor contract through December 31, 2014. The wage terms of the labor agreement expired on January 1, 2011 and we are currently involved in negotiations with the labor unions regarding the wage terms. The labor agreement in its entirety expires on December 31, 2014. .

#### Hawesville

Hawesville is owned by Century Aluminum of Kentucky, our wholly owned subsidiary. Hawesville is located adjacent to the Ohio River near Hawesville, Kentucky and began operations in 1970. Hawesville has five reduction potlines with an annual rated production capacity of 244,000 metric tons.

In December 2010, we announced plans to restart a potline at our Hawesville facility that was idled in March 2009. Restarting the idled potline will bring Hawesville to full production capacity and the restart process is currently expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2011.

Hawesville's four operating potlines are specially configured and operated to produce high purity primary aluminum and have an annual rated production capacity of approximately 195,000 metric tons, making it the largest producer of high purity primary aluminum in North America. The average purity level of primary aluminum produced by these potlines is 99.9%, compared to standard-purity aluminum which is approximately 99.7%. High purity primary aluminum is sold at a premium to standard-purity aluminum. Hawesville's specially configured plant provides the high-conductivity metal required by Hawesville's largest customer, Southwire, for its electrical wire and cable products as well as for certain aerospace applications.

**Metal Sales Agreement.** Hawesville has aluminum sales contracts with Southwire (the "Southwire Metal Agreement"). The current Southwire Metal Agreement will expire March 31, 2011, when a successive Southwire Metal Agreement begins and extends through December 31, 2013 on substantially similar terms. The price for the molten aluminum delivered to Southwire is variable and is determined by reference to the U.S. Midwest Market Price. Under the contracts, Hawesville supplies between 220 and 240 million pounds (approximately 100,000 to 109,000

metric tons) of high-conductivity molten aluminum annually to Southwire's adjacent wire and cable manufacturing facility. In addition, we have a contract to sell to Glencore all primary aluminum we produce in the U.S., less existing agreements and high purity sales through December 31, 2011 (the "Glencore Sweep Agreement"). The Glencore Sweep Agreement provides for variable pricing determined by reference to the U.S. Midwest Market Price. More information on the Southwire Metal Agreement and Glencore Sweep Agreement is available under "Primary Aluminum Sales Contracts" in Note 16 Forward Delivery Contracts and Financial Instruments of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

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**Alumina.** In 2010, Hawesville received a portion of its alumina supply from Gramercy Alumina Company (“Gramercy”) and the remainder from Glencore. In 2011, Hawesville will receive its alumina supply from Glencore under our long-term alumina purchase agreement.

**Power.** Kenergy, a subsidiary of Big Rivers, provides Hawesville’s electrical power under the Big Rivers Agreement. The Big Rivers Agreement provides for long-term cost-based power through December 31, 2023 and provides adequate power for Hawesville’s full production capacity requirements (approximately 482 MW) with pricing based on the provider’s cost of production. The Big Rivers Agreement is take-or-pay for Hawesville’s energy requirements at full production. Under the terms of the agreement, any power not consumed by Hawesville will be made available for sale and we will receive credits for actual power sales up to our cost for that power.

In connection with the July 2009 “unwind” of the former contractual arrangement between CAKY, Big Rivers and E.ON (the “Unwind”), E.ON agreed to mitigate a significant portion of Hawesville’s near-term risk associated with electrical power cost and excess power as such costs were incurred by CAKY through December 2010. At the conclusion of this arrangement, E.ON had paid approximately \$95 million on CAKY’s behalf in direct payments to Big Rivers under the Big Rivers Agreement. Because E.ON’s payments to Big Rivers in connection with the Unwind were in excess of E.ON maximum obligation to CAKY, CAKY has a contingent obligation to repay \$13 million to E.ON over time if certain conditions are met before December 31, 2028. As of December 31, 2010, we recorded an approximate \$13 million contingent liability to E.ON in other liabilities. Based on the projected long-term LME forward market and the contractual terms of the E.ON agreement, Century may be required to repay this contingent liability prior to 2028. See Note 2 Long-term Power Contract for Hawesville in the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

**Employees.** The bargaining unit employees at Hawesville are represented by the USWA. Century’s collective bargaining agreement, which covers all of the represented hourly employees at Hawesville, expires March 31, 2015.

### Mt. Holly

Mt. Holly, located in Mt. Holly, South Carolina, was built in 1980 and is the most recently constructed and operationally efficient aluminum reduction facility in the United States. The facility consists of two potlines with a total annual rated production capacity of 224,000 mtpy and casting equipment used to cast molten aluminum into standard-grade ingot, extrusion billet and other value-added primary aluminum products. Value-added primary aluminum products are sold at a premium to standard-grade primary aluminum. Our 49.7% interest represents approximately 111,000 mtpy of the facility’s annual production capacity.

Our interest in Mt. Holly is held through our subsidiary, Berkeley Aluminum, Inc. (“Berkeley”). Under the Mt. Holly ownership structure, we hold an undivided 49.7% interest in the property, plant and equipment comprising the aluminum reduction operations at Mt. Holly and an equivalent share in the general partnership responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility. Alcoa owns the remaining 50.3% interest in Mt. Holly and an equivalent share of the operating partnership. Under the terms of the operating partnership, Alcoa is responsible for operating and maintaining the facility. Each owner supplies its own alumina for conversion to primary aluminum and is responsible for its proportionate share of operational and maintenance costs.

**Metal Sales Agreements.** We have a contract to sell Glencore 20,400 mtpy of primary aluminum produced at Mt. Holly or Hawesville at a price determined by reference to the U.S. Midwest Market Price, subject to an agreed cap and floor as applied to the U.S. Midwest Premium (the “Glencore Metal Agreement”). Under the Glencore Sweep Agreement, any additional primary aluminum produced in the U.S. (including Mt. Holly), less existing agreements

and high purity sales, will be sold to Glencore at variable pricing determined by reference to the U.S. Midwest Market Price. More information on the Glencore Metal Agreement and Glencore Sweep Agreement is available under “Primary Aluminum Sales Contracts” in Note 16 Forward Delivery Contracts and Financial Instruments of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

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Alumina. Substantially all of our alumina requirements for Mt. Holly will be provided by Trafigura AG under an agreement that extends through 2013. The pricing for alumina under our contract with Trafigura is variable and based on the LME price for primary aluminum.

Power. Mt. Holly purchases all of its power requirements from Santee Cooper under a take-or-pay service agreement that runs through 2015. In 2010, Santee Cooper amended the Mt. Holly power contract to provide power delivered through 2015 priced at rates fixed under currently published schedules, subject to adjustments to cover Santee Cooper's fuel costs, with early termination provisions to allow Mt. Holly to terminate the power contract early, in whole or in part, without penalty, if the LME falls below certain negotiated levels.

Employees. The employees at Mt. Holly are employed by Alcoa and are not unionized.

Ravenswood

The Ravenswood facility is owned and operated by our subsidiary, Century Aluminum of West Virginia, Inc. Built in 1957, Ravenswood has four potlines with a production capacity of 170,000 metric tons. The facility is located adjacent to the Ohio River near Ravenswood, West Virginia.

In February 2009, we conducted an orderly curtailment of the plant operations at Ravenswood. Layoffs for the majority of Ravenswood's employees were completed by February 20, 2009. We may restart the curtailed operations upon the realization of several objectives, including a new power agreement which would provide for flexibility in Ravenswood's cost structure under adverse industry conditions as well as a new labor agreement.

Legislation has been passed in West Virginia that gives us the ability to enter into discussions with the public service commission in regard to an enabling power contract for the idled plant. We are currently engaged in discussions with the utility as well as the labor union. Until those discussions are further progressed it is not possible to predict when or if a restart might occur.

Power. Appalachian Power Company ("APCo") supplies all of Ravenswood's power requirements under an agreement at prices set forth in published tariffs, which are subject to change. Under the special rate contract, Ravenswood may be excused from or may defer the payment of the increase in the tariff rate if aluminum prices as quoted on the LME fall below pre-determined levels. In June 2010, the PSC agreed to extend the special rate contract terms of the existing agreement for one year. We are reviewing options to further extend the term of the existing agreement that establishes the LME-based cap on the tariff rates.

Employees. The bargaining unit employees at Ravenswood represented by the USWA were under a labor agreement that expired on August 31, 2010. Negotiations for a new labor agreement are ongoing.

Amendments to retiree medical benefits. Effective January 1, 2011, CAWV will no longer be providing retiree medical benefits to active salaried CAWV personnel or any other personnel who retired prior to November 1, 2010. CAWV has made no commitments as to the future status of retiree medical benefits for hourly personnel who are currently covered by an active medical program.

Helgavik project

The Helguvik project site is located approximately 30 miles from the city of Reykjavik and is owned and would be operated through our Nordural Helguvik ehf subsidiary. This site provides a flat location and existing harbor, as well as proximity to the international airport, the capital and other industry.

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Construction of the Helguvik project commenced in June 2008. We significantly reduced construction activity and spending on the project in late 2008 in response to the global financial crisis and deterioration of Icelandic economic and political conditions. Construction activity and spending on the project remains significantly curtailed pending confirmation from the contracted power suppliers that they will be able to finance and deliver the required power per an agreed schedule. See “ – Power Supply Agreements.” We are working to complete the activities required for a full restart of construction activity at Helguvik and currently plan to restart major construction activity in 2011. Capitalized costs for the project through December 31, 2010 were approximately \$126 million, with approximately \$20 million incurred during 2010.

See Item 1A, “Risk Factors – Construction at our Helguvik smelter site is under review. Substantial delay in the completion of this project may increase its cost and impose other risks to completion that are not foreseeable at this time” for additional information.

**Power Supply Agreements.** Norðurál Helguvik has signed electrical power supply agreements with HS and OR sufficient to power a smelter with a capacity of 360,000 mtpy. Each of HS and OR have alleged that certain conditions to the delivery of power under the power supply agreements have not been satisfied. Norðurál Helguvik has entered into arbitration with HS and is in discussions with OR with respect to the satisfaction of these conditions. We currently expect a decision in the HS arbitration in the second or third quarter of 2011. See Item 1A, “Risk Factors — If we are unable to procure a reliable source of power, the Helguvik project will not be feasible.”

**Helguvik Investment Agreement.** An Enabling Act for an Investment Agreement with the Government of Iceland for Helguvik, which governs certain meaningful aspects of the project such as the fiscal regime, was approved in April 2009 by the Icelandic Parliament. In July 2009, the Investment Agreement was approved by the European Surveillance Authority and in August 2009 the agreement was executed by Norðurál Helguvik ehf and the Icelandic Minister of Industry. Among other things, the Investment Agreement includes a commitment by the Government of Iceland to assist us in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals for completion of the Helguvik project.

**Environmental Impact Assessment.** In October 2007, Norðurál received a positive opinion from the Icelandic Planning Agency on the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) for the proposed Helguvik smelter.

**Transmission Agreement.** In October 2007, Norðurál Helguvik signed a transmission agreement, which was subsequently amended in February and July 2009, with Landsnet hf (“Landsnet”) to provide an electrical power transmission system to the Helguvik project. Landsnet is the company responsible for operating and managing Iceland’s transmission system. As a result of delays in construction of the Helguvik project, the parties are currently in discussions with respect to the timeline for construction of the transmission system.

**Operating License.** In September 2008, the Environmental Agency of Iceland issued an Operating License for the Helguvik smelter project. The license authorizes production of up 250,000 mtpy through December 31, 2024.



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Other agreements. We have also entered into a site and harbor agreement with respect to the Helguvik project.

Joint Venture Facility

Baise Haohai Carbon Company, Ltd.

In 2008, we entered into a joint venture agreement whereby we acquired a 40% stake in Baise Haohai Carbon Co., Ltd., a carbon anode and cathode facility located in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of south China. The BHH facility has an anode production capacity of 180,000 mtpy and a cathode baking and graphitization capacity of 20,000 mtpy. Construction of the facility was completed in 2008.

We paid \$27.6 million for the investment and loaned BHH an additional \$9.4 million. Through December 2010, BHH has repaid \$3.5 million on the loan. Our investment in the joint venture is accounted for using the equity method of accounting with results of operations reported on a one-quarter lag.

Anode agreement. BHH provides anodes to Grundartangi under a long-term agreement through 2012, renewable through December 31, 2015.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations both in the U.S. and in other countries. We have spent, and expect to spend, significant amounts for compliance with those laws and regulations. In addition, some of our past manufacturing activities have resulted in environmental consequences which require remedial measures. Under certain environmental laws, which may impose liability regardless of fault, we may be liable for the costs of remediation of contaminated property, including our current and formerly owned or operated properties or adjacent areas, or for the amelioration of damage to natural resources. We believe, based on currently available information, that our current environmental liabilities are not likely to have a material adverse effect on Century. However, we cannot predict the requirements of future environmental laws and future requirements at current or formerly owned or operated properties or adjacent areas. Such future requirements may result in unanticipated costs or liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. More information concerning our environmental contingencies can be found in Item 3 Legal Proceedings and in Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Intellectual Property

We own or have rights to use a number of patents or patent applications relating to various aspects of our operations. We do not consider our business to be materially dependent on any of these patents or patent applications.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 1,300 employees.



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Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following describes certain of the risks and uncertainties we face that could cause our future results to differ materially from our current results and from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements. These risk factors should be considered together with the other risks and uncertainties described in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere herein. This list of significant risk factors is not all-inclusive or necessarily in order of importance.

The cyclical nature of the aluminum industry causes variability in our earnings and cash flows.

Our operating results depend on the market for primary aluminum, which is a highly cyclical commodity with prices that are affected by global demand and supply factors and other conditions. Historically, aluminum prices have been volatile, and we expect such volatility to continue. During significant portions of 2008 and 2009, we experienced unfavorable global economic conditions and a decline in worldwide demand for primary aluminum. In addition, warehouse inventory levels were at or near historically high levels in 2010, which may cause primary aluminum prices to fall as such inventory enters the market. Declines in primary aluminum prices reduce our earnings and cash flows. If the price we realize for our products falls below our cost of production, we may choose or be forced to curtail operations to fund our operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to take actions necessary to curtail operations, if these steps are required. Future downturns in aluminum prices may significantly reduce the amount of cash available to meet our obligations and fund our long-term business strategies and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations and liquidity.

Disruptions to our raw material and electricity supply arrangements could increase our production costs.

Our business also depends upon the adequate supply of alumina, electricity, aluminum fluoride, calcined petroleum coke, pitch, finished carbon anodes and cathodes at competitive prices. Disruptions to these production inputs could occur for a variety of reasons, including disruptions of production at a particular supplier’s facility or power plant, as applicable. These disruptions may require us to purchase these products on the spot market on less favorable terms than under our current agreements due to the limited number of suppliers of these products or other market conditions. In addition, we may not be able to obtain alumina in the future at prices that are based on the LME. Because we sell our products based on the LME price for primary aluminum, we will not be able to pass on any increased costs of raw material that are not linked to the LME price to our customers. A disruption in our materials or electricity supply may adversely affect our operating results if we are unable to secure alternate supplies of materials at comparable prices.

Certain of our alumina and electricity supply contracts contain “take-or-pay” obligations.

We have obligations under certain contracts to take-or-pay for specified quantities of alumina and electricity over the term of those contracts regardless of our operating requirements. Therefore, our financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected by the market price for alumina and electric power, even if we were to curtail unprofitable production capacity, because we will continue to incur costs under these contracts to meet or settle our contractual obligations. If we were unable to use such raw materials in our operations or sell them at prices consistent with or greater than our contract costs, we could incur significant losses under these contracts. In addition, these commitments may also limit our ability to take advantage of favorable changes in the market prices for primary aluminum or raw materials and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and liquidity.



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Increases in electricity costs adversely affect our business.

Electricity represents our single largest operating cost. As a result, the availability of electricity at economic prices is critical to the profitability of our operations. Portions of the contracted cost of the electricity supplied to Mt. Holly and all of Hawesville's electricity costs vary with the supplier's costs. An increase in these costs would increase the price these facilities pay for electricity. Costs under the Hawesville and Mt. Holly electricity contracts have substantially increased in recent years with rising fuel prices. As these contracts have take-or-pay type provisions, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Hawesville and Mt. Holly may be adversely affected by the price for electric power even if we curtail unprofitable production capacity. Significant increases in electricity costs at any of our operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Losses caused by disruptions in our supply of power would adversely affect our operations.

We use large amounts of electricity to produce primary aluminum. Any loss of power which reduces the amperage to our equipment or causes an equipment shutdown would result in a reduction in the volume of molten aluminum produced, and sudden losses of power may result in the hardening or "freezing" of molten aluminum in the pots where it is produced, which could require an expensive rebuilding process. Interruptions in the supply of electrical power to our facilities can be caused by a number of circumstances, including unusually high demand, blackouts, equipment or transformer failure, human error, malicious acts, natural disasters or other catastrophic events. If such a condition were to occur, we may lose production for a prolonged period of time and incur significant losses. We operate our plants at close to peak amperage. Accordingly, even partial failures of transformers would affect our production. We maintain property and business interruption insurance to mitigate losses resulting from catastrophic events, but are required to pay significant amounts under the deductible provisions of those insurance policies. In addition, the coverage under those policies may not be sufficient to cover all losses, or may not cover certain events. Certain of our insurance policies do not cover any losses that may be incurred if our suppliers are unable to provide power during periods of unusually high demand. Certain losses or prolonged interruptions in our operations may trigger a default under certain of our outstanding indebtedness and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

International operations expose us to political, regulatory, currency and other related risks.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues from our international operations, primarily in Iceland. International operations expose us to risks, including unexpected changes in foreign laws and regulations, political and economic instability, challenges in managing foreign operations, increased costs to adapt our systems and practices to those used in foreign countries, export duties, currency restrictions, tariffs and other trade barriers, and the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws. Changes in foreign laws and regulations are generally beyond our ability to control, influence or predict and future adverse changes in these laws in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

In addition, we may be exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates and, as a result, an increase in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar could increase our operating expenses which are denominated and payable in those currencies. As we continue to explore other opportunities outside the U.S., including the Helguvik project, our currency risk with respect to the ISK and other foreign currencies will significantly increase.



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If economic, financial and political conditions in Iceland were to deteriorate further, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Iceland is important to our business. Turmoil in Iceland's economic, financial and political systems has decreased the stability of Iceland's economy and financial markets and made cash management activities in Iceland more challenging. For example, the Icelandic government and the Central Bank of Iceland are restricting the free transfer of funds outside of Iceland and, specifically, foreign currency within and outside of Iceland. While we are currently exempt from these foreign currency rules, we cannot control further actions by the Central Bank of Iceland which might restrict our ability to transfer funds through the Icelandic banking system and outside of Iceland. While we currently maintain essentially all of our Icelandic operating funds in accounts outside of Iceland, and are receiving substantially all of our customer payments in such accounts, a portion of our funds remain in the Icelandic banks to meet local working capital requirements. In addition, as payables become due in Iceland, we must transfer funds through the Icelandic banking system. If economic, financial or political conditions in Iceland deteriorate, or if counterparties and lenders become unwilling to engage in normal banking relations with and within Iceland, our ability to complete the Helguvik project, pay vendors, process payroll and receive payments could be adversely impacted, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Curtailment of unprofitable aluminum production at our U.S. facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Curtailing unprofitable production to reduce our operating costs requires us to incur substantial expense, both at the time of the curtailment and on an ongoing basis. Our facilities are subject to contractual and other fixed costs that continue even if we curtail operations at these facilities. These costs reduce the cost saving advantages of curtailing unprofitable aluminum production. In addition, the prospect of these costs and our joint ownership of certain of our operations limit our flexibility to curtail unprofitable production.

If we are unable to realize the intended effects of any production curtailment, including at our currently curtailed Ravenswood facility, or if any production curtailment does not achieve sufficient reduction in operating expenses, we may have to seek bankruptcy protection for some or all of our U.S. subsidiaries and/or may be forced to divest some or all of our U.S. subsidiaries. If we were to seek bankruptcy protection for these subsidiaries, we would face additional risks. Such action could cause concern among our customers and suppliers generally, distract our management and our other employees and subject us to increased risks of lawsuits. Other negative consequences could include negative publicity, which could have a material negative impact on the trading price of our securities and negatively affect our ability to raise capital in the future.

Any curtailments of our U.S. operations, or actions taken to seek bankruptcy protection or divest some or all of our U.S. subsidiaries, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

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We require substantial resources to pay our operating expenses and fund our capital expenditures.

We require substantial resources to pay our operating expenses and fund our capital expenditures, including construction at our Helguvik smelter site, restarting the fifth pot line at Hawesville and the investment program at our Grundartangi smelter. If we are unable to generate funds from our operations to pay our operating expenses and fund our capital expenditures and other obligations, our ability to continue to meet these cash requirements in the future could require substantial liquidity and access to sources of funds, including from capital and credit markets. Changes in global economic conditions, including material cost increases and decreases in economic activity, and the success of plans to manage costs, inventory and other important elements of our business, may significantly impact our ability to generate funds from operations. If, among other factors, (1) primary aluminum prices were to decline, (2) our costs are higher than contemplated, (3) we suffer unexpected production outages, or (4) Icelandic laws change and either increase our tax obligations or limit our access to cash flow from our Icelandic operations, we would need to identify additional sources of liquidity.

If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unacceptable terms, we may be unable to respond to competitive pressures or fund operations, capital expenditure or other obligations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Our business and growth prospects may be negatively impacted by past or future reductions in our capital expenditures or curtailment of production capacity.

In response to the global economic downturn and related disruptions in the financial markets, in 2008 and 2009 we curtailed significant production capacity and reduced capital expenditures. Certain of these assets remain curtailed or delayed, including one potline at our Hawesville smelter (scheduled for restart to be completed in the second quarter of 2011), our Ravenswood smelter and the development of our Helguvik smelter. Our ability to take advantage of improved market conditions may be constrained by these earlier curtailments, capital expenditure restrictions and other similar actions, and the long-term value of our business could be adversely impacted. Our position in relation to our competitors may also deteriorate. We may also be required to address commercial and political issues in relation to our reductions in capital expenditures or operational curtailment in certain of the jurisdictions in which we operate. In addition, if we do not eventually resume operations at Ravenswood, we may be required to recognize a loss related to all or a portion of the assets of this facility. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Construction at our Helguvik smelter site is under review. Substantial delay in the completion of this project may increase its cost and impose other risks to completion that are not foreseeable at this time.

Norðurál Helguvik ehf, our indirect, wholly owned subsidiary, has significantly curtailed construction activity and spending at our Helguvik project in response to the recent global economic conditions, Icelandic economic and political conditions and ongoing discussions with the power companies contracted to provide power to the Helguvik project. See “If we are unable to procure a reliable source of power, the Helguvik project may not be feasible,” and “If economic and political conditions in Iceland deteriorate further, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely impacted.” Norðurál Helguvik cannot be certain when or if it will restart major construction and engineering activities or ultimately complete the Helguvik project or, if completed, that the Helguvik smelter would operate in a profitable manner. We will not realize any return on our significant investment in the Helguvik project until we are able to commence Helguvik operations in a profitable manner. If we fail to achieve operations, we may have to recognize a loss on our investment, which would have an adverse impact on our future earnings.





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If we decide to proceed with the Helguvik project, this project is subject to various contractual approvals and conditions. Many of the contractual arrangements related to the Helguvik project have time periods for performance. The delay in restarting major construction and completing the Helguvik project has caused Norðurál Helguvik to renegotiate and extend, or undertake to renegotiate and extend, existing contractual commitments, including with respect to power, transmission, technology and equipment. There can be no assurance that the contractual arrangements and conditions, including extensions, necessary to proceed with construction of the Helguvik project will be obtained or satisfied on a timely basis or at all. In addition, such approvals or extensions may be subject to conditions that are unfavorable or make the project impracticable or less attractive from a financial standpoint. Even if we receive the necessary approvals and extensions on terms that we determine are acceptable, the construction of this project is a complex undertaking. There can be no assurance that we will be able to complete the project within our projected budget and schedule. To successfully execute this project, we will also need to procure a reliable source of power, arrange additional financing and either enter into tolling arrangements or secure a supply of alumina. In addition, unforeseen technical difficulties could increase the cost of the project, delay the project or render the project infeasible.

We intend to finance our future capital expenditures from future capital raising, available cash and cash flow from operations. We may be unable to raise additional capital, or do so on attractive terms, due to a number of factors, including a lack of demand, poor economic conditions, interruptions in the capital markets, unfavorable interest rates or our financial condition or credit rating at the time. If additional capital resources are unavailable, we may further curtail construction and development activities.

Any delay in the completion of the project or increased costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

If we are unable to procure a reliable source of power, the Helguvik project may not be feasible.

The Helguvik project will require generation and transmission of a substantial amount of electricity to power the smelter. Norðurál Helguvik has entered into agreements with two providers of geothermal power, HS and OR, in Iceland for this power. Each of HS and OR has alleged that certain conditions to the delivery of power under the power agreements have not yet been satisfied. Norðurál Helguvik has entered into arbitration with HS and is in continued discussions with OR, and may in the future enter into arbitration with OR, with respect to this matter. If we are unable to reach agreement with each of HS and OR or if we receive a negative outcome in arbitration, we may have to seek alternative sources of power, incur substantially increased power costs or further curtail construction activities of the Helguvik project. Due to the limited number of Icelandic power providers with resources sufficient to provide power to the Helguvik project (only three are currently in operation in Iceland), we may find it difficult or impossible to procure additional sources of power if HS and/or OR do not perform under their existing agreements and may be unable to complete construction of the smelter. If we agree to pay increased prices for power or substantially delay or are unable to complete the Helguvik project, we may have to recognize a substantial loss on our investment. Any failure to complete the Helguvik project could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

The generation of the contracted power for the Helguvik project will also require successful development of new geothermal energy sources within designated areas in Iceland and completion of the necessary transmission infrastructure to service the Helguvik project. If there are construction delays or technical difficulties in developing these new geothermal sources, power may be delayed or may not be available. Development of the generation and transmission infrastructure is expensive and requires significant resources from the power and transmission

providers. Factors which could delay or impede the generation and transmission of electric power are substantially beyond our ability to control, influence or predict, including the power and transmission providers' ability to finance the development of new geothermal energy sources and associated transmission infrastructure. In addition, if Norðurál Helgúvík is unable to proceed with the Helgúvík project, it may incur significant reimbursement obligations for certain costs incurred by third party providers under transmission and other agreements entered into in connection with the Helgúvík project and be liable for significant power commitments already confirmed under its agreement with OR. If the power or transmission providers are unable to provide or transmit the contracted amounts of power, such failure could substantially delay or make the Helgúvík project infeasible and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

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Union disputes could raise our production costs or impair our production operations.

The bargaining unit employees at our Grundartangi, Hawesville and Ravenswood smelters are represented by labor unions. If we fail to maintain satisfactory relations with any labor union representing our employees, including reaching a mutually satisfactory wage agreement with the labor unions representing our bargaining unit employees at our Grundartangi smelter in 2011, our labor contracts may not prevent a strike or work stoppage at any of these facilities in the future. Any threatened or actual work stoppage in the future or inability to renegotiate our collective bargaining agreements could prevent or significantly impair our ability to conduct production operations at our unionized facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We could be adversely affected by the loss of a major customer or changes in the business or financial condition of our major customers.

In 2010, we derived approximately 80% of our consolidated sales from our three major customers: Southwire Glencore and BHP Billiton. We currently have long-term primary aluminum sales or tolling contracts with each of these customers. However, a significant downturn or further deterioration in the business or financial condition of one of these major customers could affect our results of operations. In addition, a loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Our ability to access the credit and capital markets on acceptable terms may be limited due to our credit ratings, our financial condition or the deterioration of these markets.

Our credit rating was adversely affected by the downturn in global economic and financial conditions, curtailment of production capacity at Ravenswood and Hawesville's fifth pot line and the substantial levels of our existing indebtedness. In addition, our availability under our revolving credit facility has been negatively impacted by the curtailment of production capacity at Ravenswood and Hawesville's fifth pot line, which have reduced the amount of our domestic accounts receivable and inventory which secure our revolving credit facility. Further curtailments of domestic production capacity would incrementally reduce domestic accounts receivable and inventory, further reducing availability under our revolving credit facility. In addition, the holders of the approximately \$47 million aggregate principal amount of our 1.75% convertible senior notes due 2024 (the "1.75% Notes") that remain outstanding have an option to require us to repurchase all or any portion of these securities at par in August 2011 and to require us to settle in cash at market prices up to the aggregate principal amount of the 1.75% Notes upon conversion, which may occur at any time. Repurchasing all or a portion of the outstanding 1.75% Notes or further curtailment of U.S. production capacity would increase our liquidity needs. Our existing credit ratings or any future negative actions the credit agencies may take could negatively affect our ability to access the credit and capital markets in the future and could lead to worsened trade terms, increasing our liquidity needs. An inability to access capital and credit markets when needed could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

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We require significant cash flow to meet our debt service requirements, which increases our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions, reduces cash available for other purposes and limits our operational flexibility.

As of December 31, 2010, we had an aggregate of approximately \$302 million principal amount of outstanding debt, excluding the E.ON contingent obligation. We may incur additional debt in the future.

The level of our debt could have important consequences, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;
- reducing cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures, acquisitions, dividends, working capital and other general corporate purposes, because a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations must be dedicated to servicing our debt; and
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, competitive and other changes in our business and the industry in which we operate.

We have various obligations to make payments in cash that will reduce the amount of cash available to make interest payments required on our outstanding debt and for other uses. Holders of our 1.75% Notes have the right to convert their notes at any time, which would require us to deliver cash up to the aggregate principal amount of notes to be converted. In addition, in August 2011, the holders of our 1.75% Notes have an option to require us to repurchase all or any portion of these securities at par. Our industrial revenue bonds (“IRBs”) and any future borrowings on our credit facility are at variable interest rates, and future borrowings required to fund working capital at our businesses, construction of the Helgøyvik project, acquisitions, or other strategic opportunities may be at variable rates. An increase in interest rates would increase our debt service obligations under these instruments, further limiting cash flow available for other uses. In addition to our debt, we have liabilities and other obligations which could reduce cash available for other purposes and could limit our operational flexibility.

Our ability to pay interest on and to repay or refinance our debt and to satisfy other commitments will depend upon our access to additional sources of liquidity and future operating performance, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, business and other factors, including market prices for primary aluminum, that are beyond our control. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay debt service obligations, or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations or fund our other liquidity needs, we could attempt to restructure or refinance our debt or seek additional equity or debt capital. There can be no assurance that we would be able to accomplish those actions on satisfactory terms or at all and if we are unable to ultimately meet our debt service obligations and fund our other liquidity needs, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Despite our substantial level of debt, we may incur more debt, which could exacerbate any or all of the risks described above.

We may incur substantial additional debt in the future. Although the loan and security agreement governing our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the 8.0% Senior Secured Notes due 2014 (the "8.0% Notes") limits our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to incur additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under certain circumstances, debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. For example, as of December 31, 2010, approximately \$50 million was available to us for borrowing under our revolving credit facility. In addition, the loan and security agreement governing our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the 8.0% Notes do not prevent us from incurring certain obligations that do not constitute debt as defined in these agreements. To the extent that we incur additional debt or such other obligations, the risks associated with our substantial debt described above, including our possible inability to service our debt or other obligations, would increase.

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Our debt instruments subject us to covenants and restrictions.

Our existing debt instruments contain various covenants that restrict the way we conduct our business and limit our ability to incur debt, pay dividends and engage in transactions such as acquisitions and investments, among other things, which may impair our ability to obtain additional liquidity and grow our business. Any failure to comply with those covenants would likely constitute a breach under such debt instruments which may result in the acceleration of all or a substantial portion of our outstanding indebtedness and termination of commitments under our revolving credit facility. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may be unable to repay the required amounts and our secured lenders could foreclose on any collateral securing our secured debt. Any of the foregoing actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We depend upon intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations.

We are a holding company and conduct all of our operations through our subsidiaries. Our ability to meet our debt service obligations depends upon the receipt of intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries. Subject to the restrictions contained in our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing our 8.0% Notes, future borrowings by our subsidiaries could contain restrictions or prohibitions on intercompany transfers by those subsidiaries. In addition, under applicable law, our subsidiaries could be limited in the amounts that they are permitted to pay as dividends on their capital stock. For example, the Icelandic government and the Central Bank of Iceland are currently restricting the free transfer of funds outside of Iceland. While we are currently exempt from these foreign currency rules, we cannot control further actions by the Central Bank of Iceland, which might restrict our ability to transfer funds through the Icelandic banking system and outside of Iceland.

Future declines in the financial markets and/or our curtailment actions could have significant and adverse effects on our pension funding obligations.

We maintain two qualified defined benefit plans, and contribute to a third, on behalf of our employees. As a result of poor investment returns due to the global financial crisis, the benefit plans we maintain were underfunded as of December 31, 2010. If capital markets experience further significant losses, pension fund balances would likely fall and additional cash contributions to the pension funds will be required. Additionally, as a result of our curtailment actions, we may be required to make additional significant contributions to the pension funds earlier than anticipated.

We may be required to write down the book value of certain assets.

We are required to perform various analyses related to the carrying value of various assets whenever events or circumstances indicate that their net carrying amount may not be recoverable. Given the recent lack of profitability of certain of our production facilities and recent global economic conditions, which in part drive assumptions for the future in such analyses, we could have significant adjustments in the carrying value for certain assets. In the future, we will continue to evaluate our assets for impairments and valuation allowance, which could be significant. Any such adjustments would be in the form of a non-cash charge which would reduce our earnings and reduce our balance of retained earnings.

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Climate change, climate change legislation or regulations and greenhouse effects may adversely impact our operations.

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions are the subject of significant attention in the countries in which we operate and a number of governments or governmental bodies in these countries have introduced or are contemplating legislative and regulatory change in response to the potential impacts of climate change. For example, as a member of the European Economic Area and a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, Iceland has implemented legislation to abide by the Kyoto Protocol and prepare to abide by Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament which establishes a “cap and trade” scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading. Because Iceland was granted emissions allowances under the Kyoto Protocol through 2012, Iceland has not yet implemented Directive 2003/87/EC, but it is anticipated that Iceland will begin complying with the Directive in 2013. In addition, we are aware of proposed U.S. legislation that if enacted, among other things, would implement a “cap and trade” system of allowances and credits in the United States.

Implementation of these potential regulatory changes or others is uncertain and may be either voluntary or legislated and may impact our operations directly or indirectly through customers or our supply chain. As a result of the foregoing, we may incur increased capital expenditures resulting from required compliance with such regulatory changes, increased energy costs, costs to purchase or profits from sales of, allowances or credits under a “cap and trade” system, increased insurance premiums and deductibles, a change in competitive position relative to industry peers and changes to profit or loss arising from increased or decreased demand for goods produced by us and indirectly, from changes in costs of goods sold. In addition, the potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain and will be particular to the geographic circumstances. These may include changes in rainfall patterns, shortages of water or other natural resources, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels. Any adverse regulatory and physical changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We are subject to a variety of environmental laws and regulations that could result in costs or liabilities.

We are obligated to comply with various federal, state and other environmental laws and regulations, including the environmental laws and regulations of the United States, Iceland, China and the EU. Environmental laws and regulations may expose us to costs or liabilities relating to our manufacturing operations or property ownership. We incur operating costs and capital expenditures on an ongoing basis to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. In addition, we are currently and may in the future be responsible for the cleanup of contamination at some of our current and former facilities or for the amelioration of damage to natural resources. If more stringent compliance or cleanup standards under environmental laws or regulations are imposed, previously unknown environmental conditions or damages to natural resources are discovered or alleged, or if contributions from other responsible parties with respect to sites for which we have cleanup responsibilities are not available, we may be subject to additional liability, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. Further, additional environmental matters for which we may be liable may arise in the future at our present sites where no problem is currently known, with respect to sites previously owned or operated by us, by related corporate entities or by our predecessors, or at sites that we may acquire in the future. In addition, overall production costs may become prohibitively expensive and prevent us from effectively competing in price sensitive markets if future capital expenditures and costs for environmental compliance or cleanup are significantly greater than current or projected expenditures and costs.



Unpredictable events, including natural disaster, dangerous weather conditions, terrorist attack and political unrest, may adversely affect our ability to conduct business.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues from operations in areas that have heightened risk of natural disasters and political unrest, including Iceland. Iceland suffered several natural disasters in 2010, including significant volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Future unpredictable events, including natural disasters, dangerous weather conditions, terrorist attacks and political unrest, may adversely affect our ability to conduct business by causing disruptions in Icelandic, Chinese, U.S. or global economic conditions, inflicting loss of life, damaging property and requiring substantial capital expenditures and operating expenses to remediate damage and restore operations at our production facilities.

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Acquisitions may present difficulties.

We have a history of making acquisitions and we expect to opportunistically seek to make acquisitions in the future. We are subject to numerous risks as a result of our acquisition strategy, including the following:

- we may spend time and money pursuing acquisitions that do not close;
- acquired companies may have contingent or unidentified liabilities;
- it may be challenging for us to manage our existing business as we integrate acquired operations;
- we may not achieve the anticipated benefits from our acquisitions; and
- management of acquisitions will require continued development of financial controls and information systems, which may prove to be expensive, time-consuming and difficult to maintain.

Accordingly, our past or future acquisitions might not ultimately improve our competitive position and business prospects as anticipated.

Further consolidation within the metals industry could provide competitive advantages to our competitors.

The metals industry has experienced consolidation over the past several years and there may be more consolidation transactions in the future. Consolidation by our competitors may enhance their capacity and their access to resources, lower their cost structure and put us at a competitive disadvantage. Continued consolidation may limit our ability to implement our strategic objectives effectively. We cannot reliably predict the impact on us of further consolidation in the metals industry.

Our ability to utilize certain net operating losses, tax credits and other tax assets to offset future taxable income may be significantly limited if we experience an “ownership change” under the Internal Revenue Code.

As of December 31, 2010, we had net operating losses, tax credits and other tax assets of approximately \$1.7 billion, after adjusting for losses carried back to previous tax years, which could offset future taxable income. Our ability to utilize our deferred tax assets to offset future taxable income may be significantly limited if we experience an “ownership change” as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In general, an ownership change would occur if our “five-percent shareholders,” as defined under the Code, collectively increase their ownership in us by more than 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period. Future transactions in our stock that may not be in our control may cause us to experience an ownership change and thus limit our ability to utilize net operating losses, tax credits and other tax assets to offset future taxable income.

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Provisions in our charter documents and state law may make it difficult for others to obtain control of Century Aluminum, even though some stockholders may consider them to be beneficial; Glencore's ownership interest in us may also deter any change in control of us.

Certain provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, as well as provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Century, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise have received a substantial premium for their shares over then current market prices. For examples, these provisions:

- give authority to our board of directors to issue preferred stock and to determine the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of those shares without any stockholder vote;
- provide for a board of directors consisting of three classes, each of which serves for a different three-year term;
- require stockholders to give advance notice prior to submitting proposals for consideration at stockholders' meetings or to nominate persons for election as directors; and
- restrict certain business combinations between us and any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of our outstanding voting stock.

In addition, while our Tax Benefit Preservation Plan expired in September 2010, our board of directors could re-implement the Tax Benefit Preservation Plan or other similar plan that would cause substantial dilution to any person or group who attempts to acquire a significant interest in us without advance approval from our board of directors.

While these provisions have the effect of encouraging persons seeking to acquire control of our company to negotiate with our board of directors, they could enable the board of directors to hinder or frustrate a transaction that some, or a majority, of the stockholders might believe to be in their best interests and, in that case, may prevent or discourage attempts to remove and replace incumbent directors.

Our relationship with Glencore may also deter a takeover. As of December 31, 2010, we believe that Glencore beneficially owned, through its common stock, approximately 39.1% of our issued and outstanding common stock and, through its ownership of common and preferred stock, an overall 44.0% economic ownership of Century.

### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

We have no unresolved comments from the staff of the SEC.

### Item 2. Properties

We own the property on which our Hawesville and Ravenswood facilities are located. The site on which the Grundartangi facility is situated is leased from Faxafloahafnir sf under a long-term lease that runs through 2020,

renewable at our option. The site for our Helguvik project is leased from Reykjaneshofn, an independent public authority owned by the Municipality of Reykjanesbaer, under a long-term lease expected to run through 2060, with an automatic extension provision. Our corporate offices are subject to an operating lease that expires in June 2015. We hold a 49.7% interest in a partnership which operates the Mt. Holly facility and a 49.7% undivided interest in the property on which the Mt. Holly facility is located. The remaining interest in the undivided property at Mt. Holly is owned by Alumax of South Carolina, Inc., a subsidiary of Alcoa.

Except for our Ravenswood facility, which was fully curtailed in February 2009, and Hawesville, which is in the process of restarting a potline that was curtailed in 2009, all of our facilities are operating at or near their productive capacity. We believe all of our facilities are suitable and adequate for our current operations. Additional information about the age, location, and productive capacity of our facilities is available in the "Overview" section of Item 1, "Business."

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We have pending against us or may be subject to various lawsuits, claims and proceedings related primarily to employment, commercial, environmental, safety and health matters. Although it is not presently possible to determine the outcome of these matters, management believes the ultimate disposition will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

In July 2005, the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) began an initiative to perform an oversight inspection of all Secondary Maximum Achievable Control Technology (“MACT”) facilities which deal with casting furnaces, including Hawesville. Partial inspections were also conducted at co-located Primary MACT facilities which deal with potlines, including Hawesville. In April 2008, the EPA sent CAKY requests under the Clean Air Act for copies of certain records dating back to 2000. In November 2009, the EPA sent CAKY a Notice of Violation (“NOV”) alleging 12 violations relating to the Clean Air Act including, among other things, violations of the MACT emissions standards and the prevention of significant deterioration program for unpermitted major modifications.

The matter is under investigation. An initial hearing with the EPA occurred in January 2010 at which CAKY agreed to provide the EPA with additional information regarding the alleged violations. CAKY provided such information in February 2010. We cannot reasonably estimate the liabilities with respect to this matter, but they are not expected to be material. We expect to resolve the matter in 2011. For descriptions of certain environmental matters involving Century, see Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

On April 27, 2010, the purported stockholder class actions pending against us consolidated as In re: Century Aluminum Company Securities Litigation, were dismissed without prejudice. On May 28, 2010 and June 24, 2010 plaintiffs submitted amended complaints. On March 3, 2011, the purported stockholder class actions pending against us consolidated as In re: Century Aluminum Company Securities Litigation, were dismissed with prejudice and judgment was entered in our favor. On March 10, 2011, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the order and judgment entered by the court on March 3, 2011.

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## Our Executive Officers

Executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The following table details certain information about our executive officers as of February 28, 2011.

Name	Age	Position and Duration
Logan W. Kruger	60	President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2005.
Wayne R. Hale	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since March 2007.
Michael A. Bless	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since January 2006.
William J. Leatherberry	40	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since January 2010. Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary from April 2009 to December 2009. Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary from January 2008 to March 2009. Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary from July 2007 to December 2007, Corporate Counsel and Assistant Secretary from May 2007 to June 2007 and Corporate Counsel from January 2005 to April 2007.
Steve Schneider	55	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller since June 2006, Vice President and Corporate Controller from April 2002 through May 2006.
Michelle M. Lair	35	Vice President and Treasurer since February 2007, Treasurer since June 2006, Assistant Treasurer from November 2005 to June 2006, Corporate Financial Analyst from May 2000 to October 2005.

Prior to joining Century, Mr. Bless served as managing director of M. Safra & Co., Inc., from February 2005 to January 2006.

Prior to joining Century, Mr. Hale served as Senior Vice President of Sual-Holding from April 2004 to February 2007.

Messrs. Kruger, Leatherberry and Schneider and Ms. Lair joined Century in 2005, 2005, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Their respective biographical information is set forth in the table above.

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## PART II

## Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

## Market Information

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol: CENX. The following table sets forth, on a quarterly basis, the high and low sales prices of the common stock during the two most recent fiscal years.

	2010		2009	
	High sales price	Low sales price	High sales price	Low sales price
First quarter	\$ 18.77	\$ 10.13	\$ 12.80	\$ 1.04
Second quarter	\$ 16.75	\$ 8.57	\$ 8.39	\$ 1.90
Third quarter	\$ 13.26	\$ 8.25	\$ 12.18	\$ 4.70
Fourth quarter	\$ 16.59	\$ 11.62	\$ 16.90	\$ 8.00

## Holders

As of February 28, 2011, there were 24 holders of record of our common stock, which does not include the much larger number of beneficial owners whose common stock was held in street name or through fiduciaries.

## Dividend Information

We did not declare dividends in 2010 or 2009 on our common stock. We do not plan to declare cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the 8.0% Notes contain restrictions which limit our ability to pay dividends. Additional information about the terms of our long-term borrowing agreements is available at Note 6 Debt to the consolidated financial statements included herein.

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## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data for each of the last five fiscal years. The selected consolidated historical balance sheet data as of each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the selected consolidated statement of operations data for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is derived from our consolidated financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP included herein. The selected consolidated historical balance sheet data as of each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and the selected consolidated statement of operations data for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 is derived from our consolidated financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP which are not included herein.

Our selected historical results of operations include:

- the curtailment of operations of our 170,000 mtpy Ravenswood smelter which became fully curtailed in the first quarter of 2009;
- the curtailment of one potline at our 244,000 mtpy Hawesville smelter in the first quarter of 2009;
- our equity in the earnings and related losses on disposition of our 50% joint venture investments in Gramercy Alumina LLC and St. Ann Bauxite Ltd. prior to divesting our interest in those companies in August 2009;
- the results of operations from our 130,000 mtpy expansion of Grundartangi which became operational in the fourth quarter of 2006;
- the results of operations from our 40,000 mtpy expansion of Grundartangi which became operational in the fourth quarter of 2007; and,
- our equity in the earnings of our 40% joint venture investments in Baise Haohai Carbon Co. since we acquired an interest in that company in April 2008.

Our results for these periods and prior periods are not fully comparable to our results of operations for fiscal year 2010 and may not be indicative of our future financial position or results of operations. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” and notes thereto.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010 (1)	2009 (2)	2008 (3)	2007 (4)	2006 (5)
Net sales	\$ 1,169,271	\$ 899,253	\$ 1,970,776	\$ 1,798,163	\$ 1,558,566
Gross profit (loss)	112,396	(65,665 )	311,624	363,463	348,522
Operating income (loss)	102,980	(97,456 )	168,557	303,543	309,159
Net income (loss)	59,971	(205,982 )	(895,187 )	(105,586 )	(44,976 )



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Income (loss) per share:					
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.59	\$ (2.73 )	\$ (20.00 )	\$ (2.84 )	\$ (1.39 )
Dividends per common share					
	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Total assets	1,923,056	1,861,750	2,035,358	2,566,809	2,171,038
Total debt (6)	314,919	298,678	435,515	402,923	735,288
Long-term debt obligations (7)	261,621	247,624	275,000	250,000	559,331

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010 (1)	2009 (2)	2008 (3)	2007 (4)	2006 (5)
Other information:					
Shipments – Primary aluminum:					
Direct shipments (MT)	317,940	329,327	532,320	531,561	522,819
Toll shipments (MT)	267,455	275,799	271,451	235,390	157,120
Average realized price per metric ton:					
Direct shipments	\$ 2,297	\$ 1,728	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,397
Toll shipments	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,198	\$ 1,966	\$ 2,006	\$ 1,942
Average LME price:					
Per metric ton	\$ 2,173	\$ 1,665	\$ 2,573	\$ 2,638	\$ 2,570
Average Midwest premium:					
Per metric ton	\$ 138	\$ 104	\$ 93	\$ 69	\$ 120

- (1) Net income includes an after-tax benefit of \$56.7 million for changes to the Century of West Virginia retiree medical benefits program, a charge of \$10.5 million for mark-to-market losses for primary aluminum price protection options and a charge for contractual termination pension benefits of \$4.6 million due to the continued curtailment of the Ravenswood facility.
- (2) Net loss includes an after-tax charge of \$73.2 million for loss on disposition of our equity investments in Gramercy and St. Ann, an after-tax charge of \$41.7 million of curtailment costs for our U.S. smelters, an after-tax benefit of \$57.8 million for gains related to the termination of a power contract and a replacement power contract at Hawesville and a benefit of \$14.3 million for discrete tax adjustments.
- (3) Net loss includes an after-tax charge of \$742.1 million (net of gain on settlement) for mark-to-market losses on forward contracts that do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting, a \$515.1 million tax adjustment to establish reserves on deferred tax assets, a \$94.9 million charge for goodwill impairment and an inventory write down to market value of \$55.9 million.
- (4) Net loss includes an after-tax charge of \$328.3 million for mark-to-market losses on forward contracts that do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting.
- (5) Net loss includes an after-tax charge of \$241.7 million for mark-to-market losses on forward contracts that do not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting and by a gain of the sale of surplus land.

- (6) Total debt includes all long-term debt obligations, the contingent obligation to E.ON for payments made by E.ON above an agreed amount on CAKY's behalf to Big Rivers under the Big River Agreement (the "E.ON contingent obligation") and any debt classified as short-term obligations, net of any debt discounts, including current portion of long-term debt, the IRBs and the 1.75% Notes.
- (7) Long-term debt obligations are all payment obligations under long-term borrowing arrangements, including the E.ON contingent obligation and excluding the current portion of long-term debt and net of any debt discounts.

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

Overview

We produce primary aluminum. The aluminum industry is cyclical and the price of primary aluminum (which trades as a commodity) is determined by global supply and demand. The key determinants of our results of operations and cash flow from operations are as follows:

- Our selling price is based on the LME price of primary aluminum and is influenced by regional premiums and at certain times by fixed price sales contracts.
- In normal circumstances, our facilities operate at or near capacity, and fluctuations in volume, other than through curtailments, acquisitions or expansion, generally are small.
- The principal components of cost of goods sold are alumina, electrical power, labor and carbon products, which in aggregate were in excess of 75% of the 2010 cost of goods sold. Many of these costs are governed by long-term contracts.

Shipment volumes, average realized price and cost of goods sold per metric ton shipped are our key performance indicators. Revenue can vary significantly from period to period due to fluctuations in the LME and Midwest price of primary aluminum. Any adverse changes in the conditions that affect shipment volumes or the market price of primary aluminum could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows. Fluctuations in working capital are influenced by shipments, the LME and Midwest price of primary aluminum, cost of electricity and materials and by the timing of cash receipts from major customers and disbursements to our suppliers.

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Our operating results vary significantly with changes in the price of primary aluminum and the raw materials used in its production, including electrical power, alumina, aluminum fluoride, calcined petroleum coke, pitch, finished carbon anodes and cathodes. Because we sell our products based principally on the LME price for primary aluminum, we cannot pass on increased costs to our customers. Although we attempt to mitigate the effects of price fluctuations through the use of various fixed-price commitments, financial instruments and by pricing some of our raw materials and energy contracts based on LME prices, these efforts also limit our ability to take advantage of favorable changes in the market prices for primary aluminum or raw materials and may affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows if we curtail unprofitable production capacity.

Electricity represents our single largest operating cost. As a result, the availability of electricity at competitive prices is critical to the profitability of our operations. Portions of the contracted cost of the electricity supplied to Mt. Holly and all of Hawesville's electricity costs vary with the supplier's costs. An increase in these costs would increase the price these facilities pay for electricity. Costs under the Mt. Holly electricity contract have substantially increased in recent years, partially caused by rising fuel prices. As these contracts have take-or-pay type provisions, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Hawesville and Mt. Holly may be affected by the price for electric power even if we curtailed production capacity at these facilities.

The average LME price for primary aluminum rose to approximately \$2,173 per metric ton in 2010 from approximately \$1,665 in 2009. Demand for aluminum products continued to improve in 2010 with significant growth in Asia and consistent but slow improvement in developed markets. Commodity prices for other metals (copper in particular) rose sharply in 2010, resulting in a pricing relationship between these metals and primary aluminum that is inconsistent with historic trends. If current pricing trends continue, there may be additional demand for primary aluminum products from substitution for these higher priced metals.

With higher LME prices some capacity recently idled has restarted or is in the process of restarting. In addition, several new aluminum smelter construction projects that were put on hold during the recent economic crisis are now proceeding forward. This additional capacity coming to market may result in lower LME prices of primary aluminum.

Current primary aluminum warehouse inventories remain at or near historically high levels. Traditionally, high inventory levels tend to exert downward pressure on the LME price for primary aluminum; however this is contrary to what we have observed in the current market. In addition, high warehouse inventory levels would also traditionally cause weakened premiums, but premiums in 2010 remained at or near multi-year highs in the U.S and Europe. Certain industry analysts believe that these unusual pricing interactions are due to financing arrangements using physical aluminum inventory units as collateral as well as the anticipation of one or more physically backed aluminum exchange traded funds. If this is the case, it is not possible to predict how long these financing arrangements and market speculation would support current primary aluminum pricing, but unless economic growth and demand for the metal begins to reduce primary aluminum inventory levels, we may experience lower LME prices for primary aluminum and lower premiums over the longer term due to high inventory levels.

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Recent Developments

Hawesville collective bargaining agreement ratified by USWA

On December 23, 2010, Century Aluminum of Kentucky announced that the USWA local membership ratified a five-year labor contract covering approximately 500 hourly workers at the Hawesville aluminum smelter.

Ravenswood retiree health benefit changes

On November 1, 2010, CAWV communicated to its retirees that medical benefits will be eliminated effective January 1, 2011. Effective January 1, 2011, CAWV will no longer be providing retiree medical benefits to active salaried CAWV personnel or any other personnel who retired prior to November 1, 2010. CAWV has made no commitments as to the future status of retiree medical benefits for hourly personnel who are currently covered by an active medical program.

These actions were taken to restructure costs at the Ravenswood plant to position it more cost competitively for a potential restart.

Nordural Helguvik seeks arbitration to interpret one of its Helguvik power contracts

On August 4, 2010, Nordural Helguvik commenced arbitration proceedings with HS regarding, among other things, the satisfaction of several conditions to the supply of power under the Helguvik power contract between the parties. Management intends to vigorously pursue these claims but, at the date of this report, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of these proceedings.

Nordural Helguvik is in continued discussions with OR regarding the satisfaction of conditions under their existing power contract.

New revolving credit facility

On July 1, 2010, we and certain of our direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries entered into a new four-year \$100 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility replaces our previous credit facility that was scheduled to expire on September 19, 2010. The Credit Facility, which expires on July 1, 2014, provides for borrowings of up to \$100 million in the aggregate, including up to \$50 million under a letter of credit sub-facility. See Note 6 Debt for additional information about our new credit facility.

Mt. Holly power agreement amended

Santee Cooper amended the Mt. Holly power contract to provide power through 2015 priced at rates fixed under currently published schedules, subject to adjustments to cover Santee Cooper's fuel costs, with termination provisions to allow Mt. Holly to terminate the power contract early, in whole or in part, without penalty, if the LME falls below certain negotiated levels.



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West Virginia enacts special power rate mechanism

The West Virginia state legislature enacted legislation which permits the West Virginia Public Service Commission to set special electric power rates for specific types of customers. This legislation gives us the ability to enter into discussions with utilities and the public service commission regarding an enabling power contract for the curtailed plant. The new law is an important step toward the possible restart of the Ravenswood smelter. We plan to continue to engage in discussions with Appalachian Power Company (“APCo”) and the public service commission regarding an enabling power contract.

Upon reviewing the Ravenswood power contract with APCo in June 2010, the West Virginia Public Service Commission extended the special rate mechanism for one year.

Stockholder class actions dismissed and appeal

On April 27, 2010, the purported stockholder class actions pending against us consolidated as In re: Century Aluminum Company Securities Litigation, were dismissed without prejudice. On May 28, 2010 and June 24, 2010 plaintiffs submitted amended complaints and on July 9, 2010, we moved to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 3, 2011, the court granted our motion, dismissed the actions with prejudice and entered judgment in our favor. On March 10, 2011, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the order and judgment entered by the court on March 3, 2011. See Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Contingencies and Note 23 Subsequent Events for more information about these actions.

Five-year labor agreement signed at Nordural

In April 2010, Nordural Grundartangi ehf (“Nordural”) reached a new labor agreement with the five labor unions representing approximately 84% of Grundartangi’s work force. The wage terms of the labor agreement expired on January 1, 2011 and we are currently involved in negotiations with the labor unions regarding the wage terms. The facility has continued to operate normally during these negotiations. The labor agreement in its entirety expires on December 31, 2014.

Health care legislation enacted in March 2010

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the related Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (the “Health Care Acts”) were enacted in March 2010. The Health Care Acts extend health care coverage to many uninsured individuals and expand coverage to those already insured. The Health Care Acts contain provisions which could impact our retiree medical benefits in future periods. However, the extent of that impact, if any, cannot be determined until regulations are promulgated under the Health Care Acts and additional interpretations of the Health Care Acts become available. We are continuing to assess the potential impact that this legislation may have on our future results of operations, cash flows and financial position related to our health care benefits and OPEB obligations.

The Health Care Acts amend certain tax rules applicable to employers so that the portion of employer health care costs that are reimbursed by the Medicare Part D prescription drug subsidy will no longer be deductible by the employer for federal income tax purposes effective for years beginning after December 31, 2012. Because of the loss of the future tax deduction, a reduction in the deferred tax asset related to the nondeductible OPEB liabilities accrued to date was recorded with an equal offsetting adjustment to our valuation allowance. The Health Care Acts did not affect our cash flows or financial condition because we have a valuation allowance against all of our federal and state deferred tax



assets due to our belief that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized.

Century receives \$16 million in tax refunds in April 2010

In April 2010, we received federal income tax refunds totaling \$16 million for net operating loss carrybacks for the 2004 through 2007 tax years.

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Additional 7.5% Note Exchanges in January and March 2010

We completed debt for debt exchanges in January and March 2010. Investors received \$950 worth of 8.0% Notes for every \$1,000 principal amount tendered of our 7.5% senior notes due 2014 (the "7.5% Notes"). In addition, these investors received the accrued interest for their 7.5% Notes, net of interest that had accrued on the 8.0% notes since the original issuance date. We completed debt-for-debt exchanges in January and March 2010 in which we issued approximately \$4.1 million of 8.0% Notes in exchange for approximately \$4.3 million of 7.5% Notes. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$2.6 million and \$249.6 million of aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 7.5% Notes and 8.0% Notes, respectively.

Tax Benefit Preservation Plan expired

Our Tax Benefit Preservation Plan (the "Plan") was designed to provide us protection against a possible limitation on our ability to use net operating losses, tax credits and other tax assets to reduce potential future U.S. federal income tax obligations. The Plan expired in accordance with its terms on September 29, 2010.

Results of Operations

The following discussion reflects our historical results of operations, which exclude the effects of:

- the curtailment of operations of one potline at Ravenswood until it was completed in December 2008;
- the curtailments of operations of Ravenswood's remaining three potlines and one potline at Hawesville until they were completed in February 2009 and March 2009, respectively;
- the transfer of our 50% ownership positions in Gramercy and St. Ann to Noranda on September 1, 2009; and,
- our equity in the earnings of our 40% joint venture investments in Baise Haohai Carbon Co. until we acquired an interest in April 2008.

Accordingly, the results for fiscal years 2009 and 2008 are not fully comparable to the results of operations for fiscal year 2010. Our historical results are not indicative of our current business. You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

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The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the percentage relationship to net sales of certain items included in our Statements of Operations.

	Percentage of Net Sales					
	2010		2009		2008	
Net sales	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%
Cost of goods sold	(90.4	)	(107.3	)	(84.2	)
Gross profit (loss)	9.6		(7.3	)	15.8	
Other operating income - net	3.2		1.8		—	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4.0	)	(5.3	)	(2.4	)
Goodwill impairment	—		—		(4.8	)
Operating income (loss)	8.8		(10.8	)	8.6	
Interest expense	(2.2	)	(3.4	)	(1.6	)
Interest income (expense) – related parties	—		0.1		(0.1	)
Interest income	0.1		0.2		0.4	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—		(0.3	)	—	
Other expense	—		(0.3	)	(0.1	)
Net loss on forward contract	(0.9	)	(2.2	)	(37.8	)
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	5.8		(16.7	)	(30.6	)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1.0	)	1.4		(15.7	)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	4.8		(15.3	)	(46.3	)
Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	0.3		(7.6	)	0.9	
Net income (loss)	5.1	%	(22.9	)%	(45.4	)%

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the shipment volumes and the average sales price per metric ton shipped:

## Primary Aluminum shipments

	Direct (1)	
	Metric tons	\$/metric ton
2010	317,940	\$ 2,297
2009	329,327	1,728
2008	532,320	2,700
	Toll	
	Metric tons	\$/metric ton
2010	267,455	\$ 1,634
2009	275,799	1,198
2008	271,451	1,966

(1) Direct shipments do not include toll shipments from Grundartangi.

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

Net sales: Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$270.0 million to \$1,169.3 million. Higher price realizations for primary aluminum in the year ended December 31, 2010, contributed \$296.7 million to the sales increase. The monthly average LME cash price for 2010 was up 31% from the monthly average LME cash price in 2009. Lower net sales volume negatively impacted the year over year sales increase by \$26.7 million. Direct shipments declined 11,387 metric tons from the same period in 2009 due to capacity curtailments in the U.S. that occurred during the first quarter of 2009. Toll shipments declined 8,344 metric tons from the same period in 2009. The decline in toll shipments from Grundartangi was due in part to a transformer outage that reduced overall metal production and also due to selling aluminum on a direct basis in 2010. Grundartangi's direct shipments were 6,196 metric tons in 2010.

Gross profit (loss): During 2010, higher price realizations, net of LME based alumina cost and LME-based power cost increases, increased gross profit by \$254.8 million. Lower shipment volume, due to capacity curtailments, contributed \$9.2 million to the increase in gross profit. Offsetting these increases were \$52.7 million in net cost increases comprised of: increased costs for power at our U.S. smelters, \$28.5 million (primarily attributable to our new power contract at Hawesville); increased costs for maintenance, supplies and materials, \$7.9 million; other cost increases, \$25.6 million; and offset by reduced net amortization and depreciation charges, primarily at Hawesville, \$9.3 million.

Due to the turnover of inventory during 2009 and increased market prices as of December 31, 2009, the previously recognized lower of cost or market inventory reserve was adjusted to reflect the lower of cost or market value of our December 31, 2009 ending inventory. These adjustments favorably impacted gross profit by \$33.6 million during 2009. We recorded a favorable lower of cost or market adjustment of \$0.4 million in 2010. On a year to year comparative basis, this negatively impacted the change in gross profit by an additional \$33.2 million.

Other operating income – net: During 2010, we recorded credits of \$56.7 million due to the elimination of medical benefits for retirees of the Ravenswood facility. We recorded a charge of \$4.6 million for pension benefits that will be payable to a group of employees whose combination of age, years of service and lay-off status make them eligible for accelerated pension benefits in 2011. Ongoing site costs at the Ravenswood facility account for the remaining \$14.7 million of charges in this category.

During 2009, the expenses associated with the idled potlines at our Ravenswood and Hawesville facilities were \$41.7 million. This amount includes expenses incurred to curtail operations and to maintain the Ravenswood facility in a curtailed state. See Note 3 Curtailment of Operations – Ravenswood and Hawesville in Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

During 2009, we recorded a gain of \$81.6 million related to our agreement with E.ON that was consummated concurrently with the new long term power contract for Hawesville. In addition, we wrote off the remaining carrying value of the intangible asset associated with the previous power contract that was terminated July 16, 2009. The amount of the write-off was \$23.8 million. See Note 2 Long-term power contract for Hawesville in Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional information about this contract.

Selling general and administrative expenses: The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2010 is due to a reduction in employee costs and outside professional support, partially offset by increased general and administrative costs to support the Helguvik project.

Interest expense – third party: The decrease in interest expense in 2010 from 2009 is the result of the exchange of our convertible debt for equity in 2009, partially offset by increased interest expense due to the exchange of 8.0% Notes for 7.5% Notes in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010.

Net loss on forward contracts: The net loss on forward contracts of \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 relates to marking-to-market options that were put into place to provide partial downside price protection for our Hawesville facility.

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For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net loss on forward contracts was \$19.4 million. Over half of the net loss reported for the year ended December 31, 2009 relates to marking-to-market options that were put in place to provide partial downside price protection for our Hawesville facility. The remainder of the loss relates to the discontinuation of cash flow hedge accounting treatment for our natural gas financial forward contracts associated with our investment in Gramercy, recognition of previously settled ISK hedges associated with the Helguvik project and losses on derivatives associated with the Hawesville and Ravenswood power contracts.

Tax provision: Our 2010 income tax expense is related to our net income in Iceland with a partial offset to expense due to a discrete tax benefit arising from the elimination of medical benefits for retirees of the Ravenswood facility. Our 2009 tax provision benefited from the release of income tax reserves for uncertain tax positions due to statute of limitations expiration and additional NOL carry back claims due to a recently enacted U.S. tax law offset by increased Iceland tax rates.

Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures: The results in 2010 reflect the results of Century's joint ventures, primarily BHH. In August 2009, we signed an agreement to transfer our ownership interests in Gramercy and St. Ann to our joint venture partner, Noranda resulting in a loss on disposition of \$73.2 million in 2009.

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

Net sales: Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 declined \$1,071.5 million to \$899.3 million. Lower price realizations for primary aluminum in the year ended December 31, 2009, contributed \$535.8 million to the sales decline. The monthly average LME cash price for 2009 was down 35% from the monthly average LME cash price in 2008. Lower net sales volume contributed \$535.7 million to the sales decline. Direct shipments declined 202,993 metric tons from the same period in 2008 due to capacity curtailments in the U.S. Toll shipments increased 4,348 metric tons from the same period in 2008 due to production efficiencies at the Grundartangi facility.

Gross profit (loss): During 2009, lower price realizations, net of LME based alumina cost and LME-based power cost decreases, reduced gross profit by \$445.9 million. Lower shipment volume, due to capacity curtailments, resulted in a \$64.9 million decrease in gross profit. Offsetting these declines were \$44.0 million in net cost decreases comprised of: reduced costs for maintenance, supplies and materials, \$13.0 million; reduced costs for our non-LME-based alumina, \$23.9 million; reduced net amortization and depreciation charges, primarily at Hawesville, \$11.9 million; other cost reductions, \$13.0 million; and increased power cost at our U.S. smelters, \$17.8 million.

Due to the turnover of inventory during 2009 and increased market prices as of December 31, 2009, the previously recognized lower of cost or market inventory reserve was adjusted to reflect the lower of cost or market value of our December 31, 2009 ending inventory. These adjustments favorably impacted gross profit by \$33.6 million during 2009 and represent an \$89.5 million change in 2009 from the \$55.9 million charge required in 2008 to report our inventories on a lower of cost or market basis.

Other operating income – net: During 2009, the expenses associated with the idled potlines at our Ravenswood and Hawesville facilities were \$41.7 million. This amount includes expenses incurred to curtail operations and to maintain the Ravenswood facility in a curtailed state. See Note 3 Curtailment of Operations – Ravenswood and Hawesville in Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

During 2009, we recorded a gain of \$81.6 million related to our agreement with E.ON that was consummated concurrently with the new long term power contract for Hawesville. In addition, we wrote off the remaining carrying value of the intangible asset associated with the previous power contract that was terminated July 16, 2009. The amount of the write-off was \$23.8 million. See Note 2 Long-term power contract for Hawesville in Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional information about this contract.



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Interest income- third party: Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased by \$6.2 million as a result of lower average cash and short-term investment balances and lower interest rates during 2009.

Net loss on forward contracts: For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net loss on forward contracts was \$19.4 million compared to a net loss on forward contracts of \$744.4 million for 2008. Over half of the net loss reported for the year ended December 31, 2009 relates to the mark-to-market of options that were put in place to provide some downside price protection for our Hawesville facility. The remainder of the loss relates to the discontinuation of cash flow hedge accounting treatment for our natural gas financial forward contracts associated with our investment in Gramercy, recognition of previously settled ISK hedges associated with the Helguvik project and losses on derivatives associated with the Hawesville and Ravenswood power contracts.

The loss reported for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily the result of mark-to-market losses associated with our long term financial sales contracts with Glencore that did not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting. In July 2008, we terminated these contracts, recording a net gain of \$162.0 million (\$172.4 million, net of \$10.4 million in transaction costs).

In 2008, cash settlement of the financial sales contracts that did not qualify for cash flow hedge treatment accounted for \$115.0 million of the net loss. In addition, we recorded a net loss on forward contracts of \$15.8 million on the ineffective portion of our ISK cash flow hedges and a net gain on forward contracts of \$2.2 million related to the LME component of our power contract at the Ravenswood facility. The remaining \$778.6 million in net loss were unrealized losses as of the date our outstanding financial sales contracts that did not qualify for cash flow hedge accounting were terminated. These amounts were offset by a \$0.8 million gain in 2008 for non-cash settlements of physical delivery sales contracts that are accounted for as derivatives and marked-to-market.

Tax provision: The changes in income tax (expense) benefit in 2009 from 2008 are primarily the result of benefits from the release of income tax reserves for uncertain tax positions due to statute of limitations expiration and additional NOL carry back claims due to a recently enacted U.S. tax law offset by increased Iceland tax rates.

Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures: In August 2009, we signed an agreement to transfer our ownership interests in Gramercy and St. Ann to our joint venture partner, Noranda resulting in a loss on disposition of \$73.2 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are available cash, cash flow from operations and available borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We have also raised capital through public offerings of our common stock in three of the last four completed fiscal years and in 2004 we accessed the public debt markets. We are continuously exploring various financing alternatives. Our principal uses of cash are the funding of operating costs (including post-employment benefits), maintenance of curtailed production facilities, payments of principal and interest on our outstanding debt, the funding of capital expenditures, payments for primary aluminum put options, investments in our aluminum growth activities and in related businesses, working capital and other general corporate requirements.

Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2010 was approximately \$304 million compared to \$198 million at December 31, 2009. Century's revolving credit facility, which would have matured in September 2010, was refinanced in July 2010 with a generally similar facility that matures in July 2014. As of December 31, 2010, our credit facility had no loan amounts outstanding and approximately \$50 million of net availability. We have approximately \$38.0 million of letters of credit outstanding under our credit facility, which allowed us to lower our restricted cash deposits during the year. Availability under the credit facility has been and will continue to be negatively impacted by the curtailment of production capacity at Ravenswood which has reduced the amount of our domestic accounts receivable and inventory, which comprise the borrowing base of our credit facility. Further curtailments of domestic production capacity would incrementally reduce domestic accounts receivable and inventory, further reducing availability under the credit facility.

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We made a contribution to the defined benefit plans we sponsor of approximately \$1 million in the fourth quarter of 2010. Based on current actuarial and other assumptions, we expect to make additional contributions to these plans of approximately \$18 million during 2011.

In November 2010, CAWV announced amendments to their postretirement medical benefit plan effective January 1, 2011. Effective January 1, 2011, CAWV will no longer be providing retiree medical benefits to active salaried CAWV personnel or any other personnel who retired prior to November 1, 2010. CAWV has made no commitments as to the future status of retiree medical benefits for hourly personnel who are currently covered by an active medical program.

We expect these plan amendments will significantly reduce our future cash payments for postretirement medical benefits. See Note 11 Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits in the consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information about the Ravenswood retiree medical benefit changes.

Recently enacted federal tax legislation allowed Century to carryback our net operating losses for up to five years, two years longer than the law previously allowed. Under the new law, we filed for and received in April 2010 tax refunds of approximately \$16 million by carrying back losses to earlier previous tax years. We expect to receive a \$27 million income tax refund in Iceland in the fourth quarter of 2011 for taxes paid there in February 2011. We do not expect to receive any material domestic tax refunds in the near future.

Convertible Debt Put Option in 2011

We have approximately \$47 million aggregate principal amount of 1.75% Notes outstanding. Current holders of the 1.75% Notes may require us to purchase for cash all or part of the 1.75% Notes then outstanding at par on August 1, 2011. Based on our current stock price, we expect the holders of the 1.75 Notes will exercise their put option rights in August 2011.

Capital Resources

We intend to finance our future recurring capital expenditures from available cash and our cash flow from operations. For major investment projects, such as the Helguvik project, we would seek financing from various capital and loan markets and may potentially pursue the formation of strategic alliances. We may be unable to issue additional debt or equity securities, or to issue these securities on attractive terms, due to a number of factors including a lack of demand, unfavorable pricing, poor economic conditions, unfavorable interest rates, or our financial condition or credit rating at the time. Future uncertainty in the U.S. and international markets and economies may adversely affect our liquidity, our ability to access the capital markets and our financial condition.

Capital expenditures for 2010 were \$31.5 million, \$19.2 million of which was related to the Helguvik project, with the balance principally related to upgrading production equipment, improving facilities and complying with environmental requirements. We believe capital spending in 2011, excluding the activity on the Helguvik project will be approximately \$20 to \$25 million compared to \$12.3 million in 2010.

We have made and continue to make capital expenditures for the construction and development of our Helguvik project. We have substantial future contractual commitments for the Helguvik project. If we were to cancel the Helguvik project, we would expect to incur an additional \$20 to \$25 million in contract cancellation costs. We are working to complete the activities required for a full restart of construction activity at Helguvik, including resolving disputes with the power suppliers contracted to supply power to the project and the confirmation that they will be in a firm position to finance and deliver the power per an agreed schedule. We expect that the portion of capital expenditures for this project that we will fund from our existing cash and operating cash flow will be approximately \$1 to \$2 million per month during 2011 until the restart of major construction activities. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors — Construction at our Helguvik smelter site is under review. Substantial delay in the completion of this project may increase its cost and impose other risks to completion that are not foreseeable at this time." included herein.

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## Historical

Our Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are summarized below:

	2010	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 131,510	\$ 39,399	\$ (665,438 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,471 )	(46,213 )	(159,731 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	23	75,648	893,607
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 106,062	\$ 68,834	\$ 68,438

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 was \$131.5 million. The increase in cash flow from operations was due, in part, to higher operating income as a result of higher LME prices and lower cash payments in 2010 for CAKY power and CAWV curtailment costs relative to 2009.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2009 was \$39.4 million. Our net cash from operations was due to tax refunds partially offset by operating losses and costs of curtailed operations in 2009.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2008 was \$665.4 million, which included a net \$266.5 million source of cash for the sale of short-term investments and a use of \$1,315.3 million as payment for the termination of fixed price forward financial sales contracts. This was partially offset by increased cash from operations due to improved price realizations and the additional shipment volume.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2010 was \$25.5 million compared to \$46.2 million in 2009. The decrease was due to restricted cash being released as a result of our replacing cash collateral with letters of credit under our new revolving line of credit in 2010. In addition, a portion of the decrease was due to lower investments in capital expenditures to maintain and improve plant operations and reduced spending on the Helgøvik project.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2009 was \$46.2 million, a decrease of \$113.5 million from 2008. This decrease was due primarily to reduced expenditures for the Helgøvik project and the reduction, deferral or cancellation of all non-critical capital expenditures at our other smelters.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was \$159.7 million due primarily to higher expenditures for the Helgøvik project and investments in and advances made to joint ventures.

Net cash provided by financing activities during 2010 was \$23 thousand from the net proceeds from the issuance of common stock from the exercise of stock options.

Net cash provided by financing activities during 2009 was \$75.6 million. We received \$103.1 million in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock from our equity offering in February 2009. We repaid \$25.0 million on our revolving line of credit borrowed in 2008 and paid financing fees of \$2.4 million.

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Net cash provided by financing activities during 2008 was \$893.6 million. We received \$929.5 million in net proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock in connection with the settlement of fixed price primary aluminum financial sales contracts. We received \$443.7 million in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock from our equity offering in July 2008 and the exercise of stock options. We used the proceeds of the equity offering and available cash to pay \$505.2 million to a related party for a deferred settlement associated with the termination of financial sales contracts. In addition, we borrowed \$35.0 million and repaid \$10.0 million from our revolving line of credit and recognized a \$0.6 million tax benefit from our share-based compensation programs.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The preparation of the financial statements requires that management make judgments, assumptions and estimates in applying these accounting policies. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and on assumptions about future events. Critical accounting estimates require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time of the estimate and a change in these estimates may have a material impact on the presentation of our financial position or results of operations. Significant judgments and estimates made by our management include expenses and liabilities related to pensions and other postemployment benefits, deferred tax assets and property, plant and equipment. Our management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting estimates with the audit committee of our board of directors and the audit committee has reviewed our disclosure.

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Liabilities

We sponsor several pension and other postemployment benefit plans. Our liabilities under these defined benefit plans are determined using methodologies that involve several actuarial assumptions, the most significant of which are the discount rate, health care inflation rate and the long-term rate of return on plan assets.

Discount Rate Selection

It is our policy to select a discount rate for purposes of measuring obligations under defined benefit plans by matching cash flows separately for each plan to yields on zero coupon bonds. We use the Citigroup Pension Liability Index for determining these yields.

The Citigroup Pension Liability Index was specifically developed to meet the criteria set forth in FASB ASC 715.

The published information at the end of each calendar month includes spot rate yields (zero coupon bond yield estimates) in half year increments for use in tailoring a discount rate to a particular plan's projected benefit cash flows. The Citigroup Pension Liability Index rate represents the discount rate developed from these spot rate yields, based on the pattern and duration of the benefit payments of a typical, large, somewhat mature pension plan.

The individual characteristics of each plan, including projected cash flow patterns and payment durations, have been taken into account, since discount rates are determined on a plan-by-plan basis. We will generally select a discount rate rounded to the nearest 0.25%, unless specific circumstances provide for a more appropriate non-rounded rate to be used. We believe the projected cash flows used to determine the Citigroup Pension Liability Index rate provide a good approximation of the timing and amounts of our defined benefits payments under our plans and no adjustment to

the Citigroup Pension Liability Index rate has been made.

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Therefore, as of December 31, 2010, we selected a weighted-average discount rate of 5.38% for all our pension plans and a weighted-average discount rate of 5.26% for our other postemployment benefit plans.

A change of a half percentage point in the discount rate for our defined benefit plans would have the following effects on our obligations under these plans in 2010:

Effect of changes in the discount rates on the Projected Benefit Obligations for:	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease
	(dollars in millions)	
Pension plans	\$ (7.4 )	\$ 8.2
Other postemployment benefit (“OPEB”) plans	\$ (6.3 )	\$ 6.9

Century provides postemployment benefit plans that provide health care and life insurance benefits for a portion of the retired employees of our U.S. based operations. ASC 715 requires the accrual of the estimated cost of providing postretirement benefits during the working careers of those employees who could become eligible for such benefits when they retire. We fund these benefits as the retirees submit claims.

Measurement of our postretirement benefit obligations requires the use of several assumptions about factors that will affect the amount and timing of future benefit payments. The assumed health care cost trend rates are the most critical estimates for measurement of the postretirement benefits obligation. Changes in the health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care benefit obligations.

Century assumes medical inflation is initially 10%, declining to 5% over six years and thereafter. A one-percentage-point change in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects in 2010:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	(dollars in millions)	
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	\$ 2.5	\$ (2.0 )
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 15.0	\$ (12.6 )

#### Long-term Rate of Return on Plan assets assumption

We are currently using an 8.0% long-term rate of return on plan assets for the development of the net periodic cost for the defined benefit pension plans. The rate was selected by taking into account our expected asset mix and is based on historical performance as well as expected future rates of return on plan assets.

#### Deferred Income Tax Assets

We regularly assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. To the extent we believe that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will or may not be realized, a valuation allowance is

established. When a valuation allowance is established or increased, an income tax charge is included in the consolidated financial statements and net deferred tax assets are adjusted accordingly. Changes in the tax laws, statutory tax rates and future taxable income levels could result in actual realization of the deferred tax assets being materially different from the amounts provided for in the consolidated financial statements. If the actual recovery amount of the deferred tax asset is less than anticipated, we would be required to write-off the remaining deferred tax asset and increase the tax provision, resulting in a reduction of net income and shareholders' equity.

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The amount of a valuation allowance is based upon our best estimate of our ability to realize the net deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance can subsequently be reversed when we believe that the assets are realizable on a more likely than not basis. We have a valuation allowance of \$714 million against all of our U.S. deferred tax assets and a portion of our Icelandic deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010, due to our assessment that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized based on our cumulative net losses and future market conditions.

Property, Plant and Equipment Impairment

We review our property, plant and equipment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets (asset group) may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of the assets (asset group) is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset (asset group). In that case, an impairment loss would be recognized for the amount the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the assets (asset group), with the fair value determined using a discounted cash flow calculation. These estimates of future cash flows include management's assumptions about the expected use of the asset (asset group), the remaining useful life, expenditures to maintain its service potential, market and cost assumptions.

Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involves significant management judgment involving highly uncertain matters, including estimating the future success of product lines, future sales volumes, future selling prices and cost, alternative uses for the assets, and estimated proceeds from the disposal of the assets. However, the impairment reviews and calculations are based on estimates and assumptions that take into account our business plans and long-term investment decisions at the time of such impairment reviews.

We are currently evaluating the Helguvik project's cost, scope and schedule, in light of issues surrounding the Helguvik electrical power agreements. Norðurál Helguvik has entered into arbitration with HS and is in continued negotiations with OR, and may in the future enter into arbitration with OR, with respect to the satisfaction of such conditions. If we are unable to reach agreement with each of HS and OR, or receive a negative outcome in arbitration, we may have to seek alternative sources of power, incur substantially increased power costs or further curtail construction activities of the Helguvik project. Due to the limited number of Icelandic power providers with resources sufficient to provide power to the Helguvik project (only three are currently in operation in Iceland), we may find it difficult or impossible to procure additional sources of power if HS and/or OR do not perform under their existing agreements and may be unable to complete construction of the smelter. If we agree to pay increased prices for power or substantially delay or be unable to complete the Helguvik project, we may have to recognize a substantial loss on our investment.

The aggregate capital expenditures through December 31, 2010 related to the Helguvik project were approximately \$126 million. In evaluating the construction in progress at Helguvik, we considered the costs to complete the construction and the estimated undiscounted future cash flows over the estimated useful life of Helguvik and concluded that the estimated undiscounted future cash flows should exceed the expected cost of constructing the Helguvik project. If we do not restart construction, we may have to recognize a loss on our investment at the time that a decision was made to abandon the project.

In February 2009, we curtailed the operations of the Ravenswood facility. The net carrying value of the asset group at the Ravenswood facility was approximately \$67 million at December 31, 2010. If the carrying value of the asset group was to exceed the fair value of the asset group based on the estimated future undiscounted cash flows or our assumptions for the use of this facility were to change, we would recognize a loss on all or a portion of the assets at

the time. The estimated future undiscounted cash flows assume that the operations at the Ravenswood facility will resume once LME prices for primary aluminum are sustained and upon the successful negotiation and execution of certain critical enabling agreements for power and labor.

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## Environmental Expenditures

We have incurred and in the future will continue to incur capital expenditures and operating expenses for matters relating to environmental control, remediation, monitoring and compliance.

The aggregate environmental related accrued liabilities were \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. We believe that compliance with current environmental laws and regulations (U.S. and foreign) is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity; however, environmental laws and regulations may change, and we may become subject to more stringent environmental laws and regulations in the future.

We expect to incur operating expenses relating to environmental matters of \$11 to \$12 million in 2011. These amounts do not include any projected capital expenditures or operating expenses for our joint ventures. See Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

## Other Contingencies

We are a defendant in several actions relating to various aspects of our business. While it is impossible to predict the ultimate disposition of any litigation, we do not believe that any of these lawsuits, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" and Note 15 Commitments and Contingencies to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional information.

## Recently Issued Accounting Standards Updates

Information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements is included in Note 1 Summary of significant account policies of the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

## Contractual Obligations

In the normal course of business, we have entered into various contractual obligations that will be settled in cash. These obligations consist primarily of long-term debt obligations and purchase obligations. The expected future cash flows required to meet these obligations are shown in the table below. More information is available about these contractual obligations in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

	Total	2011	Payments Due by Period				Thereafter
			2012	2013	2014	2015	
			(dollars in millions)				
Long-term debt (1)	\$320	\$47	\$—	\$—	\$252	\$2	\$19
Estimated interest payments (2)	82	21	20	20	8	4	9
Purchase obligations (3)	2,380	483	383	318	331	96	769
OPEB obligations (4)	68	6	5	5	6	7	39

Other liabilities							
(5)	202	57	57	57	3	3	25
Total	\$3,052	\$614	\$465	\$400	\$600	\$112	\$861

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- (1) Long-term debt includes principal repayments on the 7.5% Notes, the 8.0% Notes, the 1.75% Notes, the IRBs and the E.ON contingent obligation for payments made by E.ON above an agreed amount on CAKY's behalf to Big Rivers under the Big River Agreement (the "E.ON contingent obligation"). Payments are based on the assumption that, except for the 1.75% Notes that have an option to require us to repurchase all or any portion of these securities at par in August 2011, all outstanding debt instruments will remain outstanding until their respective due dates. The E.ON contingent obligation payments are contingent on reaching and maintaining certain operational levels at Hawesville and LME price levels. E.ON contingent obligation principal payments are payable based on CAKY's operating level and the LME price for primary aluminum. When both conditions are satisfied, we are obligated to make payments to E.ON. For the E.ON contingent obligation, we assume the operational levels at Hawesville are maintained throughout the payment period and use the LME forward market at December 31, 2010 to determine the repayment schedule.
- (2) Estimated interest payments on our long-term debt are based on several assumptions, including an assumption that all outstanding debt instruments, except the 1.75% Notes, will remain outstanding until their respective due dates. Our estimated future interest payments for any debt with a variable rate are based on the assumption that the December 31, 2010 rate for that debt continues until the respective due date. E.ON contingent obligation interest payments accrue monthly at an annual rate of 10.94% and payable only when CAKY's operating level and the LME price for primary aluminum achieve and maintain certain levels. When both conditions are satisfied, we are obligated to make interest payments to E.ON. For the E.ON contingent obligation, we assume the operational levels at Hawesville are maintained throughout the payment period and use the LME forward market at December 31, 2010 to determine the repayment schedule.
- (3) Purchase obligations include long-term alumina, power contracts and anode contracts. Our CAKY power contract contains a 12 month cancellation clause and allows us to receive credits for unused power that Big Rivers is able to sell to other parties. We assumed that during the contract period, CAKY would achieve and maintain full production levels and no credits for unused power would be received. For contracts with LME-based pricing provisions, including our long-term alumina contracts and Nordural's power contracts, we assumed an LME price consistent with the LME forward market at December 31, 2010.
- (4) Includes the estimated benefit payments for our OPEB obligations through 2020, which are unfunded.
- (5) Other liabilities include SERB benefit payments, workers' compensation benefit payments, asset retirement obligations and contractual commitments for the Helguvik project. Expected benefit payments for the SERB plans, which are unfunded, are included for 2011 through 2020. Asset retirement obligations are estimated disposal costs for the potliner in service. Our contractual commitments for the Helguvik projects consist of various contracts for equipment and services associated with the project.





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

## Commodity Price Sensitivity

We are exposed to price risk for primary aluminum. We manage our exposure to fluctuations in the price of primary aluminum through financial instruments to protect our downside price risk exposure for our domestic production. In addition, we manage our exposure to fluctuations in our costs by purchasing certain of our alumina and power requirements under supply contracts with prices tied to the same indices as our aluminum sales contracts (the LME price of primary aluminum). Our risk management activities do not include any trading or speculative transactions.

## Forward Physical Delivery Agreements

## Primary Aluminum Sales Contracts

Contract	Customer	Volume	Term	Pricing
Glencore Metal Agreement (1)	Glencore	20,400 mtpy	Through December 31, 2013	Variable, based on U.S. Midwest market
Glencore Sweep Agreement (2)	Glencore	Variable, non-contracted domestic production	Through December 31, 2011	Variable, based on U.S. Midwest market
Southwire Metal Agreement	Southwire	240 million pounds per year (high conductivity molten aluminum)	Through March 31, 2011	Variable, based on U.S. Midwest market
Southwire Metal Agreement (3)	Southwire	220 to 240 million pounds per year (high conductivity molten aluminum)	April 1, 2011 through December 31, 2013	Variable, based on U.S. Midwest market

- (1) We account for the Glencore Metal Agreement as a derivative instrument under ASC 815. Under the Glencore Metal Agreement, pricing is based on then-current market prices, adjusted by a negotiated U.S. Midwest premium with a cap and a floor as applied to the current U.S. Midwest premium.
- (2) The Glencore Sweep Agreement is for all metal produced in the U.S. in 2011, less existing sales agreements and high-purity metal sales. The term of the contract may be extended for one year upon mutual agreement.
- (3) The Southwire Metal Agreement volume will be prorated for 2011, and then 220 to 240 million pounds for 2012 and 2013. This contract contains termination rights in the event of a partial or full curtailment of the Hawesville facility.

## Long-term Tolling Contracts

Contract	Customer	Volume	Term	Pricing
Billiton Tolling Agreement (1)	BHP Billiton	130,000 mtpy	Through December 31, 2013	LME-based
Glencore Toll Agreement (1)	Glencore	90,000 mtpy	Through July 31, 2016	LME-based
Glencore Toll Agreement (1)	Glencore	40,000 mtpy	Through December 31, 2014	LME-based

- (1) Grundartangi's tolling revenues include a premium based on the EU import duty for primary aluminum. In May 2007, the EU members reduced the EU import duty for primary aluminum from six percent to three percent and agreed to review the new duty after three years. This decrease in the EU import duty for primary aluminum negatively impacts Grundartangi's revenues and further decreases would also have a negative impact on Grundartangi's revenues, but it is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position and results of operations.

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Apart from the Glencore Metal Agreement, the Glencore Sweep Agreement and the Southwire Metal Agreements, we had forward delivery contracts to sell 47,926 and 26,140 metric tons of primary aluminum at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Of these forward delivery contracts, we had fixed price commitments to sell 117 and 1,559 metric tons of primary aluminum at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, of which none were with Glencore at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

## Forwards and Financial Purchase Agreements

## Financial Sales Agreements

## Primary aluminum put option contracts

We enter into primary aluminum put option contracts that settle monthly based on LME prices. The put option contract volumes account for a portion of our domestic production level in 2011 and 2012 with a strike price around our domestic facilities' average cash basis break-even price. These options were purchased to partially mitigate the risk of a future decline in aluminum prices.

Our counterparties include Glencore, a related party, and two non-related third parties. We pay a cash premium to enter into the put option contracts and record the asset value on the consolidated balance sheets. We determined the fair value of the put option contracts using a Black-Scholes model with market data provided by an independent third party and account for the contracts as derivative financial instruments with gains and losses in the fair value of the contracts recorded on the consolidated statements of operations in net losses on forward contracts.

Primary aluminum put option contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2010 (in metric tons):

	Glencore	Other counterparties
Put option contracts, settled monthly in 2011	46,800	61,800

## Financial Purchase Agreements

## Natural gas forward financial contracts

To mitigate the volatility of our natural gas cost due to the natural gas markets, we have entered into fixed-price forward financial purchase contracts which settle in cash in the period corresponding to the intended usage of natural gas. These forward contracts were designated as cash flow hedges.

We had the following outstanding forward financial purchase contracts to hedge forecasted transactions:

December  
31, 2010

Natural gas forward financial purchase contracts (in MMBTU)

250,000

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Foreign Currency

We are exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar as compared to the euro, the ISK and the Chinese yuan. Grundartangi's labor costs, part of the maintenance costs and other local services are denominated in ISK and a portion of its anode costs are denominated in euros. As a result, an increase or decrease in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar would affect Grundartangi's operating margins. In addition, we expect to incur capital expenditures for the construction of the Helguvik project, although we are currently evaluating the Helguvik project's cost, scope and schedule. A significant portion of the capital expenditures for the Helguvik project are forecasted to be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar with a significant portion in ISK and euros.

We may manage our foreign currency exposure by entering into foreign currency forward contracts. As of December 31, 2010, we had no foreign currency forward contracts outstanding.

Natural Economic Hedges

This quantification of our exposure to the commodity price of aluminum is necessarily limited, as it does not take into consideration our inventory or forward delivery contracts, or the offsetting impact on the sales price of primary aluminum products. Our alumina contracts are indexed to the LME price for primary aluminum and provide a natural hedge for approximately 16% of our production. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 34% of our production for 2011 was hedged by our LME-based alumina contracts and by Grundartangi's electrical power and tolling contracts.

Risk Management

Our metals, foreign currency and natural gas risk management activities are subject to the control and direction of senior management within guidelines established by Century's Board of Directors. These activities are regularly reported to Century's Board of Directors.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	52
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	53-54
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	55
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Century Aluminum Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Century Aluminum Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Century Aluminum Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 16, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte and Touche LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
March 16, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Century Aluminum Company:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Century Aluminum Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A, Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Company and our reports dated March 16, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.



/s/ Deloitte and Touche LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
March 16, 2011

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$304,296	\$198,234
Restricted cash	3,673	8,879
Accounts receivable — net	43,903	37,706
Due from affiliates	51,006	19,255
Inventories	155,908	131,473
Prepaid and other current assets	18,292	93,921
Total current assets	577,078	489,468
Property, plant and equipment — net	1,256,970	1,298,288
Due from affiliates – less current portion	6,054	5,859
Other assets	82,954	68,135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,923,056</b>	<b>\$1,861,750</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable, trade	\$88,004	\$77,301
Due to affiliates	45,381	32,708
Accrued and other current liabilities	41,495	38,598
Accrued employee benefits costs — current portion	26,682	12,997
Convertible senior notes	45,483	43,239
Industrial revenue bonds	7,815	7,815
Total current liabilities	254,860	212,658
Senior notes payable	248,530	247,624
Accrued pension benefits costs — less current portion	37,795	43,281
Accrued postretirement benefits costs — less current portion	103,744	177,231
Other liabilities	37,612	31,604
Deferred taxes	85,999	81,622
Total noncurrent liabilities	513,680	581,362
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 15)</b>		
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Series A Preferred stock (one cent par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; 82,515 and 83,452 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	1	1
Common stock (one cent par value, 195,000,000 shares authorized; 92,771,864 and 92,530,068 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	928	925
Additional paid-in capital	2,503,907	2,501,389
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(49,976 )	(74,270 )
Accumulated deficit	(1,300,344)	(1,360,315)
Total shareholders' equity	1,154,516	1,067,730
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,923,056</b>	<b>\$1,861,750</b>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
NET SALES:			
Third-party customers	\$755,863	\$668,344	\$1,474,815
Related parties	413,408	230,909	495,961
	1,169,271	899,253	1,970,776
Cost of goods sold	1,056,875	964,918	1,659,152
Gross profit (loss)	112,396	(65,665 )	311,624
Other operating income -net	(37,386 )	(16,088 )	—
Selling, general and administrative expenses	46,802	47,879	48,223
Goodwill impairment	—	—	94,844
Operating income (loss)	102,980	(97,456 )	168,557
Interest expense – third party	(25,625 )	(30,390 )	(31,830 )
Interest expense – related parties	—	—	(1,145 )
Interest income – related parties	448	572	318
Interest income – third party	615	1,297	7,481
Net loss on forward contracts	(10,495 )	(19,415 )	(744,448 )
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(4,711 )	—
Other expense — net	(377 )	(40 )	(2,178 )
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	67,546	(150,143 )	(603,245 )
Income tax benefit (expense)	(11,133 )	12,357	(308,848 )
Income (loss) before equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	56,413	(137,786 )	(912,093 )
Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	3,558	(68,196 )	16,906
Net income (loss)	\$59,971	\$(205,982 )	\$(895,187 )
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:			
Basic and Diluted	\$0.59	\$(2.73 )	\$(20.00 )

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 (Dollars in thousands)

	Comprehensive income (loss)	Preferred stock	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance, December 31, 2007		\$ —	\$ 410	\$ 889,901	\$ (51,531 )	\$ (259,146 )	\$ 579,634
Comprehensive income (loss) – 2008							
Net loss – 2008	\$ (895,187 )					(895,187 )	(895,187 )
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Net unrealized loss on financial instruments, net of \$0 tax	(34,334 )						
Net gain reclassified to income, net of \$(2,206) tax	(3,442 )						
Net amount of foreign currency cash flow hedges reclassified as income, net of \$0 tax	18,892						
Defined benefit plans and other postretirement benefits:							
Net loss arising during the period, net of \$0 tax	(62,842 )						
Amortization of net loss, net of \$(1,215) tax	2,170						
Amortization of prior service cost, net of \$429 tax	(766 )						
	(5,355 )						

Change in equity  
in investee other  
comprehensive  
income, net of  
\$0 tax:

Other comprehensive loss	(85,677 )			(85,677 )		(85,677 )
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (980,864 )					
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation			657			657
Share-based compensation expense			4,381			4,381
Issuance of common stock – compensation plans		2	6,544			6,546
Issuance of preferred stock		2	929,478			929,480
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock		4	(4 )			—
Issuance of common stock – equity offering, net		75	441,171			441,246
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 2	\$ 491	\$ 2,272,128	\$ (137,208 )	\$ (1,154,333 )	\$ 981,080

Comprehensive  
income (loss) –  
2009

Net loss – 2009	\$ (205,982 )			(205,982 )		(205,982 )
-----------------	---------------	--	--	------------	--	------------

Other  
comprehensive  
income (loss):

Net unrealized  
loss on financial  
instruments, net  
of \$0 tax

(4,319 )

Net loss  
reclassified to  
income, net of  
\$0 tax

14,449

Net amount of foreign currency cash flow hedges reclassified as income, net of \$(920) tax	6,796			
Defined benefit plans and other postretirement benefits:				
Net gain arising during the period, net of \$0 tax	36,798			
Prior service cost arising during the period, net of \$(0) tax	9,153			
Amortization of net loss, net of \$(414) tax	4,176			
Amortization of prior service cost, net of \$121 tax	(1,217 )			
Change in equity in investee other comprehensive income, net of \$0 tax:	(2,898 )			
Other comprehensive income	62,938		62,938	62,938
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (143,044 )			
Issuance of common stock – compensation plans		4	607	611
Share-based compensation expense			3,942	3,942
Issuance of common stock in debt exchange offering		113	120,987	121,100
Conversion of preferred stock to common	(1 )	72	(71 )	—

stock

Issuance of  
common stock –  
equity offering,  
net

245 103,796 104,041

Balance,  
December 31,  
2009

\$ 1 \$ 925 \$ 2,501,389 \$ (74,270 ) \$ (1,360,315 ) \$ 1,067,730

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)  
 (Dollars in thousands)

	Comprehensive income (loss)	Preferred stock	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance, December 31, 2009		\$ 1	\$ 925	\$ 2,501,389	\$ (74,270 )	\$ (1,360,315 )	\$ 1,067,730
Comprehensive income – 2010							
Net income – 2010	\$ 59,971					59,971	59,971
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Net unrealized loss on financial instruments, net of \$0 tax	(81 )						
Net loss reclassified to income, net of \$0 tax	171						
Net amount of foreign currency cash flow hedges reclassified as income, net of \$33 tax	(153 )						
Defined benefit plans and other postretirement benefits:							
Net gain arising during the period, net of \$3,646 tax	(28,673 )						
Prior service cost arising during the period, net of \$(12,691) tax	99,797						
Amortization of net loss, net of \$(916) tax	7,199						

Amortization of prior service cost, net of \$6,907 tax	(54,309 )					
Change in equity in investee other comprehensive income, net of \$0 tax:	343					
Other comprehensive income	24,294			24,294		24,294
Total comprehensive income	\$ 84,265					
Issuance of common stock – compensation plans		2	1,072			1,074
Share-based compensation expense			1,447			1,447
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock		—	1	(1 )		—
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 1	\$ 928	\$ 2,503,907	\$ (49,976 )	\$ (1,300,344 )	\$ 1,154,516

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 59,971	\$ (205,982)	\$ (895,187 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Unrealized net loss on forward contracts	10,030	11,956	602,389
Unrealized gain on contractual receivable	—	(81,557 )	—
Realized benefit of contractual receivable	55,703	26,025	—
Goodwill impairment	—	—	94,844
Write-off of intangible asset	—	23,759	—
Accrued and other plant curtailment costs — net	(56,010 )	9,940	—
Lower of cost or market inventory adjustment	(426 )	(47,152 )	55,865
Depreciation and amortization	63,550	72,624	84,268
Debt discount amortization	3,150	7,022	7,592
Deferred income taxes	15,552	44,952	319,063
Pension and other postretirement benefits	14,578	12,952	16,430
Stock-based compensation	1,905	3,338	11,753
Non-cash loss on early extinguish and modification of debt	—	2,325	—
Non-cash loss from disposition of equity investments	—	73,234	—
Non-cash contingent obligation	13,091	—	—
Undistributed earnings of joint ventures	(3,558 )	(5,038 )	(16,906 )
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable — net	(6,197 )	23,154	32,592
Purchase of short-term trading securities	—	—	(106,532 )
Sale of short-term trading securities	—	13,686	373,015
Due from affiliates	(38,191 )	21,625	(12,369 )
Inventories	(24,009 )	35,766	(18,839 )
Prepaid and other current assets	13,412	44,847	11,502
Accounts payable, trade	11,674	(17,596 )	(1,515 )
Due to affiliates	12,685	(11,961 )	(1,153,348)
Accrued and other current liabilities	(1,758 )	(15,448 )	(69,728 )
Other — net	(13,642 )	(3,072 )	(327 )
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	131,510	39,399	(665,438 )

<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(12,241 )	(16,935 )	(44,205 )
Nordural expansion	(19,227 )	(21,981 )	(80,314 )
Investments in and advances to joint ventures	(32 )	(1,044 )	(36,974 )
Payment received on advances from joint ventures	—	1,761	1,754
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	823	—	—
Restricted and other cash deposits	5,206	(8,014 )	8
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,471 )	(46,213 )	(159,731 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Repayment of long-term debt – related party	—	—	(505,198 )
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	—	—	35,000
Repayment under revolving credit facility	—	(25,000 )	(10,000 )
Financing fees	—	(2,429 )	—
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	—	—	657
Issuance of preferred stock	—	—	929,480
Issuance of common stock, net	23	103,077	443,668
Net cash provided by financing activities	23	75,648	893,607
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>106,062</b>	<b>68,834</b>	<b>68,438</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>198,234</b>	<b>129,400</b>	<b>60,962</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 304,296</b>	<b>\$ 198,234</b>	<b>\$ 129,400</b>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008  
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Organization and Basis of Presentation — Century Aluminum Company (“Century Aluminum,” “Century,” “we”, “us”, “our” or “ours”) is a holding company, whose principal subsidiaries are Century Kentucky, Inc., Nordural ehf (“Nordural”), Berkeley Aluminum, Inc. (“Berkeley”), and Century Aluminum of West Virginia, Inc. (“Century of West Virginia”). Century Kentucky, Inc. operates a primary aluminum reduction facility in Hawesville, Kentucky (“Hawesville”). Nordural Grundartangi ehf operates a primary aluminum reduction facility in Grundartangi, Iceland (“Grundartangi”). Century of West Virginia operates a primary aluminum reduction facility in Ravenswood, West Virginia (“Ravenswood”). Berkeley holds a 49.7% interest in a partnership which operates a primary aluminum reduction facility in Mt. Holly, South Carolina (“Mt. Holly”) and a 49.7% undivided interest in the property, plant, and equipment comprising Mt. Holly. The remaining interest in the partnership and the remaining undivided interest in Mt. Holly are owned by Alumax of South Carolina, Inc., a subsidiary of Alcoa. Alumax of South Carolina manages and operates Mt. Holly pursuant to an Owners Agreement, prohibiting the disposal of the interest held by any of the owners without the consent of the other owners and providing for certain rights of first refusal. Pursuant to the Owners Agreement, each owner furnishes their own alumina, for conversion to aluminum, and is responsible for their pro rata share of the operating and conversion costs.

We also own a 40% stake in Baise Haohai Carbon Co., Ltd. (“BHH”), a carbon anode and cathode facility located in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of south China. BHH, in addition to its Chinese customers, supplies anodes to Grundartangi.

In August 2009, we divested our joint venture interests in the Gramercy alumina refinery, located in Gramercy, Louisiana (“Gramercy”) and St. Ann Bauxite Limited (“St. Ann”), a related bauxite mining operation in Jamaica.

Prior to our initial public offering, we were an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Glencore International AG (together with its subsidiaries, “Glencore”). At December 31, 2010, Glencore owned 39.1% of Century’s outstanding common stock and all of our outstanding Series A Convertible Preferred stock convertible in certain circumstances into 8,251,500 common shares. Century and Glencore enter into various transactions such as the purchase and sale of primary aluminum, purchase and sale of alumina, tolling agreements and primary aluminum put option contracts.

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Century Aluminum Company and our subsidiaries, after elimination of all significant intercompany transactions and accounts. Berkeley’s interest in the Mt. Holly partnership and our interest in the BHH joint venture and our past interest in the Gramercy and St. Ann Bauxite joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method. Our equity in the earnings of St. Ann Bauxite was recorded net of Jamaican taxes.

Revenue recognition— Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to customers in accordance with contract terms. In some instances, we invoice our customers prior to physical shipment of goods. In such instances, revenue is recognized only when the customer has specifically requested such treatment and has made a commitment to purchase the product. The goods must be complete, ready for shipment and physically separated from other inventory with risk of ownership passing to the customer. We must retain no performance obligations and a delivery schedule must be obtained.



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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash, money market funds and short-term investments having original maturities of three months or less. The carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Accounts Receivable — The accounts receivable are net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$734 and \$734 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Inventories — Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost (using the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method) or market.

Property, Plant and Equipment — Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Additions, renewals and improvements are capitalized. Asset and accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved for dispositions with resulting gains or losses included in other income (expense). Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. We capitalize interest for the construction of qualifying assets. Depreciation of plant and equipment is provided for by the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements:	14 to 45 years
Machinery and equipment:	5 to 22 years

We periodically evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used when events and circumstances warrant such a review. The carrying value of a separately identifiable, long-lived asset is considered impaired when the anticipated undiscounted cash flow from such asset is less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived asset. Fair value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. We recognized no impairment losses on our long-lived fixed assets during 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Goodwill – As of December 31, 2010, we had no goodwill or intangible assets. We recorded \$94,844 of goodwill as a result of the acquisition of Nordural in 2004. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we tested our goodwill and determined that the goodwill was impaired. For this analysis, we estimated the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow model. Inputs to that model include various estimates, such as future primary aluminum prices, operating costs, discount rates and cash flow assumptions. Based on our analysis, the implied fair value of goodwill was less than its carry value and a non-cash impairment charge of \$94,844 was recorded on the statement of operations in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Our intangible asset consisted of the power contract acquired in connection with our acquisition of Hawesville. We entered into a new power agreement at Hawesville in July 2009 and wrote-off the remaining \$23,759 value of the intangible asset at that time.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, amortization expense for the intangible asset totaled \$8,769 and \$15,076, respectively.

Other Assets — Other assets consist primarily of Century's investment in the Mt. Holly partnership, investments in joint ventures, deferred financing costs, cash surrender value of life insurance policies and operating maintenance supplies not expected to be consumed within the year. Our equity share of the undistributed earnings (loss) increases (decreases) the investment in the joint ventures. Deferred financing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related financial instrument.

We account for our 49.7% interest in the Mt. Holly partnership using the equity method of accounting. Additionally, our 49.7% undivided interest in certain property, plant and equipment of Mt. Holly is held outside of the partnership and the undivided interest in these assets of the facility is accounted for in accordance with the FASB ASC 810-10-45-14 "Investor Balance Sheet and Income Statement Display under the Equity Method for Investments in Certain Partnerships and Other Ventures". Accordingly, the undivided interest in these assets and the related depreciation are being accounted for on a proportionate gross basis.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

**Income Taxes** — We account for income taxes using the liability method, whereby deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. In evaluating our ability to realize deferred tax assets, we use judgment in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Based on the weight of evidence, both negative and positive, if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is established. We have a valuation allowance of \$657,148 and \$651,489 against a portion of our federal and state deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, due to our belief that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized. We recorded a valuation allowance of \$57,275 and \$29,605 against a portion of our Icelandic and Hong Kong net operating losses (“NOL”) deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, due to our belief that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized.

We have removed our election to permanently reinvest foreign earnings for 2010, 2009 and 2008. The cumulative amount of foreign undistributed net earnings for which no deferred taxes have been provided was \$205,087 at December 31, 2010. Management has no plans to distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. See Note 14 Income Taxes for additional information.

**Postemployment Benefits** — We provide certain postemployment benefits to former and inactive employees and their dependents during the period following employment, but before retirement. These benefits include salary continuance, supplemental unemployment and disability healthcare. Postemployment benefits are accounted for in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). GAAP requires recognition of the estimated future cost of providing postemployment benefits on an accrual basis over the active service life of the employee.

**Forward Contracts and Financial Instruments** — We routinely enter into fixed and market priced contracts for the sale of primary aluminum and the purchase of raw materials in future periods. We also enter into fixed price financial sales contracts, put option and call option contracts to be settled in cash to manage our exposure to changing primary aluminum prices. We have also entered into financial purchase contracts for natural gas to be settled in cash to manage our exposure to changing natural gas prices. See Note 5 Derivatives and hedging instruments for additional information about these contracts.

Certain physical delivery and financial sales contracts for primary aluminum, as well as our E.ON contingent obligation, that are not designated cash flow hedges or do not qualify for cash flow hedge treatment are marked-to-market quarterly. Fluctuations in the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) price of primary aluminum may have a significant impact on gains and losses included in our financial statements from period to period. We recognize the unrealized and realized gains and losses associated with these contracts in net loss on forward contracts. See Note 5 Derivatives and hedging instruments for additional information about these contracts.

**Foreign Currency** – We are exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar as compared to the euro, the Icelandic krona (“ISK”) and the Chinese yuan. Nordural uses the U.S. dollar as its functional currency, however a portion of the operating expenses of the Grundartangi facility are denominated and payable in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Grundartangi’s labor and certain other local costs are denominated in ISK and a portion of its anode costs are denominated in euros. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise and any transaction gains and losses

are reflected in other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations. In addition, our joint venture investment in BHH uses the Chinese yuan as its functional currency. BHH is accounted for under the equity method and gains and losses associated with foreign currency exchange rates are included in equity in earnings of joint ventures.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Financial Instruments — Our receivables, payables and debt related to industrial revenue bonds (“IRBs”) are carried at amounts that approximate fair value. The following table provides the carrying amounts and approximate fair value (based the last available trading data) of our 8.0% senior notes due 2014 (the “8.0% Notes”), our 7.5% senior unsecured notes due 2014 (the “7.5% Notes”) and our 1.75% convertible senior notes due 2024 (the “1.75% Notes”).

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
8.0% senior notes due 2014	\$245,927	\$249,604	\$240,676	\$237,191
7.5% senior unsecured notes due 2014	2,603	2,541	6,948	6,948
1.75% convertible senior notes due 2024	45,483	46,588	43,239	45,008

Concentration of Credit Risk — Financial instruments, which potentially expose us to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of trade receivables and primary aluminum put option contracts. Our limited customer base increases our concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables. We routinely assess the financial strength of our customers and collectability of our trade receivables.

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

Stock-Based Compensation — We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of our stock option grants and service-based share awards on the grant date of the share award. Information about our assumptions used to determine the fair value of the grants in 2010, 2009 and 2008 is available in Note 12 Share-based Compensation.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards – We evaluate the impact of FASB accounting standards updates (“ASUs”) issued. When the adoption or planned adoption of recently issued ASUs will potentially have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows, we disclose the quantitative and qualitative effects of the adoption in our consolidated financial statements.

#### Recently Adopted Accounting Standards–

ASU 2010-06. In January 2010, the FASB issued FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures: Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (“ASU 2010-06”), which amends FASB ASC Topic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The update provides additional disclosures for transfers into and out of the three levels within the fair value hierarchy, specifically, Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, issuances and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements and clarifies certain

other existing disclosure requirements. In addition, ASU 2010-06 amends guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets under ASC 715 to require that disclosures be provided by classes of assets instead of by major categories of assets. We adopted ASU 2010-06 in 2010. This update had no impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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CENTURY ALUMINUM COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Long-term power contract for Hawesville

To secure a long-term power contract for our primary aluminum smelter in Hawesville, Kentucky on July 16, 2009, our wholly owned subsidiary, Century Aluminum of Kentucky (“CAKY”) along with E.ON U.S. (“E.ON”) and Big Rivers Energy Corporation (“Big Rivers” or “BREC”), agreed to an “unwind” of the former contractual arrangement between Big Rivers and E.ON and entered into a new arrangement (“Big Rivers Agreement”) to provide long-term cost-based power to CAKY. The term of the Big Rivers Agreement is through 2023 and provides adequate power for full production capacity requirements for Hawesville (approximately 482 megawatts (“MW”)) with pricing based on the power provider’s cost of production. The Big Rivers Agreement is take-or-pay for Hawesville’s energy requirements at full production. Under the terms of the agreement, any power not consumed by Hawesville would be available for sale and we would receive credits for actual power sales up to our cost for that power.