

ICAHN ENTERPRISES L.P.
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PROSPECTUS

\$2,000,000,000

ICAHN ENTERPRISES L.P.

ICAHN ENTERPRISES FINANCE CORP.

**Offer to Exchange Our 7¾% Senior Notes Due 2016,
Which Have Been
Registered Under the Securities Act of 1933, as
Amended, for Any
and All of Our Outstanding 7¾% Senior Notes Due
2016**

**Offer to Exchange Our 8% Senior Notes Due 2018,
Which Have Been
Registered Under the Securities Act of 1933, as
Amended, for Any
and All of Our Outstanding 8% Senior Notes Due 2018**

MATERIAL TERMS OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

We are offering to exchange, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal, (i) \$850,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 7¾% senior exchange notes due 2016 for \$850,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our issued and outstanding 7¾% senior notes due 2016 and (ii) \$1,150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 8% senior exchange notes due 2018 for \$1,150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our issued and outstanding 8% senior notes due 2018. In this prospectus, the term exchange notes refers collectively to our 7¾% senior exchange notes due 2016 and our 8% senior exchange notes due

2018 and the term "existing notes" refers collectively to our existing issued and outstanding 7³/₄% senior notes due 2016 (CUSIP Nos. 451102 AC1, U44927 AA6 and 451102 AE7) and 8% senior notes due 2018 (CUSIP Nos. 451102 AF4, U44927 AB4 and 451102 AG2).

The terms of the exchange notes are substantially identical to the existing notes, except that the transfer restrictions and registration rights relating to the existing notes will not apply to the exchange notes and the exchange notes will not provide for the payment of special interest under circumstances related to the timing and completion of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 21, 2010, unless extended. Subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified conditions, we will exchange your validly tendered unregistered existing notes that have not been withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer for an equal principal amount of exchange notes that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act.

The exchange offer is not subject to any condition other than that the exchange offer not violate applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and other customary conditions.

You may withdraw your tender of notes at any time before the exchange offer expires.

The exchange of notes should not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

Any outstanding existing notes not validly tendered will remain subject to existing transfer restrictions.

The exchange notes will not be traded on any national securities exchange and, therefore, we do not anticipate that an active public market in the exchange notes will develop.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. A broker-dealer that is issued exchange notes for its own account in exchange for existing notes that were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities may use this prospectus, as supplemented or amended, for an offer to resell, resale or other retransfer of the exchange notes issued to it in the exchange offer.

Please refer to Risk Factors beginning on page 11 of this prospectus for certain important information.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes to be issued in the exchange offer or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is June 21, 2010

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. The registration statement filed with the SEC includes exhibits that provide more details about the matters discussed in this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus, the related exhibits filed with the SEC and any prospectus supplement, together with the additional information described below under the headings *Where You Can Find More Information* and *Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference*. This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. We will provide without charge to each person to whom a copy of this prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request of that person, a copy of any and all of this information. Requests for copies should be directed to Investor Relations Department, Icahn Enterprises L.P., 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700, New York, New York 10153; (212) 702-4300. You should request this information at least five business days in advance of the date on which you expect to make your decision with respect to the exchange offer. **In any event, in order to obtain timely delivery, you must request this information prior to July 14, 2010, which is five business days before the expiration date of the exchange offer.** Our website address is <http://www.ielp.com>. Our website is not a part of this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and any other document incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of those documents. We do not imply that there has been no change in the information contained in this prospectus or in our affairs since that date by delivering this prospectus.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. The letter of transmittal relating to the exchange offer states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of up to 270 days after the consummation of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer, at such broker-dealer's request, for use in connection with any such resale. See *Plan of Distribution*.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER RSA 421-B WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS

UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

We obtained the market and competitive position data used throughout this prospectus from our own research, surveys or studies conducted by third parties and industry or general publications. Industry publications and surveys generally state that they have obtained information from sources believed to be reliable, but do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of such information. While we believe that each of these studies and publications is reliable, we have not independently verified such data, and neither we nor the initial purchaser make any representation as to the accuracy of such information. Similarly, we believe our internal research is reliable, but it has not been verified by any independent sources.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements are those that do not relate solely to historical fact. They include, but are not limited to, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance, achievements or events.

Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as believes, expects, potential, continues, may, should, seeks, predicts, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, plans, could, designed, similar expressions that denote expectations of future or conditional events rather than statements of fact.

Forward-looking statements also may relate to strategies, plans and objectives for, and potential results of, future operations, financial results, financial condition, business prospects, growth strategy and liquidity, and are based upon management's current plans and beliefs or current estimates of future results or trends.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from trends, plans or expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties may include these factors and the risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, as well as those risk factors included under Risk Factors in this prospectus. Among these risks are:

- risks related to economic downturns (including the global recession and volatility and disruption in the global financial markets), substantial competition and rising operating costs;
- risks related to our investment management activities, including the nature of the investments made by the private funds we manage, losses in the private funds and loss of key employees;
- risks related to our automotive activities, including exposure to adverse conditions in the automotive industry, and risks related to operations in foreign countries;
- risks related to our railcar operations, including risks related to the highly cyclical nature of the railcar industry and restricted credit markets;
- risks related to our food packaging operations, including risks related to safety and quality of food products;
- risks related to our scrap metals activities, including potential environmental exposure;
- risks related to our real estate activities, including the extent of any tenant bankruptcies and insolvencies;
- risks related to our home fashion operations, including changes in the availability and price of raw materials, and changes in transportation costs and delivery times;
- our ability to service our indebtedness and pay distributions on our depositary units, which in turn depends on our ability to generate cash which may be subject to factors beyond our control;
- our status as a holding company and our dependence on the business of our subsidiaries to satisfy our obligations;

the outcome of litigation to which we or one of our subsidiaries is a party from time to time;
the cyclical nature of the markets in which some of our segments operate;
risks associated with international operations, including currency risks; and

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other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our filings with the SEC.

Given these risks and uncertainties, we urge you to read this prospectus completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we plan or expect. All of the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus are qualified by these cautionary statements and we cannot assure you that the actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to or effects on our business or operations. In addition, these forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not intend to update you concerning any future revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus. However, you should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports or documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information concerning our business. To understand this exchange offer fully, you should carefully review the entire prospectus, including the Risk Factors section of this document beginning on page 11, the financial statements and related notes contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, or fiscal 2009, filed with the SEC on March 3, 2010, our amended and restated financial statements and related notes for fiscal 2009 contained in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 9, 2010, our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on May 6, 2010, and our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on April 13, 2010, each of which are being incorporated by reference herein and any other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Except where the context otherwise requires or indicates, in this prospectus, (i) Icahn Enterprises, the Company, we, us and our refer to Icahn Enterprises L.P. and its subsidiaries and, with respect to acquired businesses, Mr. Icahn and his affiliates prior to our acquisition, and (ii) Holding Company refers to the unconsolidated results and financial position of Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P., or Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

OUR COMPANY

We are a diversified holding company owning subsidiaries that are engaged in various operating businesses. Our primary business strategy is to continue to grow our core business segments. Our core business segments include Investment Management, Automotive, Railcar, Food Packaging, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion. On January 15, 2010, in two separate transactions, we acquired controlling interests in American Railcar Industries Inc., or ARI (which comprises our Railcar segment), and Viskase Companies Inc., or Viskase (which comprises our Food Packaging segment). In addition, we seek to acquire undervalued assets and companies that are distressed or in out-of-favor industries. As of March 31, 2010, we had approximately \$18.8 billion of total assets. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our total consolidated revenues were \$8.6 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively.

Icahn Enterprises is a master limited partnership formed in Delaware on February 17, 1987. We own a 99% limited partner interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Substantially all of our assets and liabilities are owned through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and substantially all of our operations are conducted through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and its subsidiaries. Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc., or Icahn Enterprises GP, our sole general partner, owns a 1% general partnership interest in both Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us, representing an aggregate 1.99% general partnership interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us. Icahn Enterprises GP is owned and controlled by Mr. Carl C. Icahn.

The following is a summary of our core holdings:

Investment Management. Our Investment Management segment provides investment advisory services to a family of funds (collectively referred to as the Private Funds), the interests in which are offered only to certain sophisticated and qualified investors on the basis of exemptions from the registration requirements of the federal securities laws and are not publicly available. This business derives revenues from three sources, namely (1) special profits interest allocations (which approximates an average of 2.25% of fee-paying assets under management, or AUM, per annum as and when profits are earned), (2) incentive allocations (which range from 15% to 25% of net profits generated by fee-paying investors, subject to certain high-water marks) and (3) gains and losses from our investments in the Private Funds. The terms of the Private Funds partnership agreements permit our direct investments in the Private Funds to be redeemed quarterly on 65 days notice. Our financial performance is driven by a combination of the Private Funds AUM and the investment performance of the Private Funds. As of March 31, 2010, total AUM was approximately \$6.3 billion, of which approximately \$2.2 billion were fee-paying assets. In addition, gross returns for fiscal 2009

were 33.3%. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our Investment Management segment generated revenues of \$1.6 billion and \$54 million, respectively.

Automotive. We conduct our Automotive segment through our majority ownership in Federal-Mogul Corporation, or Federal-Mogul, which is a leading global supplier of technology and innovation in vehicle and industrial products for fuel economy, alternative energies, environment and safety systems. Federal-Mogul serves the world's foremost original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, of automotive, light commercial, heavy-duty, industrial, agricultural, aerospace, marine, rail and off-road vehicles, as well as the worldwide

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aftermarket. Federal-Mogul's leading technology, innovation and lean manufacturing expertise, as well as marketing and distribution, deliver world-class products, brands and services with quality excellence at a competitive cost.

Federal-Mogul has established a global presence and conducts its operations through various manufacturing, distribution and technical centers that are wholly owned subsidiaries or partially owned joint ventures, organized into four product groups: Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, and Global Aftermarket. Federal-Mogul believes that its sales are well balanced between OEM and aftermarket (56% and 44%, respectively, for fiscal 2009), as well as domestic and international markets (40% and 60%, respectively, for fiscal 2009). For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our Automotive segment generated revenues of \$5.4 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively.

Railcar. We conduct our Railcar segment through our majority ownership in ARI. ARI is a leading North American designer and manufacturer of hopper and tank railcars. As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, ARI had a market capitalization of approximately \$235 million and \$259 million, respectively. ARI operates in two reportable segments: manufacturing operations and railcar services. Manufacturing operations consist of railcar manufacturing and railcar and industrial component manufacturing. Railcar services consist of railcar repair, refurbishment and fleet management services. ARI provides its railcar customers with integrated solutions through a comprehensive set of high-quality products and related services. ARI's primary customers include companies that purchase railcars for lease by third parties, industrial companies that use railcars for freight transport and Class I railroads. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, ARI generated total revenues from its manufacturing operations and railcar services of \$423 million and \$51 million, respectively.

Food Packaging. We conduct our Food Packaging segment through our majority ownership in Viskase, Inc., or Viskase. Viskase is a leading worldwide producer of non-edible cellulosic, fibrous and plastic casings used to prepare and package processed meat and poultry products. Viskase provides product support services to its customers, which include some of the world's largest global consumer products companies. Viskase and its predecessors have been in the processed meat flexible packaging business for over 80 years. Viskase's high-quality product offering and customer service have resulted in strong and long-standing relationships with a customer base that includes Kraft Foods, Smithfield Foods and ConAgra Foods. Viskase operates seven manufacturing facilities, nine distribution centers and two service centers spread across North America, Europe and South America and, as a result, Viskase is able to sell its products globally. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, Viskase generated net sales of \$299 million and \$80 million, respectively.

Metals. We conduct our Metals segment through our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, PSC Metals, Inc., or PSC Metals. PSC Metals collects industrial and obsolete scrap metal, processes it into reusable forms and supplies the recycled metals to its customers, including electric-arc furnace mills, integrated steel mills, foundries, secondary smelters and metals brokers. PSC Metals' ferrous products include shredded, sheared and bundled scrap metal and other purchased scrap metal such as turnings (steel machining fragments), cast furnace iron and broken furnace iron. PSC Metals also processes non-ferrous metals including aluminum, copper, brass, stainless steel and nickel-bearing metals. PSC Metals sold 912,000 gross ferrous tons and 100,916,000 gross non-ferrous pounds for fiscal 2009. PSC Metals also operates a secondary products business that includes the supply of secondary plate and structural grade pipe that is sold into niche markets for counterweights, piling and foundations, construction materials and infrastructure end-markets. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our Metals segment generated revenues of \$384 million and \$174 million, respectively.

Real Estate. Our Real Estate segment consists of rental real estate, property development and resort activities. As of December 31, 2009, we owned 30 rental real estate properties, which primarily consist of retail, office and industrial properties leased to single-user corporate tenants. In August 2008, our Real Estate operations acquired two triple net leased properties for \$465 million, which have been leased to a single-A-rated public company whose market

capitalization exceeds \$125 billion. These two assets generate annual cash flow of over \$32 million. Our property development operations are run primarily through Bayswater, a real estate investment, management and development subsidiary that focuses primarily on the construction and sale of single-family and multi-family homes, lots in subdivisions and planned communities and raw land for residential development. Our New Seabury development property in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and our Grand Harbor and Oak Harbor development properties in Vero Beach, Florida each include land for future residential

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development of approximately 335 and 870 units of residential housing, respectively. Both developments operate golf and resort operations as well. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our Real Estate segment generated revenues of \$96 million and \$21 million, respectively.

Home Fashion. We conduct our Home Fashion segment through our majority ownership in WestPoint International, Inc., or WPI, a manufacturer and distributor of home fashion consumer products. WPI manufactures, sources, markets and distributes bed and bath home fashion products, including, among others, sheets, pillowcases, comforters, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, mattress pads, towels and related products. WPI recognizes revenue primarily through the sale of home fashion products to a variety of retail and institutional customers. In addition, WPI receives a small portion of its revenues through the licensing of its trademarks. For fiscal 2009 and the quarter ended March 31, 2010, our Home Fashion segment generated revenues of \$382 million and \$84 million, respectively.

Risk Factors

Investment in our exchange notes involves substantial risks. See **Risk Factors** starting on page 11.

Our Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700, New York, New York 10153 and our telephone number is (212) 702-4300. Our internet address is *www.ielp.com*. We are not including the information contained on or available through our website as a part of, or incorporating such information by reference into, this prospectus.

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Summary of the Exchange Offer

The Offering of the Exchange Notes

On January 15, 2010, we issued \$850,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 7¾% senior notes due 2016 and \$1,150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our 8% senior notes due 2018 in an offering not registered under the Securities Act. At the time that the offering was consummated, we entered into a registration rights agreement in which we agreed to offer to exchange the existing notes for exchange notes that have been registered under the Securities Act. This exchange offer is intended to satisfy that obligation.

The Exchange Offer

We are offering to exchange the exchange notes that have been registered under the Securities Act for the existing notes. As of this date, there is an aggregate of \$2,000,000,000 of our existing notes outstanding.

Required Representations

In order to participate in this exchange offer, you will be required to make certain representations to us in a letter of transmittal, including that:

any exchange notes will be acquired by you in the ordinary course of your business;

you have not engaged in and do not intend to engage in, and do not have an arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the exchange notes; and

you are not an affiliate of our company or any of our subsidiaries, as that term is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Resale of Exchange Notes

We believe that, subject to limited exceptions, the exchange notes may be freely traded by you without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that:

you are acquiring exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business;

you are not participating, do not intend to participate and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes; and

you are not an affiliate of our company or any of our subsidiaries, as that term is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

If our belief is inaccurate and you transfer any new note issued to you in the exchange offer without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an exemption from registration of your exchange notes from such requirements, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We do not assume, or indemnify you against, any such liability. The SEC has not considered this exchange offer in the context of a no-action letter, and we cannot be sure that the SEC

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would make the same determination with respect to this exchange offer as it has in other circumstances.

Each broker-dealer that is issued exchange notes for its own account in exchange for existing notes that were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities also must acknowledge that it has not entered into any arrangement or understanding with us or any of our affiliates to distribute the exchange notes and will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes issued in the exchange offer.

We have agreed in the registration rights agreement that a broker-dealer may use this prospectus for an offer to resell, resale or other retransfer of the exchange notes issued to it in the exchange offer.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 21, 2010, unless extended, in which case the term expiration date shall mean the latest date and time to which we extend the exchange offer.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions, which may be waived by us. The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum principal amount of existing notes being tendered.

Procedures for Tendering Existing Notes

If you wish to tender outstanding notes, you must (a)(1) complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of it, according to its instructions and (2) send the letter of transmittal, together with your outstanding notes to be exchanged and other required documentation, to the Exchange Agent (as defined below) at the address provided in the letter of transmittal; or (b) tender through DTC pursuant to DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program, or ATOP system. The letter of transmittal or a valid agent's message through ATOP must be received by the Exchange Agent by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering, and Book-Entry Tender. By executing the letter of transmittal, you are representing to us that you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business, that you are not participating, do not intend to participate and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of exchange notes, and that you are not an affiliate of ours. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering, and Book-Entry Tender.

Do not send letters of transmittal and certificates representing outstanding notes to us. Send these documents only to the Exchange Agent. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering for more information.

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Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are the beneficial owner of book-entry interests and your name does not appear on a security position listing of DTC as the holder of the book-entry interests or if you are a beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender on your behalf. If you are a beneficial owner and wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, before completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. See The Exchange Offer Procedure if the Outstanding Notes Are Not Registered in Your Name, and Beneficial Owner Instructions to Holders of Outstanding Notes. The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be possible to complete before the expiration date.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender existing notes and time will not permit the documents required by the letter of transmittal to reach the exchange agent prior to the expiration date, or the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, you must tender your existing notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described under The Exchange Offer Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.

Acceptance of Existing Notes and Delivery of Exchange Notes

Subject to the conditions described under The Exchange Offer Conditions, we will accept for exchange any and all existing notes which are validly tendered in the exchange offer and not withdrawn, prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Interest on Existing Notes

Interest will not be paid on existing notes that are tendered and accepted for exchange in the exchange offer.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw your tender of existing notes at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, subject to compliance with the procedures for withdrawal described in this prospectus under the heading The Exchange Offer Withdrawal of Tenders.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

For a discussion of the material federal income tax considerations relating to the exchange of existing notes for the exchange notes as well as the ownership of the exchange notes, see Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.

Exchange Agent

The Wilmington Trust Company is serving as the exchange agent (the Exchange Agent). The address, telephone number and facsimile number of the exchange

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agent are set forth in this prospectus under the heading "The Exchange Offer - Exchange Agent."
Consequences of Failure to Exchange the Existing Notes

If you do not exchange existing notes for exchange notes, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer provided in the existing notes and in the indenture governing the existing notes. In general, the unregistered existing notes may not be offered or sold, unless they are registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

In addition, after the consummation of the exchange offer, it is anticipated that the outstanding principal amount of the existing notes available for trading will be significantly reduced. The reduced float will adversely affect the liquidity and market price of the existing notes. A smaller outstanding principal amount at maturity of existing notes available for trading may also tend to make the price more volatile.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in exchange for the existing notes.

Fees and Expenses

We will pay all fees and expenses related to this exchange offer.

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The Exchange Notes

The summary below describes the principal terms of the exchange notes. Certain of the terms described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. See the section entitled Description of Notes of this prospectus for a more detailed description of the terms of the exchange notes and the indenture governing the exchange notes (referred to as the Indenture). In this subsection, except as otherwise noted, we, us and our refer only to Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp., or Icahn Enterprises Finance, as co-issuers of the exchange notes, and not to any of our subsidiaries.

Issuers

Icahn Enterprises L.P., a Delaware master limited partnership, and Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp., a Delaware corporation.

Notes Offered

\$850,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7¾% Senior Notes due 2016 and \$1,150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8% Senior Notes due 2018.

The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the existing notes and will be issued under, and will be entitled to the benefits of, the same indenture. The terms of the exchange notes are the same as the terms of the existing notes in all material respects except that the exchange notes:

have been registered under the Securities Act;

bear different CUSIP numbers from the existing notes;

do not include rights to registration under the Securities Act; and

do not contain transfer restrictions applicable to the existing notes.

Maturity

7¾% Senior Notes due 2016: January 15, 2016

8% Senior Notes due 2018: January 15, 2018

Interest Rate

We will pay interest on the 7¾% Senior Notes due 2016 at an annual rate of 7¾%, and will pay interest on the 8% Senior Notes due 2018 at an annual rate of 8%.

Interest Payment Dates

We will make interest payments on the exchange notes semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning July 15, 2010.

Guarantee

The exchange notes and our obligations under the Indenture will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, none of our subsidiaries will guarantee payments on the exchange notes.

Ranking

The exchange notes and the guarantee will rank equally with all of our and the guarantor's existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and will rank senior to all of our and the guarantor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The exchange notes and the guarantee will be effectively subordinated to all of our and the guarantor's

existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

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The exchange notes and the guarantee also will be effectively subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of all our subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings. As of March 31, 2010, our subsidiaries (not including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) had approximately \$3.4 billion of debt and approximately \$673 million of accounts payable to which the notes would have been structurally subordinated.

Optional Redemption

On or after January 15, 2013, we may redeem some or all of the 7¾% Senior Notes due 2016 at the redemption prices set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. On or after January 15, 2014, we may redeem some or all of the 8% Senior Notes due 2018 at the redemption prices set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. On or prior to January 15, 2013, we may, at our option, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of each series of exchange notes at the premiums set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings.

Redemption Based on Gaming Laws

The exchange notes are subject to mandatory disposition and redemption requirements following certain determinations by applicable gaming authorities. See Description of Notes Mandatory Disposition Pursuant to Gaming Laws.

Change of Control Offer

If we experience certain change-of-control events, the holders of the exchange notes will have the right to require us to purchase their exchange notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. See Description of Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control.

Certain Covenants

We will issue the exchange notes under the Indenture that was established in connection with our existing notes. The Indenture, among other things, restricts our ability to:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends and make distributions;

repurchase equity securities;

create liens;

enter into transactions with affiliates; and

merge or consolidate.

These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants.

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Our subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings are not restricted by the Indenture in their ability to incur debt, create liens or merge or consolidate.

Absence of Established Market for Exchange Notes

The exchange notes will be new securities for which there is currently no market. We cannot assure you that a liquid market for the exchange notes will develop or be maintained.

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RISK FACTORS

Participating in the exchange offer and investing in the registered notes involves a high degree of risk. You should read and consider carefully each of the following factors, as well as the other information contained in this prospectus, before making a decision on whether to participate in the exchange offer. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect your investment and our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such case, you may lose all or part of your original investment.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer

Holders who fail to exchange their existing notes will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer.

If you do not exchange your existing notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of your existing notes described in the legend on your existing notes. The restrictions on transfer of your existing notes arise because we issued the existing notes under exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, you may only offer or sell the existing notes if they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, or are offered and sold under an exemption from these requirements. We do not plan to register the existing notes under the Securities Act. The restrictions on transferability may adversely affect the price that third parties would pay for such notes.

Broker-dealers or holders of notes may become subject to the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Any broker-dealer that:

exchanges its existing notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes or

resells exchange notes that were received by it for its own account in the exchange offer

may be deemed to have received restricted securities and may be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction by that broker-dealer. Any profit on the resale of the exchange notes and any commission or concessions received by a broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. In addition to broker-dealers, any holder of notes that exchanges its existing notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes may be deemed to have received restricted securities and may be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction by that holder.

You may suffer adverse consequences if you do not exchange your existing notes.

The existing notes that are not exchanged for exchange notes have not been registered with the SEC or in any state.

Unless the existing notes are registered, they may only be offered and sold pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction that is not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Depending upon the percentage of

existing notes exchanged for exchange notes, the liquidity of the existing notes may be adversely affected, which may have an adverse affect on the price of the existing notes.

Your existing notes will not be accepted for exchange if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures.

We will issue the exchange notes pursuant to this exchange offer only after a timely receipt of your existing notes, a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your existing notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive the required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will not accept your existing notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of existing notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of existing notes, we will not accept your existing notes for exchange.

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Risks Relating to the Exchange Notes

Our failure to comply with the covenants contained under any of our debt instruments, including the Indenture (including our failure as a result of events beyond our control), could result in an event of default which would materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

Our failure to comply with the covenants under any of our debt instruments may trigger a default or event of default under such instruments. If there were an event of default under one of our debt instruments, the holders of the defaulted debt could cause all amounts outstanding with respect to that debt to be due and payable immediately. In addition, any event of default or declaration of acceleration under one debt instrument could result in an event of default under one or more of our other debt instruments, including the exchange notes. It is possible that, if the defaulted debt is accelerated, our assets and cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under our outstanding debt instruments and we cannot assure you that we would be able to refinance or restructure the payments on those debt securities.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to maintain our current cash position or generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, including the exchange notes, and to fund operations will depend on existing cash balances and our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

Our current businesses and businesses that we acquire may not generate sufficient cash to service our debt, including the exchange notes. In addition, we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or investments and future borrowings may not be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness, including the exchange notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including the exchange notes, on or before maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including the exchange notes, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

We and Icahn Enterprises Holdings are holding companies and depend on the businesses of our subsidiaries to satisfy our obligations.

We and Icahn Enterprises Holdings are holding companies. In addition to cash and cash equivalents, U.S. government and agency obligations, marketable equity and debt securities and other short-term investments, our assets consist primarily of investments in our subsidiaries. Moreover, if we make significant investments in operating businesses, it is likely that we will reduce our liquid assets and those of Icahn Enterprises Holdings in order to fund those investments and the ongoing operations of our subsidiaries. Consequently, our cash flow and our ability to meet our debt service obligations and make distributions with respect to depositary units likely will depend on the cash flow of our subsidiaries and the payment of funds to us by our subsidiaries in the form of dividends, distributions, loans or otherwise.

The operating results of our subsidiaries may not be sufficient to make distributions to us. In addition, our subsidiaries

are not obligated to make funds available to us and distributions and intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries to us may be restricted by applicable law or covenants contained in debt agreements and other agreements to which these subsidiaries may be subject or enter into in the future. The terms of any borrowings of our subsidiaries or other entities in which we own equity may restrict dividends, distributions or loans to us. For example, we have credit facilities for Federal-Mogul and WPI, our majority owned subsidiaries, and our real estate development properties that also restrict dividends, distributions and other transactions with us. To the degree any distributions and transfers are impaired or prohibited, our ability to make payments on our debt and to make distributions on our depository units will be limited.

We or our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantially more debt.

We or our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Under the Indenture, we and Icahn Enterprises Holdings may incur additional indebtedness if we comply with certain financial tests contained in the Indenture. However, our subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings are

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not subject to any of the covenants contained in the Indenture, including the covenant restricting debt incurrence. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we, and they, now face could intensify. In addition, certain important events, such as leveraged recapitalizations that would increase the level of our indebtedness, would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture.

The exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness, and all the indebtedness and liabilities of our subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

The exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to our and Icahn Enterprises Holdings' existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness. As of March 31, 2010, we did not have any secured indebtedness outstanding and Icahn Enterprises Holdings had \$74 million of secured indebtedness outstanding. We and Icahn Enterprises Holdings may be able to incur substantial additional secured indebtedness in the future. The terms of the Indenture permit us and Icahn Enterprises Holdings to do so, subject to the covenants described under Description of Notes Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Limitation on Liens. The exchange notes will also be effectively subordinated to all the indebtedness and liabilities, including trade payables, of all of our subsidiaries, other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of our subsidiaries, other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, holders of their indebtedness and their trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to us. As of March 31, 2010, our subsidiaries (not including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) had \$3.4 billion of debt and approximately \$673 million of accounts payable to which the exchange notes would have been structurally subordinated.

We may not have sufficient funds necessary to finance the change of control offer required by the Indenture.

Upon the occurrence of certain specific kinds of change of control events, as defined in the Indenture, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. Mr. Icahn, through affiliates, currently owns 100% of Icahn Enterprises GP and approximately 92.4% of our outstanding depositary units as of the date of this prospectus. If Mr. Icahn were to sell or otherwise transfer some or all of his interests in us to unrelated parties, a change of control could be deemed to have occurred under the terms of the Indenture. However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of notes.

Since we are a limited partnership, you may not be able to pursue legal claims against us in U.S. federal courts.

We are a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Under the rules of federal civil procedure, you may not be able to sue us in federal court on claims other than those based solely on federal law, because of lack of complete diversity. Case law applying diversity jurisdiction deems us to have the citizenship of each of our limited partners. Because we are a publicly traded limited partnership, it may not be possible for you to sue us in a federal court because we have citizenship in all 50 U.S. states and operations in many states. Accordingly, you will be limited to bringing any claims in state court. Furthermore, Icahn Enterprises Finance, our corporate co-issuer for the exchange notes, has only nominal assets and no operations. While you may be able to sue the corporate co-issuer in federal court, you are not likely to be able to realize on any judgment rendered against it.

The exchange notes impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

Subject to a number of important exceptions, the Indenture may limit our and Icahn Enterprises Holdings ability to, among other things:

incur additional debt;
pay dividends and make distributions;
repurchase equity securities;

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create liens;
enter into transactions with affiliates; and
merge or consolidate.

The restrictions contained in the Indenture may prevent us from taking actions that we believe would be in the best interest of our business. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the exchange notes, or the Indenture, as applicable. If any such default occurs, the holders of our notes may elect to declare all of their respective outstanding debt, together with accrued interest and other amounts payable thereunder, to be immediately due and payable.

Our subsidiaries, other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, will not be subject to any of the covenants in the Indenture and only Icahn Enterprises Holdings will guarantee the exchange notes. We may not be able to rely on the cash flow or assets of our subsidiaries to pay our indebtedness.

Our subsidiaries, other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, will not be subject to the covenants under the Indenture. We may form additional subsidiaries in the future that will not be subject to the covenants under the Indenture. Of our existing and future subsidiaries, only Icahn Enterprises Holdings is required to guarantee the exchange notes. Our existing and future non-guarantor subsidiaries may enter into financing arrangements that limit their ability to make dividends, distributions, loans or other payments to fund payments in respect of the exchange notes. Accordingly, we may not be able to rely on the cash flow or assets of our subsidiaries to pay the exchange notes.

A court could void the exchange notes or the guarantee under fraudulent conveyance laws.

Under the U.S. bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of the state fraudulent transfer laws, the exchange notes and the guarantee could be voided, or claims in respect to the exchange notes and the guarantee could be subordinated to all of our existing debt or our guarantor's other debts if, among other things, we, at the time of the issuance of the exchange notes, our guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its guarantee:

intended to hinder, delay or defraud any present or future creditor; or
received less than reasonably equivalent value and/or fair consideration for the issuance of the exchange notes or the incurrence of the guarantee; and
were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the exchange notes or the incurrence of the guarantee; or
were engaged in a business or transaction for which our, our guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or
intended to incur, or believed that we or our guarantor would incur, debts beyond our or our guarantor's ability to pay such debts as they mature.

Moreover, any payments made by us on the exchange notes or by our guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to us or our guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of our creditors or our guarantor's creditors. To the extent that the exchange notes or the guarantee are voided as a fraudulent conveyance, the claims of holders of the exchange notes would be adversely affected.

In addition, a legal challenge of the exchange notes or the guarantee on fraudulent transfer grounds will focus on, among other things, the benefits, if any, realized by us or our guarantor as a result of the issuance of the exchange notes. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the governing law. Generally, however, a guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, were greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets; be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

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On the basis of historical financial information, recent operating history and other factors, we believe that the exchange notes are being issued and the guarantee is being incurred for proper purposes, in good faith, and for fair consideration and reasonably equivalent value, and that we, after giving effect to the issuance of the exchange notes, and the guarantor, after giving effect to its guarantee, will not be insolvent, will not have unreasonably small capital for the business in which it is engaged, and will not have incurred debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature. There can be no assurance, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making such determinations, or that a court would agree with our conclusions in this regard.

Active trading markets may not develop for the exchange notes, which may affect your ability to resell your exchange notes.

There is no existing public market for the exchange notes. The exchange notes are not listed on any securities exchange or other market, and we do not intend to apply for listing of the exchange notes offered hereby on any securities exchange or other market. The exchange notes will constitute new issues of securities with no established trading market, and there is a risk that:

liquid trading markets for the exchange notes may not develop;
holders may not be able to sell their exchange notes; or

the price at which the holders would be able to sell their exchange notes may be lower than anticipated and lower than the principal amount or original purchase price.

An active trading market may not exist for either series of the exchange notes, and any trading market that does develop may not be liquid. Even if the registration statement becomes effective, which will generally allow resales of the exchange notes, the exchange notes will constitute new issues of securities with no established trading markets. If

a trading market for either series of exchange notes were to develop, the trading price of the exchange notes will depend on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar debt and our financial performance.

In addition, the market for non-investment grade debt historically has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the exchange notes. The markets for the exchange notes may be subject to similar disruptions that could adversely affect their value and liquidity.

Although the initial purchaser of the existing notes advised us that it intends to make a market in the notes, it is not obligated to do so and it may discontinue any market-making at any time without notice. In addition, any market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

In addition, any holder who purchases in the offering for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes may be deemed to have received restricted securities, and if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

Under the terms of the Indenture, we are permitted to pay dividends, principal or interest on our variable rate notes due 2013, and we may purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire for value our variable rate notes.

Nothing in the Indenture prohibits us from paying dividends, principal or interest on our variable rate notes due 2013 in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing such notes, or from purchasing, redeeming, defeasing or otherwise acquiring for value any of our variable rate notes, that will otherwise mature in 2013.

As a noteholder, you may be required to comply with licensing, qualification or other requirements under gaming laws and could be required to dispose of the exchange notes.

On March 8, 2010, Tropicana Entertainment Inc., or Tropicana, completed the acquisition of certain assets of its predecessor, Tropicana Entertainment, LLC, and certain subsidiaries and affiliates thereof (referred to together as the Predecessors) and Tropicana Resort and Casino Atlantic City. Such transactions (referred to as the restructuring transactions) were effected pursuant to the Joint Plan of Reorganization of Tropicana

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Entertainment, LLC and Certain of its Debtor Affiliates Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, or the Plan. Prior to the restructuring transactions, the Private Funds held positions in certain debt securities and instruments in the Predecessors. In connection with Tropicana's completion of the restructuring transactions, Tropicana entered into a credit agreement, dated as of December 29, 2009, to which certain of the Private Funds were also parties. As a result of the restructuring transactions pursuant to the Plan, the Private Funds received 11,880,021 shares of Tropicana (referred to as the Tropicana Shares) and warrants exercisable for 784,158 additional Tropicana Shares. On March 9, 2010, each of the Private Funds exercised its warrants in their entirety. Pursuant to the restructuring transactions and the exercise of the warrants, the Private Funds beneficially hold, in the aggregate, 12,664,179 Tropicana Shares, representing 49.1% of the outstanding Tropicana Shares.

We could be required to disclose the identities of the holders of the Notes to the New Jersey, Nevada or other gaming authorities upon request. The New Jersey Casino Control Act and the Nevada Gaming Commission impose substantial restrictions on the ownership of certain gaming companies, could require holders of the exchange notes to apply for qualification or suitability to hold the exchange notes and could require you to dispose of your interest in the exchange notes. Application and investigation costs for licensing, qualifications and findings of suitability must generally be paid by the applicant. If any applicable gaming authority determines that a holder or beneficial owners of the exchange notes must be licensed, qualified or found suitable under any applicable gaming law and such holder or beneficial owner either refuses to file such an application or is unable to obtain the requisite license, qualification or finding of suitability, the exchange notes will be subject to mandatory disposition and redemption and certain of your rights under the exchange notes will be eliminated. See Description of Notes Mandatory Disposition Pursuant to Gaming Laws.

Risks Relating to Our Structure

Our general partner and its control person could exercise their influence over us to your detriment.

Mr. Icahn, through affiliates, owns 100% of Icahn Enterprises GP, our general partner, and approximately 92.4% of our outstanding depositary units as of the date of this prospectus, and, as a result, has the ability to influence many aspects of our operations and affairs. Icahn Enterprises GP also is the general partner of Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

In addition, if Mr. Icahn were to sell, or otherwise transfer, some or all of his interests in us to an unrelated party or group, a change of control could be deemed to have occurred under the terms of the Indenture governing our exchange notes which would require us to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of repurchase. However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of notes.

We have engaged, and in the future may engage, in transactions with our affiliates.

We have invested and may in the future invest in entities in which Mr. Icahn also invests. We also have purchased and may in the future purchase entities or investments from him or his affiliates. Although Icahn Enterprises GP has never received fees in connection with our investments, our partnership agreement allows for the payment of these fees. Mr. Icahn may pursue other business opportunities in industries in which we compete and there is no requirement that any additional business opportunities be presented to us. We continuously identify, evaluate and engage in discussions concerning potential investments and acquisitions, including potential investments in and acquisitions of affiliates of

Mr. Icahn. There cannot be any assurance that any potential transactions that we consider will be completed.

To service our indebtedness and pay distributions with respect to our depositary units, we require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to maintain our current cash position or generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, to pay distributions with respect to our depositary units and to fund operations depends on existing cash balances and our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

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Our current businesses and businesses that we acquire may not generate sufficient cash to service our debt. In addition, we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or investments and future borrowings may not be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. Approximately \$600 million of indebtedness will come due in the three-year period ending December 31, 2012, which includes our mortgages payable, credit facilities and related interest payments due thereon. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

We may be subject to the pension liabilities of our affiliates.

Mr. Icahn, through certain affiliates, owns 100% of Icahn Enterprises GP and approximately 92.4% of our outstanding depositary units as of the date of this prospectus. Applicable pension and tax laws make each member of a controlled group of entities, generally defined as entities in which there are at least an 80% common ownership interest, jointly and severally liable for certain pension plan obligations of any member of the controlled group. These pension obligations include ongoing contributions to fund the plan, as well as liability for any unfunded liabilities that may exist at the time the plan is terminated. In addition, the failure to pay these pension obligations when due may result in the creation of liens in favor of the pension plan or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, or the PBGC, against the assets of each member of the controlled group.

As a result of the more than 80% ownership interest in us by Mr. Icahn's affiliates, we and our subsidiaries are subject to the pension liabilities of all entities in which Mr. Icahn has a direct or indirect ownership interest of at least 80%. One such entity, ACF Industries LLC, is the sponsor of several pension plans which, as of December 31, 2009, were not underfunded on an ongoing actuarial basis but would be underfunded by approximately \$117 million if those plans were terminated, as most recently reported by the plans' actuaries. These liabilities could increase or decrease, depending on a number of factors, including future changes in promised benefits, investment return, and the assumptions used to calculate the liability. As members of the controlled group, we would be liable for any failure of ACF to make ongoing pension contributions or to pay the unfunded liabilities upon a termination of the ACF pension plans. In addition, other entities now or in the future within the controlled group that includes us may have pension plan obligations that are, or may become, underfunded and we would be liable for any failure of such entities to make ongoing pension contributions or to pay the unfunded liabilities upon a termination of such plans.

The current underfunded status of the ACF pension plans requires ACF to notify the PBGC of certain reportable events, such as if we cease to be a member of the ACF controlled group, or if we make certain extraordinary dividends or stock redemptions. The obligation to report could cause us to seek to delay or reconsider the occurrence of such reportable events.

Starfire Holding Corporation, or Starfire, which is 100% owned by Mr. Icahn, has undertaken to indemnify us and our subsidiaries from losses resulting from any imposition of certain pension funding or termination liabilities that may be imposed on us and our subsidiaries or our assets as a result of being a member of the Icahn controlled group. The Starfire indemnity (which does not extend to pension liabilities of our subsidiaries that would be imposed on us as a result of our interest in these subsidiaries and not as a result of Mr. Icahn and his affiliates more than 80% ownership interest in us) provides, among other things, that so long as such contingent liabilities exist and could be imposed on us, Starfire will not make any distributions to its stockholders that would reduce its net worth to below \$250 million. Nonetheless, Starfire may not be able to fund its indemnification obligations to us.

We are subject to the risk of possibly becoming an investment company.

Because we are a holding company and a significant portion of our assets may, from time to time, consist of investments in companies in which we own less than a 50% interest, we run the risk of inadvertently becoming an investment company that is required to register under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the Investment Company Act). Registered investment companies are subject to extensive, restrictive and potentially adverse regulations relating to, among other things, operating methods, management, capital structure, dividends and transactions with affiliates. Registered investment companies are not permitted

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to operate their business in the manner in which we operate our business, nor are registered investment companies permitted to have many of the relationships that we have with our affiliated companies.

In order not to become an investment company required to register under the Investment Company Act, we monitor the value of our investments and structure transactions with an eye toward the Investment Company Act. As a result, we may structure transactions in a less advantageous manner than if we did not have Investment Company Act concerns, or we may avoid otherwise economically desirable transactions due to those concerns. In addition, events beyond our control, including significant appreciation or depreciation in the market value of certain of our publicly traded holdings or adverse developments with respect to our ownership of certain of our subsidiaries, could result in our inadvertently becoming an investment company.

If it were established that we were an investment company, there would be a risk, among other material adverse consequences, that we could become subject to monetary penalties or injunctive relief, or both, in an action brought by the SEC, that we would be unable to enforce contracts with third parties or that third parties could seek to obtain rescission of transactions with us undertaken during the period it was established that we were an unregistered investment company.

We may become taxable as a corporation.

We believe that we have been and are properly treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. This allows us to pass through our income and deductions to our partners. However, the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, could challenge our partnership status and we could fail to qualify as a partnership for past years as well as future years.

Qualification as a partnership involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. For example, a publicly traded partnership is generally taxable as a corporation unless 90% or more of its gross income is qualifying income, which includes interest, dividends, oil and gas revenues, real property rents, gains from the sale or other disposition of real property, gain from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of interest or dividends, and certain other items. We believe that in all prior years of our existence at least 90% of our gross income was qualifying income and we intend to structure our business in a manner such that at least 90% of our gross income will constitute qualifying income this year and in the future. However, there can be no assurance that such structuring will be effective in all events to avoid the receipt of more than 10% of non-qualifying income. If less than 90% of our gross income constitutes qualifying income, we may be subject to corporate tax on our net income, at a federal rate of up to 35% plus possible state taxes. Further, if less than 90% of our gross income constituted qualifying income for past years, we may be subject to corporate level tax plus interest and possibly penalties. In addition, if we register under the Investment Company Act, it is likely that we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The cost of paying federal and possibly state income tax, either for past years or going forward could be a significant liability and would reduce our funds available to make distributions to holders of units, and to make interest and principal payments on our debt securities. To meet the qualifying income test, we may structure transactions in a manner which is less advantageous than if this were not a consideration, or we may avoid otherwise economically desirable transactions.

Legislation has been introduced into Congress which, if enacted, could have a material and adverse effect on us. These proposals include legislation which would tax publicly traded partnerships engaged in the Investment Management segment, such as us, as corporations. Other proposals, including a proposal in H.R. 4213, the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010, or the Tax Act, that was recently passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, if enacted and applied to us, would treat all or a portion of the income from carried interests, when recognized for tax purposes, as ordinary income and as not qualifying as investment income for purposes of the 90% investment income test that publicly traded partnerships must meet to be classified as partnerships. Under the Tax Act as currently

drafted, this treatment would not apply to a partnership that is publicly traded on the date of enactment for any taxable year of the partnership that begins before the date 10 years after the date of enactment. It is unclear whether such legislation will be enacted. Moreover, it is unclear what specific provisions may be enacted, including what the effective date will be, and accordingly what any such legislation's impact will be on us. It is possible that if such legislation were enacted we would be treated as an association, taxable as a corporation, which would materially increase our taxes. As an alternative, we might be required to restructure our operations, and possibly dispose of certain businesses, in order to avoid or mitigate the impact of any such legislation.

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If we discover significant deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting or at any recently acquired entity, it may adversely affect our ability to provide timely and reliable financial information and satisfy our reporting obligations under federal securities laws, which also could affect the market price of our depositary units or our ability to remain listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Effective internal and disclosure controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and to operate successfully as a public company. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention of those responsible for oversight of the registrant's financial reporting.

To the extent that any material weakness or significant deficiency exists in our consolidated subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, such material weakness or significant deficiency may adversely affect our ability to provide timely and reliable financial information necessary for the conduct of our business and satisfaction of our reporting obligations under federal securities laws, which could affect our ability to remain listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE. Ineffective internal and disclosure controls could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our depositary units or the rating of our debt.

We may be exposed to certain regulatory and financial risks related to climate change.

Climate change is receiving ever-increasing worldwide attention. Many scientists, legislators and others attribute global warming to increased levels of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, which has led to significant legislative and regulatory efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, pending legislative and regulatory proposals address greenhouse gas emissions. For example, in June 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted H.R. 2434, the American Clean Energy and Security Act, that would phase in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions if enacted into law. The U.S. Senate is currently considering a separate bill. On December 1, 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency, or the EPA, issued an endangerment finding under the Clean Air Act that the current and projected concentrations of certain greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. While this finding in itself does not impose any requirements on us or our industry, it authorizes the EPA to regulate directly greenhouse gas emissions through a rule-making process. It is uncertain whether, when and in what form a federal mandatory carbon dioxide emissions reduction program may be adopted. Similarly, certain other countries in which our Automotive segment operates have adopted the Kyoto Protocol that, among other international initiatives under consideration, could affect the international operations of our Automotive segment. Such initiatives could increase costs associated with Federal-Mogul's operations, including compliance costs and costs for raw materials and transportation. Because it is uncertain what legislation, if any, will be enacted in the United States and/or internationally, we cannot predict the potential impact of any such legislation on our segments, including our Automotive segment, and on our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Certain members of our management team may be involved in other business activities that may involve conflicts of interest.

Certain individual members of our management team may, from time to time, be involved in the management of other businesses, including those owned or controlled by Mr. Icahn and his affiliates. Accordingly, these individuals may focus a portion of their time and attention on managing these other businesses. Conflicts may arise in the future between our interests and the interests of the other entities and business activities in which such individuals are involved.

We may not realize the potential benefits of our acquisitions.

We may expand our existing businesses if appropriate opportunities are identified, as well as use our established businesses as a platform for additional acquisitions in the same or related areas. Any such acquisition, if consummated, could involve risks not presently faced by us. In addition, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of any such acquisition.

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Risks Relating to Our Business

General

In addition to the following risk factors specific to each of our businesses, all of our businesses are subject to the effects of the following:

the continued threat of terrorism;
continued or future economic downturn;
loss of any of our or our subsidiaries' key personnel;
the unavailability, as needed, of additional financing; and
the unavailability of insurance at acceptable rates.

Investment Management

Our Investment Management segment has been and may continue to be materially and adversely affected by conditions in the global financial markets and the economy generally.

During most of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, or fiscal 2008, and into fiscal 2009, the global securities markets and the economy generally were characterized by extreme volatility and illiquidity and significant overall deterioration. These and other factors had a negative effect on the Private Funds and, therefore, our Investment Management segment. Although the global markets and the economic climate improved in fiscal 2009, there is significant risk that these conditions could again deteriorate and experience volatility and illiquidity and these conditions could continue for a significant period of time. In the event that some or all of these conditions occur, the Private Funds could be materially and adversely affected in many different ways. Furthermore, difficult market conditions may also increase the risk of default with respect to investments held by the Private Funds that have significant debt investments. Many other factors beyond the control of our Investment Management segment may adversely affect the Private Funds, including, without limitation, rising interest rates, inflation, terrorism or political uncertainty.

The historical financial information for our Investment Management segment is not necessarily indicative of its future performance.

The financial results of our Investment Management segment are primarily driven by AUM and the performance of the Private Funds. The historical consolidated financial information contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2009 filed with the SEC on March 3, 2010, our amended and restated financial statements and related footnotes for fiscal 2009 contained in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 9, 2010 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 6, 2010 are not indicative of the future financial results of our Investment Management segment. In particular, with respect to the historical returns of our Investment Management segment:

Past favorable market conditions and profitable investment opportunities may not occur in the future. Future returns may be affected by the risks described elsewhere in this prospectus, including risks of the industries and businesses in which a particular Private Fund invests.

Poor performance of the Private Funds could cause a decline in our Investment Management segment revenue and we might not receive incentive allocations or special profits interest allocations for a significant period of time.

Our revenue from our Investment Management segment is derived principally from three sources: (1) special profits interest allocations; (2) incentive allocations; and (3) gains or losses in our investments in the Private Funds. In the event that one or more of the Private Funds were to perform poorly, our Investment Management segment revenue could decline and we may not receive special profits interest allocations or incentive allocations. The incentive allocations are subject to a high-water mark, whereby the General Partners (as defined below) do not earn incentive allocations during a particular year even though the fund had a positive return in such year until losses in prior periods are recovered. The General Partners in our Investment

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Management segment consist of Icahn Onshore LP and Icahn Partners LP, acting as general partners of Icahn Partners LP (or the Onshore Fund) and the various Offshore Master Funds (Icahn Partners Master Fund LP, Icahn Partners Master Fund II L.P. and Icahn Partners Master Fund III L.P.), as well as general partners of a fund formed as a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership that invests in the Offshore Master Funds.

In the event that the performance of a Private Fund is negative, our Investment Management segment revenue could decline, we will not receive any special profit allocations in future periods from such Private Fund and the amount of the Private Funds high watermark with respect to the incentive allocations will increase. Moreover, we could experience losses on our direct investments of our own capital as a result of any such poor performance of the Private Funds. Investors and potential investors in the Private Funds regularly assess the Private Funds performance. The ability of the Private Funds to raise capital, and the avoidance of excessive redemption levels, will depend on several factors, including the Private Funds continued performance at a level that is satisfactory to investors and potential investors in the Private Funds.

We have made significant direct investments in the Private Funds and negative performance of the Private Funds may result in a significant decline in the value of our investments.

We invested an aggregate of \$1.95 billion of our capital in the Private Funds as of March 31, 2010. The net asset value thereof as of March 31, 2010 was approximately \$2.0 billion. If the Private Funds experience negative performance, the value of these investments will be negatively impacted.

Successful execution of the Private Funds activist investment activities involves many risks, certain of which are outside of our control.

The success of the Private Funds investment strategy may require, among other things: (i) that our Investment Management segment properly identify companies whose securities prices can be improved through corporate and/or strategic action or successful restructuring of their operations; (ii) that the Private Funds acquire sufficient securities of such companies at a sufficiently attractive price; (iii) that the Private Funds avoid triggering anti-takeover and regulatory obstacles while aggregating their positions; (iv) that management of portfolio companies and other security holders respond positively to our proposals; and (v) that the market price of portfolio companies securities increases in response to any actions taken by the portfolio companies. We cannot assure you that any of the foregoing will succeed.

The Private Funds investment strategy involves numerous and significant risks, including the risk that investors in the Private Funds, including us, may lose some or all of their investments in the Private Funds. This risk may be magnified due to concentration of investments and investments in undervalued securities.

Our Investment Management segment s revenue depends on the investments made by the Private Funds. There are numerous and significant risks associated with these investments, certain of which are described in this risk factor and in other risk factors set forth herein.

We have made significant direct investments in the Private Funds and negative performance of the Private Funds n

Certain investment positions in which each Private Fund may have an interest may be illiquid. The Private Funds may own restricted or non-publicly traded securities and securities traded on foreign exchanges. These investments could prevent a Private Fund from liquidating unfavorable positions promptly and subject the Private Fund to substantial losses.

At any given time, a Private Fund's assets may become highly concentrated within a particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market. In that event, the Private Fund's investment portfolio will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting the performance of that particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or economic market than a less concentrated portfolio would be. As a result, the Private Funds' investment portfolio could become concentrated and its aggregate return may be volatile and may be affected substantially by the performance of only one or a few holdings.

The Private Funds seek to invest in securities that are undervalued. The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued securities offer the opportunity

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for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from the Private Funds' investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed.

From time to time, each Private Fund may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities, such as commercial paper and higher yielding (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. It is likely that a major economic recession could severely disrupt the market for such securities and may have a material adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth in this prospectus (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the prices of the securities in which the Private Funds invest may decline substantially. In particular, purchasing assets at what may appear to be undervalued levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even more undervalued levels at a future time of valuation or at the time of sale.

The prices of financial instruments in which the Private Funds may invest can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward and other derivative contracts in which the Private Funds' assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The Private Funds are subject to the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

The use of leverage in investments by the Private Funds may pose a significant degree of risk and may enhance the possibility of significant loss in the value of the investments in the Private Funds.

Each Private Fund may leverage its capital if its general partner believes that the use of leverage may enable the Private Fund to achieve a higher rate of return. Accordingly, a Private Fund may pledge its securities in order to borrow additional funds for investment purposes. Each Private Fund may also leverage its investment return with options, short sales, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments. The amount of borrowings that each Private Fund may have outstanding at any time may be substantial in relation to its capital. While leverage may present opportunities for increasing a Private Fund's total return, leverage may increase losses as well. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by a Private Fund would be magnified to the extent such fund is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by each Private Fund in a market that moves adversely to the Private Fund's investments could result in a substantial loss to the Private Fund that would be greater than if the Private Fund was not leveraged. There is no assurance that leverage will be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

In general, the use of short-term margin borrowings results in certain additional risks to the Private Funds. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure any Private Fund's margin accounts decline in value, the Private Fund could be subject to a margin call, pursuant to which it must either deposit additional funds or securities with the broker, or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden drop in the value of any of the Private Fund's assets, the Private Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy its margin requirements.

Any of the Private Funds may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. When a Private Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it sells securities issued by the U.S. or a non-U.S. government, or agencies thereof, to a broker-dealer or financial institution, and agrees to repurchase such securities for the price paid by the broker-dealer or

The use of leverage in investments by the Private Funds may pose a significant degree of risk and may enhance the

financial institution, plus interest at a negotiated rate. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the Private Fund buys securities issued by the U.S. or a non-U.S. government, or agencies thereof, from a broker-dealer or financial institution, subject to the obligation of the broker-dealer or financial institution to repurchase such securities at the price paid by the Private Fund, plus interest at a negotiated rate. The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by any of the Private Funds involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities to a Private Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Private Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays.

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If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Private Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Private Fund may suffer a loss to the extent it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller.

The financing used by each Private Fund to leverage its portfolio will be extended by securities brokers and dealers in the marketplace in which the Private Fund invests. While the Private Fund will attempt to negotiate the terms of these financing arrangements with such brokers and dealers, its ability to do so will be limited. The Private Fund is therefore subject to changes in the value that the broker-dealer ascribes to a given security or position, the amount of margin required to support such security or position, the borrowing rate to finance such security or position and/or such broker-dealer's willingness to continue to provide any such credit to the Private Fund. Because each Private Fund currently has no alternative credit facility which could be used to finance its portfolio in the absence of financing from broker-dealers, it could be forced to liquidate its portfolio on short notice to meet its financing obligations. The forced liquidation of all or a portion of the Private Fund's portfolios at distressed prices could result in significant losses to the Private Fund.

The possibility of increased regulation could result in additional burdens on our Investment Management segment. Changes in tax law could adversely affect us.

In the wake of the recent global financial crisis, government and regulatory agencies in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions have imposed certain temporary and permanent regulations and restrictions. Furthermore, as a result of highly publicized financial scandals, government officials and investors have exhibited significant concerns over the integrity of the financial markets. Accordingly, the regulatory environment in which our Investment Management segment operates is subject to further regulation in addition to the rules already promulgated. In particular, in recent years, there has been ongoing debate by U.S. and foreign governments regarding new rules and regulations for private investment funds. Our Investment Management segment may be adversely affected by the enactment of new or revised regulations, or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of rules and regulations imposed by the SEC, other U.S. or foreign governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. For example, the SEC may require most hedge fund managers to register under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Such changes could place limitations on the type of investor that can invest in the Private Funds. Further, such changes may limit the scope of investment activities that may be undertaken by the Private Funds' managers. Any such changes could increase the cost of our Investment Management segment's doing business and/or materially adversely impact our profitability. In addition, the SEC may limit the Private Funds' current exemption from registration as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Additionally, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges have taken and are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Private Funds and the Investment Management segment could be substantial and adverse.

In addition, changes in tax law could adversely affect us. Legislation has been introduced in Congress which, if enacted, could have a material adverse effect on us. These proposals include legislation which would tax publicly traded partnerships engaged in the Investment Management segment, such as us, as corporations. Other proposals, including the Tax Act that was recently passed by the House of Representatives, if enacted and applied to us, would

treat all or a portion of the income from carried interests, when recognized for tax purposes, as ordinary income and as not qualifying as investment income for purposes of the 90% investment income test that publicly traded partnerships must meet to be classified as partnerships. Under the Tax Act as currently drafted, this treatment would not apply to a partnership that is publicly traded on the date of enactment for any taxable year of the partnership that begins before the date ten years after the date of enactment. It is unclear whether such legislation will be enacted and, if enacted, what specific provisions will be included in such legislation and what the effective date will be and, accordingly, what any such legislation's impact will be on us. It is possible that if any such legislation were enacted we would be treated as an association, taxable as a corporation, which would materially increase our taxes. As an alternative, we might be required to

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restructure our operations, including by conducting a portion of our business through a corporation, which would materially increase our taxes, or possibly dispose of certain businesses in order to avoid or mitigate the impact of any such legislation.

The investment management industry is intensely competitive.

The investment management industry is intensely competitive, with competition based on a variety of factors, including investment performance, the quality and experience of investment professionals and business reputation. The Private Funds compete for fund investors, investment opportunities and talent with other hedge funds, private equity funds, specialized funds, traditional asset managers, commercial banks and other financial institutions.

Several of our competitors have raised, or may raise, significant amounts of capital and many of them have investment objectives similar to the Private Funds, which may create additional competition for investment opportunities for the Private Funds and may reduce the size and duration of pricing inefficiencies that many alternative investment strategies seek to exploit. Our competitors may benefit from a lower cost of capital or have higher risk tolerance or different risk assessments, which may allow them to bid more aggressively than us.

The Private Funds may lose investment opportunities in the future if they do not match investment prices, structures and terms offered by competitors. Alternatively, the Private Funds may experience decreased rates of return and increased risks of loss if they match investment price structures and terms offered by competitors. In addition, changes in the global capital markets could diminish the attractiveness of the Private Funds relative to investments in other investment products. This competitive pressure could materially adversely affect the ability of our Investment Management segment to make successful investments for the Private Funds and reduce the AUM of the Private Funds.

These and other factors could reduce our Investment Management segment revenue and earnings and materially adversely affect our Investment Management segment.

The failure of Mr. Icahn to participate in the management of the Private Funds could have a material adverse effect on the Private Funds and on us.

The success of the Private Funds depends upon the ability of our Investment Management segment to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the Private Funds investment objectives. Subjective decisions made by employees of our Investment Management segment may cause the Private Funds to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which the Private Funds would otherwise have capitalized. In the event that Mr. Icahn ceases to participate in the management of the Private Funds, the consequences to the Private Funds and our investment in them could be material and adverse and could lead to the premature termination of the Private Funds. In the event that Mr. Icahn dies, or is unable, by reason of illness or injury, to perform his duties as chief executive officer of the General Partners for 90 consecutive days, or for any reason other than death, illness or injury ceases to perform those duties, the investors in each of the Private Funds will have certain redemption rights. The occurrence of such an event could have a material adverse effect on the revenues and earnings of our Investment Management segment, and the ability of the Private Funds to maintain or grow their AUM. Such redemptions could possibly lead to a liquidation of one or more of the Private Funds and a corresponding elimination of our potential to earn special profits interest allocations and incentive allocations. The loss of Mr. Icahn could, therefore, ultimately result in a loss of substantially all of the earnings of our Investment Management segment.

The Private Funds make investments in companies we do not control.

Investments by the Private Funds include investments in debt or equity securities of publicly traded companies that we do not control. Such investments may be acquired by a Private Fund through open market trading activities or through purchases of securities from the issuer. These investments will be subject to the risk that the company in which the investment is made may make business, financial or management decisions with which our Investment Management segment disagree or that the majority of stakeholders or the management of the company may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve the best interests of the Private Fund. In addition, a Private Fund may make investments in which it shares control over the investment with co-investors, which may make it more difficult for it to implement its investment approach or exit

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the investment when it otherwise would. If any of the foregoing were to occur, the values of the investments by the Private Funds could decrease and our Investment Management segment revenues could suffer as a result.

The ability to hedge investments successfully is subject to numerous risks.

The Private Funds may utilize financial instruments, both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order to (i) protect against possible changes in the market value of a Private Fund's investment portfolios resulting from fluctuations in the securities markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) protect a Private Fund's unrealized gains in the value of its investment portfolios; (iii) facilitate the sale of any such investments; (iv) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in the Private Fund's portfolio; (v) hedge the interest rate or currency exchange rate on any of the Private Fund's liabilities or assets; (vi) protect against any increase in the price of any securities our Investment Management segment anticipate purchasing at a later date; or (vii) for any other reason that our Investment Management segment deem appropriate.

The success of any hedging activities will depend, in part, upon the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the portfolio investments being hedged. However, hedging techniques may not always be possible or effective in limiting potential risks of loss. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of our Investment Management segment's hedging strategy will also be subject to the ability of our Investment Management segment to continually recalculate, readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. While a Private Fund may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Private Fund than if it had not engaged in such hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, a Private Fund may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between the hedging instruments utilized and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such an imperfect correlation may prevent the Private Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Private Fund to risk of loss. Each Private Fund does not intend to seek to hedge every position and may determine not to hedge against a particular risk for various reasons, including, but not limited to, because it does not regard the probability of the risk occurring to be sufficiently high as to justify the cost of the hedge. Our Investment Management segment may not foresee the occurrence of the risk and therefore may not hedge against all risks.

We are subject to third-party litigation risks attributable to our Investment Management segment that could result in significant liabilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Some of the tactics that the Private Funds may use involve litigation. The Private Funds could be a party to lawsuits that they initiate or that are initiated by a company in which the Private Funds invest, other shareholders, or state and federal governmental bodies. There can be no assurance that litigation, once begun, would be resolved in favor of the Private Funds.

In addition, we will be exposed to risk of litigation by a Private Fund's investors if our Investment Management segment's management of the Private Funds is alleged to constitute gross negligence, willful misconduct or dishonesty or breach of contract or organizational documents. Further, the Private Funds may be subject to third-party litigation arising from investors' dissatisfaction with the performance of the Private Funds or based on claims that it improperly exercised control or influence over portfolio investments. Our Investment Management segment may also be exposed to the risk of litigation or investigation by investors or regulators relating to transactions which presented conflicts of interest that were not properly addressed. In such actions, we would be obligated to bear legal, settlement and other costs (which may exceed our available insurance coverage). In addition, our rights to indemnification from the applicable Private Funds may be challenged.

Certain of the Private Funds are incorporated or formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Cayman Islands laws, particularly with respect to shareholder rights, partner rights and bankruptcy, may differ from the laws of the United States and could possibly change to the detriment of the applicable Private Fund.

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The Private Funds may invest in companies that are based outside of the United States, which may expose the Private Funds to additional risks not typically associated with investing in companies that are based in the United States.

Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including non-U.S. governments) and securities denominated or whose prices are quoted in non-U.S. currencies pose, to the extent not successfully hedged, currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability), as well as a range of other potential risks, which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding securities of non-U.S. issuers, and non-U.S. issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. issuers. Transaction costs of investing in non-U.S. securities markets are generally higher than in the United States. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers than there is in the United States. The Private Funds may have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action in non-U.S. courts. Non-U.S. markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures which in some markets have at times failed to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby creating substantial delays and settlement failures that could adversely affect the Private Funds' performance. Investments in non-U.S. markets may result in imposition of non-U.S. taxes or withholding on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities. There can be no assurance that adverse developments with respect to such risks will not materially adversely affect the Private Funds' investments that are held in certain countries or the returns from these investments.

The Private Funds invest in distressed securities, as well as bank loans, asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities.

The Private Funds may invest in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial, legal and business risks that can result in substantial, or at times even total, losses. The market prices of such securities are subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate insolvency and reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash, assets or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Private Funds of the security in respect to which such distribution was made and the terms of which may render such security illiquid.

The Private Funds' investments are subject to numerous additional risks, certain of which are described below.

Generally, there are few limitations set forth in the offering documents of the Private Funds on the execution of their investment activities, which are subject to the sole discretion of our Investment Management segment. A Private Fund may buy or sell (or write) both call options and put options, and when it writes options, it may do so on a covered or an uncovered basis. When the Private Fund sells (or writes) an option, the risk can be substantially greater than when it buys an option. The seller of an uncovered call option bears the risk of an increase in the market

The Private Funds may invest in companies that are based outside of the United States, which may expose the Private Funds to additional risks not typically associated with investing in companies that are based in the United States.

price of the underlying security above the exercise price. The risk is theoretically unlimited unless the option is covered. If it is covered, the Private Fund would forego the opportunity for profit on the underlying security should the market price of the security rise above the exercise price. Swaps and certain options and other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty, market risk, liquidity risk and operations risk.

The ability of the Private Funds to execute a short selling strategy may be materially adversely impacted by temporary and/or new permanent rules, interpretations, prohibitions, and restrictions

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adopted in response to adverse market events. Regulatory authorities may from time-to-time impose restrictions that adversely affect the Private Funds' ability to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. In addition, traditional lenders of securities might be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, the Private Funds may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing.

The Private Funds may engage in short-selling, which is subject to a theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. The Private Funds may be subject to losses if a security lender demands return of the borrowed securities and an alternative lending source cannot be found or if the Private Funds are otherwise unable to borrow securities that are necessary to hedge its positions. There can be no assurance that the Private Funds will be able to maintain the ability to borrow securities sold short. There also can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market.

The Private Funds may effect transactions through over-the-counter or interdealer markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of exchange-based markets. This exposes the Private Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Private Fund to suffer a loss. Such counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where a Private Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of its counterparties. The Private Funds are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of the Private Funds transactions with one counterparty.

Credit risk may arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by other institutions. This systemic risk may materially adversely affect the financial intermediaries (such as prime brokers, clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges) with which the Private Funds interact on a daily basis.

The efficacy of investment and trading strategies depends largely on the ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments. The Private Funds' trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including systems failures or human error. In such event, the Private Funds might only be able to acquire some but not all of the components of the position, or if the overall positions were to need adjustment, the Private Funds might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, the Private Funds may not be able to achieve the market position selected by our Investment Management segment and might incur a loss in liquidating their position.

Each Private Fund's assets may be held in one or more accounts maintained for the Private Fund by its prime broker or at other brokers or custodian banks, which may be located in various jurisdictions. The prime broker, other brokers (including those acting as sub-custodians) and custodian banks are subject to various laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions in the event of their insolvency. Accordingly, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Private Fund's assets may be subject to substantial variations, limitations and uncertainties. The insolvency of any of the prime brokers, local brokers, custodian banks or clearing corporations may result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Private Fund's assets or in a significant delay in the Private Fund having access to those assets.

A Private Fund may invest in synthetic instruments that will usually have a contractual relationship only with the counterparty of the synthetic security. In the event of the insolvency of any counterparty, the Private Fund's recourse will be limited to the collateral, if any, posted by the counterparty and, in the absence of collateral, the Private Fund will be treated as a general creditor of the counterparty. While the Private Fund expects that returns on a synthetic financial instrument may reflect

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those of each related reference obligation, as a result of the terms of the synthetic financial instrument and the assumption of the credit risk of the counterparty, a synthetic financial instrument may have a different expected return, a different (and potentially greater) probability of default and different expected loss and recovery characteristics following a default. Upon the occurrence of a credit event, maturity, acceleration or other termination of a synthetic financial instrument, the terms of the synthetic financial instrument may permit or require the counterparty to satisfy its obligations under the synthetic financial instrument by delivering to the Private Fund one or more deliverable obligations (which may not be the reference obligation) or a cash payment (which may be less than the then-current market value of the reference obligation). In addition, a synthetic financial instrument may provide for early termination at a price based upon a marked-to-market valuation, which may be less than the principal or notional amount of the synthetic security. A Private Fund may also invest in credit default swaps. The credit default swap market is rapidly evolving and substantial changes to the terms and conditions under which these financial instruments are traded have recently been revised. Additional revisions and regulatory reform should also be expected in the near future.

Automotive

Adverse conditions in the automotive market adversely affect demand for Federal-Mogul's products and expose Federal-Mogul to credit risks of its customers.

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

Relative to the global automotive industry, the financial stability of the United States automotive industry has been deteriorating. Several companies have announced significant restructuring activities to eliminate excess capacity, reduce costs and achieve other benefits normally associated with restructuring activities. Continued declines in the automotive production levels of Federal-Mogul's major OE customers, particularly with respect to platforms for which Federal-Mogul is a significant supplier, could materially reduce sales and harm Federal-Mogul's profitability.

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

The financial distress of Federal-Mogul's OE customers and within the supply base could significantly affect its operating performance.

During fiscal 2009, many of Federal-Mogul's OE customers continued to lower production levels due to a reduction in end-customer demand. Several other global automotive manufacturers are also experiencing operating and profitability issues as well as labor concerns. In this environment, it is difficult to forecast future OE customer production schedules, the potential for labor disputes or the success or sustainability of any strategies undertaken by

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

Federal-Mogul's supply base has also been adversely affected by industry conditions. Lower production levels for OEMs and increases in certain raw material, commodity and energy costs have resulted in severe financial distress among many companies within the automotive supply base. Several large suppliers and customers have filed for bankruptcy protection or ceased operations. Unfavorable industry conditions have

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also resulted in financial distress within Federal-Mogul's supply base and an increase in commercial disputes and the risk of supply disruption. In addition, the adverse industry environment has required Federal-Mogul to provide financial support to distressed suppliers or take other measures to ensure uninterrupted production. While Federal-Mogul has taken certain actions to mitigate these factors, Federal-Mogul has offset only a portion of their overall impact on its operating results. The continuation or worsening of these industry conditions would adversely affect Federal-Mogul's profitability, operating results and cash flow.

Federal-Mogul's operations in foreign countries exposes our Automotive segment to risks related to economic and political conditions, currency fluctuations and import/export restrictions:

Federal-Mogul has manufacturing and distribution facilities in many countries. International operations are subject to certain risks including:

exposure to local economic conditions;
exposure to local political conditions (including the risk of seizure of assets by foreign governments);
currency exchange rate fluctuations (including, but not limited to, material exchange rate fluctuations, such as devaluations) and currency controls; and
export and import restrictions.

The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on our Federal-Mogul are unpredictable and vary from country to country.

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

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

Federal-Mogul has substantial indebtedness, which could restrict its business activities and could subject Federal-Mogul to significant interest rate risk.

As of March 31, 2010, Federal-Mogul had approximately \$2.9 billion of outstanding indebtedness. Federal-Mogul is permitted by the terms of its debt instruments to incur substantial additional indebtedness, subject to the restrictions therein. Federal-Mogul's inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations, or to refinance its debt obligations on commercially reasonable terms, would have a material adverse effect on its Federal-Mogul's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal-Mogul's indebtedness could:

limit its ability to borrow money for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or other

corporate purposes;

require Federal-Mogul to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow to payments on indebtedness, which would reduce the amount of cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development and other corporate requirements;

increase its vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; and

limit its ability to respond to business opportunities.

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

Federal-Mogul is subject to possible insolvency of financial counterparties.

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

The automotive industry is highly competitive and Federal-Mogul's success depends upon its ability to compete effectively in the market.

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

If Federal-Mogul loses any of its executive officers or key employees, Federal-Mogul's operations and ability to manage the day-to-day aspects of its business may be materially adversely affected.

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

The employment agreement of José Maria Alapont, Federal-Mogul's President and Chief Executive Officer since March 1, 2005, expired on March 23, 2010. On March 18, 2010, Federal-Mogul entered into three agreements with Mr. Alapont effective March 23, 2010, pursuant to which Mr. Alapont agreed to remain as President and Chief Executive Officer of Federal-Mogul through March 23, 2013.

Federal-Mogul does not currently maintain key person life insurance.

Federal-Mogul's pension obligations and other post employment benefits could adversely impact its operating margins and cash flows.

The automotive industry, like other industries, continues to be impacted by the rising cost of providing pension and other post employment benefits. In addition, Federal-Mogul sponsors certain defined benefit plans worldwide that are

underfunded and will require cash payments. If the performance of the assets in the pension plans does not meet our expectations, or other actuarial assumptions are modified, our required contributions may be higher than we expect.

Federal-Mogul may pursue acquisitions or joint ventures that involve inherent risks, any of which may cause it not to realize anticipated benefits, and Federal-Mogul may have difficulty integrating the operations of any companies that may be acquired, which may adversely affect its results of operations.

In the past, Federal-Mogul has grown through acquisitions, and may engage in acquisitions in the future as part of its sustainable global profitable growth strategy. The full benefits of these acquisitions, however, require integration of manufacturing, administrative, financial, sales and marketing approaches and personnel. If Federal-Mogul is unable to successfully integrate its acquisitions, it may not realize the benefits of the acquisitions, the financial results may be negatively affected, or additional cash may be required to integrate such operations.

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

The difficulties of integration may be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and combining different corporate cultures.

These difficulties could be further increased to the extent Federal-Mogul pursues acquisition or joint venture opportunities internationally. Federal-Mogul may not be effective in retaining key employees or customers of the combined businesses. Federal-Mogul may face integration issues pertaining to the internal controls and operations functions of the acquired companies and also may not realize cost efficiencies or synergies that were anticipated when selecting the acquisition candidates. Federal-Mogul may experience managerial or other conflicts with its joint venture partners. Any of these items could adversely affect its results of operations.

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

Federal-Mogul's restructuring activities may not result in the anticipated synergies and cost savings.

Federal-Mogul expects to continue to incur restructuring expenses and related costs through the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010, or fiscal 2010, in connection with its sustainable global profitable growth strategy. It is possible that such costs could vary from initially projected amounts or that achieving the expected synergies and cost savings will require additional costs or charges to earnings in future periods. It is also possible that the expected synergies may not be achieved. Any costs or charges could adversely impact its business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Certain disruptions in supply of and changes in the competitive environment for raw materials could adversely affect Federal-Mogul's operating margins and cash flows.

Federal-Mogul purchases a broad range of materials, components and finished parts. Federal-Mogul also uses a significant amount of energy, both electricity and natural gas, in the production of its products. A significant disruption in the supply of these materials, supplies and energy or the failure of a supplier with whom Federal-Mogul has established a single source supply relationship could decrease production and shipping levels, materially increase operating costs and materially adversely affect profit margins. Shortages of materials or interruptions in transportation systems, labor strikes, work stoppages or other interruptions to or difficulties in the employment of labor or transportation in the markets where Federal-Mogul purchases material, components and supplies for the production of products or where the products are produced, distributed or sold, whether as a result of labor strife, war, further acts of

terrorism or otherwise, in each case may adversely affect profitability.

In recent periods there have been significant fluctuations in the prices of aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, platinum, resins, steel, other base metals and energy which have had and may continue to have an unfavorable impact on Federal-Mogul's business. Any continued fluctuations in the price or availability of energy and materials may have an adverse effect on Federal-Mogul's results of operations or financial condition. To address increased costs associated with these market forces, a number of Federal-Mogul's suppliers have implemented surcharges on existing fixed price contracts. Without the surcharge, some suppliers claim they will be unable to provide adequate supply. Competitive and marketing pressures may limit Federal-Mogul's ability to pass some of the supply and material cost increases onto its customers, particularly with domestic

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vehicle manufacturers, and may prevent Federal-Mogul from doing so in the future. Furthermore, Federal-Mogul's customers are generally not obligated to accept price increases that Federal-Mogul may desire to pass along to them. This inability to pass on price increases to customers when material prices increase rapidly or to significantly higher than historic levels could adversely affect its operating margins and cash flow, possibly resulting in lower operating income and profitability.

Federal-Mogul's hedging activities to address commodity price fluctuations may not be successful in offsetting future increases in those costs or may reduce or eliminate the benefits of any decreases in those costs.

In order to mitigate short-term variation in operating results due to the aforementioned commodity price fluctuations, Federal-Mogul hedges a portion of near-term exposure to certain raw materials used in production processes, primarily natural gas, copper, nickel, lead, platinum, high-grade aluminum and aluminum alloy. The results of Federal-Mogul's hedging practice could be positive, neutral or negative in any period depending on price changes in the hedged exposures.

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

Federal-Mogul is subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and the cost of complying, or Federal-Mogul's failure to comply, with such requirements may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

Federal-Mogul's hedging activities to address commodity price fluctuations may not be successful in offsetting future

material adverse effect on its business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Federal-Mogul is involved from time to time in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes, which could have an adverse impact on its profitability and consolidated financial position.

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

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If Federal-Mogul is unable to protect its intellectual property and prevent its improper use by third parties, its ability to compete in the market may be harmed.

Various patent, copyright, trade secret and trademark laws afford only limited protection and may not prevent Federal-Mogul's competitors from duplicating its products or gaining access to its proprietary information and technology. These means also may not permit Federal-Mogul to gain or maintain a competitive advantage.

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

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

Federal-Mogul's products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be costly, could result in the payment of substantial damages or royalties, and could prevent Federal-Mogul from using technology that is essential to its products.

Federal-Mogul cannot guarantee that its products, manufacturing processes or other methods do not infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Infringement and other intellectual property claims and proceedings brought against Federal-Mogul, whether successful or not, could result in substantial costs and harm its reputation. Such claims and proceedings can also distract and divert management and key personnel from other tasks important to the success of its business. In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force Federal-Mogul to do one or more of the following:

cease selling or using any of products that incorporate the asserted intellectual property, which would adversely affect Federal-Mogul's revenue;

pay substantial damages for past use of the asserted intellectual property;

obtain a license from the holder of the asserted intellectual property, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; and

redesign or rename, in the case of trademark claims, products to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may not be possible and could be costly and time-consuming if it is possible to do.

In the event of an adverse determination in an intellectual property suit or proceeding, or Federal-Mogul's failure to license essential technology, Federal-Mogul's sales could be harmed and its costs could increase, which could

Federal-Mogul is involved from time to time in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes, which could

materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal-Mogul may be exposed to certain regulatory and financial risks related to climate change.

Climate change is receiving ever increasing attention worldwide. Many scientists, legislators and others attribute global warming to increased levels of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, which has led to significant legislative and regulatory efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions. There are a number of pending legislative and regulatory proposals to address greenhouse gas emissions. For example, in June 2009, the

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U.S. House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act that would phase-in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions if enacted into law. The U.S. Senate is considering a different bill, and it is uncertain whether, when and in what form a federal mandatory carbon dioxide emissions reduction program may be adopted. Similarly, certain countries in which our Automotive segment operates have adopted the Kyoto Protocol, and this and other international initiatives under consideration could affect its international operations. These actions could increase costs associated with Federal-Mogul's operations, including costs for raw materials and transportation. Because it is uncertain what laws will be enacted, we cannot predict the potential impact of such laws on our Automotive segment and on our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Railcar

The highly cyclical nature of the railcar industry and restricted credit markets may result in lower revenues during economic downturns.

The North American railcar market has been, and ARI expects it to continue to be highly cyclical. The recent worldwide financial turmoil and associated economic downturn has adversely affected the overall railcar industry as well as sales of ARI's railcars and other products and has caused it to slow its production rates. For example, over approximately the past two and a half years, ARI has experienced a decrease in demand and an increase in pricing pressures in the railcar markets, and over the past three years its new railcar orders have declined from approximately 2,510 from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, or fiscal 2007, to approximately 280 in fiscal 2008 and none in fiscal 2009. We anticipate that the current economic downturn is likely to continue to adversely affect sales of ARI's railcars and other products and ARI expects its shipments and revenues to decrease in fiscal 2010 from fiscal 2009.

We cannot assure you that these conditions will improve soon, if at all. Downturns in part or all of the railcar manufacturing industry may continue to occur in the future, resulting in decreased demand for ARI's products and services.

Most of the end users of ARI's railcars acquire them through leasing arrangements with its leasing company customers. The current economic environment and restricted credit markets have resulted in stricter borrowing conditions and, in some cases, higher interest rates for new borrowings, either of which could increase the cost of, or potentially deter, new leasing arrangements. These factors could cause ARI's leasing company customers to purchase fewer railcars. In addition, the slowdown of the U.S. economy has reduced and may continue to reduce requirements for the transport of products carried by the railcars ARI manufactures. These factors have resulted and may continue to result in decreased demand and increased pricing pressures on the sales of railcars. Sales of other of ARI's industrial products also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by the slowdown in industrial output, as well. All of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our Railcar operations.

ARI depends upon a small number of customers that represent a large percentage of its revenues. The loss of any single significant customer, a reduction in sales to any such significant customer or any such significant customer's inability to pay ARI in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on our Railcar operations.

Railcars are typically sold pursuant to large, periodic orders, and therefore, a limited number of customers typically represent a significant percentage of railcar sales in any given year. ARI's top ten customers accounted for approximately 90.0%, 90.7% and 87.9% of its total manufacturing and services revenues in fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008

and fiscal 2007, respectively. Moreover, ARI's top three customers accounted for approximately 85.2%, 82.0% and 80.1% of its total manufacturing and services revenues in fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. ARI's two largest customers (including an affiliate) accounted for 62% of ARI's total manufacturing and services revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. In addition, one of ARI's affiliated customers accounted for 68.3% of its backlog as of December 31, 2009. The loss of any significant portion of its sales to any major customer, the loss of a single major customer or a material adverse change in the financial condition of any one of its major customers could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and financial results. If one of ARI's significant customers was unable to pay due to financial conditions, it could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

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ARI operates in a highly competitive industry and may be unable to compete successfully, which would materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

ARI faces intense competition in all of its markets. In its railcar manufacturing business, ARI has three primary competitors. Certain of its competitors have recently expanded their capabilities into its focused railcar markets. Any of these competitors may, from time to time, have greater resources than does ARI. Some railcar manufacturers produce railcars primarily for use in their own railcar leasing operations, competing directly with leasing companies, some of which are ARI's largest customers. ARI's current competitors may increase their participation, or new competitors may enter into the railcar markets in which it competes. Strong competition within the industry, which has been exacerbated by the recent economic downturn, has led to pricing pressures and could limit ARI's ability to maintain or increase prices or obtain better margins on its railcars. These pressures may intensify if consolidation among its competitors occurs. If ARI produces any types of railcars other than what it currently produces, ARI will be competing with other manufacturers that may have more experience with that railcar type.

New competitors, or alliances among existing competitors, may emerge in the railcar components industry and rapidly gain market share. ARI competes with numerous companies in its railcar fleet management and railcar repair services businesses, ranging from companies with greater resources than it has to small, local companies.

Technological innovation by any of its existing competitors, or new competitors entering any of the markets in which ARI does business, could put it at a competitive disadvantage and could cause it to lose market share. Increased competition for the sales of its railcars, its fleet management and repair services and its railcar components could result in price reductions, reduced margins and loss of market share, which could materially adversely affect its prospects and our Railcar operations.

The cost of raw materials and components that ARI uses to manufacture railcars, particularly steel, are subject to escalation and surcharges and could increase. Any increase in these costs or delivery delays of these raw materials may materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

The cost of raw materials, including steel, and components, including scrap metal, used in the production of ARI's railcars, represents approximately 80.0% to 85.0% of its manufacturing costs. ARI has provisions in all of its current railcar manufacturing contracts that allow it to pass on to its customers, price fluctuations in and surcharges related to certain raw materials, including steel, as well as certain components. ARI may not be able to pass on price increases to its customers in the future, which could adversely affect its operating margins and cash flows. Any fluctuations in the price or availability of steel, or any other material or component used in the production of its railcars, may have a material adverse effect on our Railcar operations. Such price increases could reduce demand for ARI's railcars. As customers may not accept contracts with price adjustment clauses in the future, ARI may lose railcar orders or enter into contracts with fixed pricing provisions or other less favorable contract terms, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

If any of ARI's raw material or component suppliers were unable to continue their businesses or were to seek bankruptcy relief, the availability or price of the materials ARI uses could be adversely affected. Deliveries of its raw materials and components may also fluctuate depending on various factors including supply and demand for the raw material or component, or governmental regulation relating to the raw material or component, including regulation relating to importation.

Fluctuations in the supply of components and raw materials ARI uses in manufacturing railcars, which are often only available from a limited number of suppliers, could cause production delays or reductions in the number of railcars it manufactures, which could materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

ARI's railcar manufacturing business depends on the adequate supply of numerous railcar components, such as railcar wheels, axles, brakes, tank railcar heads, sideframes, bearings, yokes, bolsters and other heavy castings. Some of these components are only available from a limited number of domestic suppliers. Strong demand can cause industry-wide shortages of many critical components as reliable suppliers could reach capacity production levels. Supply constraints in its industry are exacerbated because, although multiple suppliers may produce certain components, railcar manufacturing regulations and the physical capabilities of

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manufacturing facilities restrict the types and sizes of components and raw materials that manufacturers may use. In addition, ARI does not carry significant inventories of certain components and procures many of its components on an as needed basis. In the event that its suppliers of railcar components and raw materials were to stop or reduce the production of railcar components and raw materials that it uses, or refuse to do business with ARI for any reason, ARI's business would be disrupted. ARI's inability to obtain components and raw materials in required quantities or of acceptable quality could result in significant delays or reductions in railcar shipments and could materially or adversely affect its operating results.

If any of ARI's significant suppliers of railcar components were to shut down operations, ARI's business and financial results could be affected as it may incur substantial delays and significant expense in finding alternative sources. The quality and reliability of alternative sources may not be the same and these alternative sources may charge significantly higher prices.

Equipment failures, delays in deliveries or extensive damage to ARI's facilities, particularly its railcar manufacturing complexes in Paragould or Marmaduke, Arkansas, could lead to production or service curtailments or shutdowns.

An interruption in manufacturing capabilities at ARI's complexes in Paragould or Marmaduke, Arkansas or at any of its component manufacturing facilities, whether as a result of equipment failure or any other reason, could reduce, prevent or delay production of its railcars or railcar and industrial components, which could alter the scheduled delivery dates to its customers and affect its production schedule. This could result in the termination of orders, the loss of future sales and a negative impact to ARI's reputation with its customers and in the railcar industry, all of which could materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

All of ARI's facilities are subject to the risk of catastrophic loss due to unanticipated events, such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, tornados or weather conditions. ARI may experience plant shutdowns or periods of reduced production as a result of equipment failures, loss of power, delays in equipment deliveries, or extensive damage to any of its facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our Railcar operations.

Uncertainty surrounding acceptance of ARI's new railcar offerings by its customers, and costs associated with those new offerings, could materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

ARI's strategy depends in part on its continued development and sale of new railcar designs to expand or maintain its market share in its current railcar markets and new railcar markets. Any new or modified railcar design that ARI develops may not gain widespread acceptance in the marketplace and any such products may not be able to compete successfully with existing railcar designs or new railcar designs that may be introduced by its competitors.

Furthermore, ARI may experience significant initial costs of production of new railcar product lines related to training, labor and operating inefficiencies. To the extent that the total costs of production significantly exceed its anticipated costs of production, ARI may incur a loss on its sale of new railcar product lines.

The variable purchase patterns of ARI's railcar customers and the timing of completion, customer acceptance and shipment of orders may cause its revenues and income from operations to vary substantially each quarter, which could result in significant fluctuations in our Railcar segment quarterly

results.

ARI's results of operations in any particular quarterly period may be significantly affected by the number and type of railcars manufactured and shipped in that period, which is impacted by customer needs that vary greatly year to year, as discussed above. The customer acceptance and title transfer or customer acceptance and shipment of ARI's railcars determines when it records the revenues associated with its railcar sales. Given this, the timing of customer acceptance and title transfer of ARI's railcars could cause fluctuations in our Railcar segment quarterly results. The railroads could potentially go on strike or have other service interruptions, which could ultimately create a bottleneck and potentially cause ARI to slow down or halt its shipment and production schedules, which could have a materially adverse affect on our Railcar operations.

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As a result of these fluctuations, we believe that comparisons of ARI's sales and operating results between quarterly periods within the same year and between quarterly periods within different years may not be meaningful and, as such, these comparisons should not be relied upon as indicators of ARI's future performance.

Some of ARI's railcar services and component manufacturing employees belong to labor unions and strikes or work stoppages by them or unions formed by some or all of ARI's other employees in the future could adversely affect our Railcar operations.

As of December 31, 2009, the employees at ARI's sites covered by collective bargaining agreements collectively represent approximately 17.2% of ARI's total workforce. Disputes with regard to the terms of these agreements or ARI's potential inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with these unions in the future could result in, among other things, strikes, work stoppages or other slowdowns by the affected workers. We cannot guarantee that ARI's relations with its railcar services workforce will remain positive nor can we guarantee that union organizers will not be successful in future attempts to organize ARI's railcar manufacturing employees or employees at some of its other facilities. If ARI's workers were to engage in a strike, work stoppage or other slowdown other employees were to become unionized or the terms and conditions in future labor agreements were renegotiated, ARI could experience a significant disruption of its operations and higher ongoing labor costs. In addition, ARI could face higher labor costs in the future as a result of severance or other charges associated with layoffs, shutdowns or reductions in the size and scope of its operations.

ARI manufacturer's warranties expose it to potentially significant claims.

ARI may be subject to significant warranty claims in the future relating to workmanship and materials. These types of warranty claims could result in costly product recalls, significant repair costs and damage to ARI's reputation, which could materially adversely affect our Railcar operations. Unresolved warranty claims could result in users of its products bringing legal actions against ARI.

If ARI is unable to protect its intellectual property and prevent its improper use by third parties, ARI's ability to compete in the market may be harmed.

Various patent, copyright, trade secret and trademark laws afford only limited protection and may not prevent ARI's competitors from duplicating its products or gaining access to its proprietary information and technology. These means also may not permit ARI to gain or maintain a competitive advantage.

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

ARI's pending or future patent applications held by it may not result in an issued patent and, if patents are issued to ARI, such patents may not provide meaningful protection against competitors or against competitive technologies. The U.S. Federal courts may invalidate ARI's patents or find them unenforceable. Competitors may also be able to design around ARI's patents. Other parties may develop and obtain patent protection for more effective technologies, designs or methods. If these developments were to occur, it could have an adverse effect on ARI's sales. If ARI's

intellectual property rights are not adequately protected, it may not be able to commercialize its technologies, products or services and its competitors could commercialize its technologies, which could result in a decrease in ARI's sales and market share and could materially adversely affect our Railcar operations.

ARI's products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be costly, result in the payment of substantial damages or royalties, and prevent ARI from using technology that is essential to its products.

ARI cannot guarantee you that its products, manufacturing processes or other methods do not infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Infringement and other intellectual property claims and proceedings brought against ARI, whether successful or not, could result in substantial costs and harm its

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reputation. Such claims and proceedings can also distract and divert ARI's management and key personnel from other tasks important to the success of ARI's business. In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force ARI to do one or more of the following:

cease selling or using any of its products that incorporate the asserted intellectual property, which would adversely affect its revenue;

pay substantial damages for past use of the asserted intellectual property;

obtain a license from the holder of the asserted intellectual property, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; and

redesign or rename, in the case of trademark claims, its products to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may be costly and time-consuming even if possible.

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

Food Packaging

Viskase faces competitors that are better capitalized than it is, and the continuous-flow nature of the casings manufacturing process forces competitors to compete based on price in order to maintain volume, which could adversely affect our Food Packaging operations.

Viskase faces competition in the United States and internationally from competitors that may have substantially greater financial resources than it has. The cellulosic casings industry includes several competitors that are larger and better capitalized than Viskase is. Currently, Viskase's primary competitors include Viscofan, S.A., Kalle Nalo GmbH, and VT Holding Group, although new competitors could enter the market or competing products could be introduced. Although small cellulosic prices have experienced annual increases since 2006, and Viskase believes that the current output in its industry is in balance with global demand and that levels of capacity utilization are high, the continuous-flow nature of the casings manufacturing process has historically required competitors in its industry to compete based on price in order to maintain volume, which could result in lower pricing in future years. Viskase attempts to differentiate its products on the basis of product quality and performance, product development, service, sales and distribution, but Viskase and competitors in its industry have used price as a competitive factor in an attempt to obtain greater volumes. If prices decline, Viskase may not be able to achieve profitability, whereas certain of its competitors who are better capitalized may be positioned to absorb such price declines. Any of these factors could result in a material reduction of our Food Packaging operations.

Viskase receives its raw materials from a limited number of suppliers, and problems with its suppliers could impair its ability to meet its customers product demands.

Viskase's principal raw materials, paper and pulp, constitute an important aspect and cost factor of its operations. Viskase generally purchases its paper and pulp from a single source or a small number of suppliers. Any inability of its suppliers to timely deliver raw materials or any unanticipated adverse change in its suppliers could be disruptive and costly to Viskase. Viskase's inability to obtain raw materials from its suppliers would require it to seek alternative sources. These alternative sources may not be adequate for all of Viskase's raw material needs, nor may adequate raw

ARI's products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be

material substitutes exist in a form that its processes could be modified to use. These risks could materially and adversely affect our Food Packaging operations.

Viskase's failure to efficiently respond to industry changes in casings technology could jeopardize its ability to retain its customers and maintain its market share.

Viskase and other participants in its industry have considered alternatives to cellulosic casings for many years. As resin technology improves or other technologies develop, alternative casings or other manufacturing methods may be developed that threaten the long-term sustainability and profitability of Viskase's cellulosic casings, which is its core product, and its fibrous casings. Viskase's failure to anticipate, develop or efficiently and timely integrate new technologies that provide viable alternatives to cellulosic casings, including plastic and film alternatives, may cause it to lose customers and market share to competitors integrating such technologies, which, in turn, would negatively impact our Food Packaging operations.

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Sales of Viskase's products could be negatively affected by problems or concerns with the safety and quality of food products.

Viskase could be adversely affected if consumers in the food markets were to lose confidence in the safety and quality of meat or poultry products, particularly with respect to processed meat or poultry products for which casings are used, such as hot dogs, deli meats and sausages. Outbreaks of, or even adverse publicity about the possibility of, diseases such as avian influenza and mad cow disease, food-borne pathogens such as E. coli and listeria and any other food safety problems or concerns relating to meat and poultry products may discourage consumers from buying such products. These risks could also result in additional governmental regulations, or cause production and delivery disruptions or product recalls. Each of these risks could adversely affect the demand for Viskase's products and, consequently, our Food Packaging operations.

Changing dietary trends and consumer preferences could weaken the demand for Viskase's products.

Various medical studies detailing the health-related attributes of particular foods, including meat and poultry products, affect the purchase patterns, dietary trends and consumption preferences of consumers. These patterns, trends and preferences are routinely changing. For example, general dietary concerns about meat products, such as the cholesterol, calorie, sodium and fat content of such products, could result in reduced demand for such products, which would, in turn, cause a reduction in the demand for Viskase's products and a decrease in its sales volume and revenue.

Business interruptions at any of Viskase's production facilities could increase its operating costs, decrease its sales or cause it to lose customers.

The reliability of Viskase's production facilities is critical to the success of its business. In recent years, Viskase has streamlined its productive capacity to be better aligned with its sales volumes. At current operating levels, Viskase has little or no excess production capacity for certain products. If the operations of any of its manufacturing facilities were interrupted or significantly delayed for any reason, including labor stoppages, Viskase may be unable to shift production to another facility without incurring a significant drop in production. Such a drop in production would negatively affect Viskase's sales and its relationships with its customers.

Viskase's international sales and operations expose it to political and economic risks in foreign countries, as well as to risks related to currency fluctuations, all of which could impair its ability to do business at the international level.

Viskase currently has manufacturing or sales and distribution centers in seven foreign countries: Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Poland. Its international sales and operations may be subject to various political and economic risks including, but not limited to: possible unfavorable exchange rate fluctuations or hyperinflation; changes in a country's or region's political or economic conditions; governmental regulations, including import and export controls; tariffs; limits on the repatriation of funds; and taxes. Viskase's sales to customers located outside the United States generally are subject to taxes on the repatriation of funds. In addition, international operations in certain parts of the world may be subject to international balance of payments difficulties that may raise the possibility of delay or loss in the collection of accounts receivable from sales to customers in those countries. Historically, net sales to customers located outside the United States represent the majority of Viskase's total net sales.

Viskase's failure to efficiently respond to industry changes in casing technology could jeopardize its ability to retain

Should any of these risks occur, it could impair Viskase's ability to export its products or conduct sales to customers located outside of the United States and result in a loss of sales and profits from its international operations.

Continued consolidation of Viskase's customers and increasing competition for those customers may put pressure on its sales volumes and revenues.

In recent years, the trend among Viskase's customers has been towards consolidation within the meat processing industry. These consolidations have enhanced the purchasing power of its customers who, not being contractually obligated to purchase its products, tend to exert increased pressure with respect to pricing terms, product quality and new products. As Viskase's customer base continues to consolidate, the already

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high level of competition for the business of fewer customers is expected to intensify. If Viskase does not continue to enhance the value of its product offering in a way that provides greater benefit to its customers, Viskase's sales volumes and revenues could decrease.

Viskase's intellectual property rights may be inadequate or violated, or it may be subject to claims of infringement, both of which could negatively affect its financial condition.

Viskase relies on a combination of trademarks, patents, trade secret rights and other rights to protect its intellectual property. Viskase's trademark or patent applications may not be approved and our trademarks or patents may be challenged by third parties. Viskase cannot be certain that the steps it has taken will prevent the misappropriation of its intellectual property, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect its rights as fully as the laws of the United States. From time to time, it has been necessary for Viskase to enforce its intellectual property rights against infringements by third parties, and Viskase expects to continue to do so in the ordinary course of its business. Viskase also may be subjected to claims by others that it has violated their intellectual property rights. Even if Viskase prevails, third party-initiated or company-initiated claims may be time consuming and expensive to resolve, and may result in a diversion of Viskase's time and resources. The occurrence of any of these factors could diminish the value of its trademark, patent and intellectual property portfolio, increase competition within its industry and negatively impact its sales volume and revenues.

A substantial portion of Viskase's business is conducted through foreign subsidiaries, and its failure to generate sufficient cash flow from these subsidiaries, or otherwise repatriate or receive cash from these subsidiaries, could result in its inability to repay its indebtedness.

Viskase's sales to customers located outside the United States are conducted primarily through subsidiaries organized under the laws of jurisdictions outside of the United States. Viskase's ability to meet its debt service obligations with cash from foreign subsidiaries will depend upon the results of operations of these subsidiaries and may be subject to contractual or other restrictions and other business considerations. In particular, to the extent Viskase's foreign subsidiaries incur additional indebtedness to expand its operations, the ability of its foreign subsidiaries to provide it cash may be limited. In addition, dividend and interest payments to Viskase from its foreign subsidiaries may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, which would reduce the amount of funds it receives from such foreign subsidiaries. Dividends and other distributions from Viskase's foreign subsidiaries may also be subject to fluctuations in currency exchange rates and restrictions on repatriation, which could further reduce the amount of funds it receives from such foreign subsidiaries.

Metals

The principal markets served by our scrap metals business are highly competitive. We may have difficulty competing with companies that have a lower cost structure than ours.

Our scrap metals business operates in a highly competitive environment. We primarily provide services to industrial companies. Many other companies offer the same or similar services and compete with our metals business on a

number of bases including, but not limited to: (i) price; (ii) quality of service; (iii) proximity to the consumer; (iv) proximity to sources of supply; (v) local or regional presence; (vi) technology; (vii) safety performance; and (viii) financial strength. Many of these competitors have greater financial resources than we do either nationally or in the particular locale in which they operate. Some of these competitors are larger and have more diverse businesses than we do. In addition, we also face increased competition from steel mills that are vertically integrated into the scrap metal business. Some of our foreign competitors may be able to pursue business opportunities without regard for the laws and regulations with which we must comply, such as environmental regulations. These companies may have a lower cost structure, more operating flexibility and consequently they may be able to offer better prices and more services than we can. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully with these companies. In addition to larger companies, we compete with many smaller competitors operating locally in this highly fragmented market. Some of the companies may have lower operating costs and may be able to compete more effectively on price.

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Prices of commodities are volatile and markets are competitive.

We are exposed to commodity price risk during the period that we have title to products that are held in inventory for processing and/or resale. Prices of commodities, including scrap metals, can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including:

general economic conditions;
labor costs;
competition;
financial condition of our major customers;
access and costs associated with transportation systems;
the availability of imports;
the availability and relative pricing of scrap metal substitutes; and
import duties, ocean freight costs, tariffs and currency exchange rates.

In an increasing price environment for raw materials, competitive conditions may limit our ability to pass on price increases to our consumers. In a decreasing price environment for processed scrap, we may not have the ability to fully recoup the cost of raw scrap metal we process and sell to our customers. New entrants into our markets could result in higher purchase prices for raw materials and lower margins from our scrap metals. Prices in the scrap metal industry are established and adjusted monthly by the major steel producers. The price of ferrous scrap is a significant factor influencing the profitability of the scrap metals industry.

Increases in steel imports could adversely affect the demand for scrap metals domestically.

Our scrap metals business may be adversely affected by increases in steel imports into the United States, which will have an adverse impact on domestic steel production and a corresponding adverse impact on the demand for scrap metals domestically. Additionally, our scrap metals business could be negatively affected by strengthening in the U.S. dollar or increased freight costs which could negatively impact export sales and a stronger U.S. dollar could also attract imports of scrap or scrap substitutes, reducing demand for our scrap metals.

A significant increase in the use of scrap metals alternatives by consumers of processed scrap metals could reduce demand for our products.

During periods of high demand for scrap metals, tightness can develop in the supply and demand for ferrous scrap. The relative scarcity of ferrous scrap, particularly prime or industrial grades, and its high price during such periods have created opportunities for producers of alternatives to scrap metals, such as pig iron and direct reduced iron pellets and others. Although these alternatives have not been a major factor in the industry to date, we cannot assure you that the use of alternatives to scrap metals may not proliferate in the future if the prices for scrap metals rise, if the supplies of available unprepared ferrous scrap tighten or if costs to import scrap decline precipitously.

The profitability of our scrap recycling operations depends, in part, on the availability of an adequate source of supply.

As part of our scrap metals business we procure scrap inventory from numerous sources. These suppliers generally are not bound by long-term contracts and have no obligation to sell scrap metals to us. In periods of low industry prices, suppliers may elect to hold scrap to wait for higher prices or intentionally slow their scrap collection activities. If a

substantial number of scrap suppliers cease selling scrap metals to us, our scrap metals business could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, a slowdown of industrial production in the United States would reduce the supply of industrial grades of scrap metal to the scrap metals recycling industry, resulting in our scrap metals business having less scrap to process and market.

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Our scrap metals business presents significant risk of injury or death.

Because of the heavy industrial activities conducted at our facilities, there exists a risk of serious injury or death to our employees or other visitors notwithstanding the safety precautions we take. Our scrap metals business is subject to regulation by federal, state and local agencies responsible for employee health and safety, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. While we have in place policies to minimize such risks, we may nevertheless be unable to avoid material liabilities for any death or injury that may occur in the future and these types of incidents may have a material adverse effect on our scrap metals business.

Our scrap metals business is subject to stringent regulations, particularly under applicable environmental laws.

We are subject to comprehensive local, state and federal statutory and regulatory environmental requirements relating to, among others:

- the acceptance, storage, handling and disposal of solid, hazardous and Toxic Substances Control Act waste;
- the discharge of materials into the air;
- the management and treatment of wastewater and storm water;
- the remediation of soil and groundwater contamination;
- the restoration of natural resource damages; and
- the protection of our employees health and safety.

We believe that we are currently in material compliance with applicable statutes and regulations governing the protection of human health and the environment, including employee health and safety. We can give you no assurance, however, that we will continue to be in material compliance or avoid material fines, penalties and expenses associated with compliance issues in the future.

Such laws and regulations also require manifests to be completed and delivered in connection with any shipment of prescribed materials so that the movement and disposal of such materials can be traced and the persons responsible for any mishandling of such materials identified. Regulatory requirements may also be imposed as conditions of operating permits or licenses both initially and upon renewal or modification. As part of our scrap metals business, we must properly remove, handle, recycle or dispose of waste materials or incur liability. Transportation, transfer, storage and disposal of waste are difficult and accidents may occur. These laws and regulations are stringent and are likely to become more stringent. Existing and new laws and regulations may require our scrap metals business to modify, supplement, replace or curtail its operating methods or to modify or replace facilities or equipment at costs that may be substantial without any corresponding increase in revenues.

Hazardous substances are present in some of the processing, transfer and storage facilities owned or leased by our scrap metal business and landfill facilities used by our scrap metals business. Remediation may be required at these sites at substantial cost. We cannot assure you that the ultimate cost and expense of corrective action will not substantially exceed any reserves and have a material adverse impact on our scrap metals business. In addition, governments have from time to time required companies to remediate sites where materials were properly disposed because those governments have instituted higher standards.

We are required to obtain, and must comply with, various permits and licenses to conduct our scrap metals business. Failure to obtain or violations of any permit or license, if not remedied, could result in our incurring substantial fines, suspension of our scrap metals business or closure of a site. Further, our scrap metals business is conducted primarily outdoors and as such, depending on the nature of the ground cover, involves the risk of releases of wastes and other

regulated materials to the soil and, possibly, to groundwater. From time to time, as part of our continuous improvement programs, we incur costs to improve environmental control systems.

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Our scrap metals business may be subject to public opposition and adverse publicity that could delay or limit our scrap metals development and expansion.

A high level of public concern exists over industrial by-products recovery operations, including the location and operation of transfer, processing, storage and disposal facilities and the collection, processing or handling of industrial by-products and waste materials, particularly hazardous materials. Zoning, permit and licensing applications and proceedings and regulatory enforcement proceedings are all matters open to public scrutiny and comment. As a result, from time to time, our scrap metals business may be subject to citizen opposition and adverse publicity that may have a negative effect on operations and delay or limit the expansion and developing of operating properties, and could have a material adverse effect on our scrap metals operation.

The economic downturn could substantially reduce the demand for our products.

Our scrap metals business is substantially dependent upon the overall economic conditions in the United States and other global markets. The economic climate could substantially decrease the demand for our scrap metals products and adversely affect our scrap metals business. Ferrous and non-ferrous scrap has been historically vulnerable to significant declines in consumption and product pricing during prolonged periods of economic downturn. The downturn in the construction, auto, industrial equipment and other industries could adversely affect the sales and profitability of our scrap metals business.

We may be unable to obtain adequate environmental insurance.

Our scrap metals business is subject to potential liability for personal injuries and property damage caused by releases of hazardous substances and for remediation of risks posed by hazardous substances. Consistent with industry trends, we may be unable to obtain an adequate amount of environmental impairment insurance for our scrap metals business at a reasonable premium to cover liability to third persons for environmental damage. Accordingly, if our scrap metals business were to incur liability for environmental damage either not provided for under such coverage or in excess of such coverage, our scrap metals business could be materially or adversely affected.

Equipment failures may lead to production curtailments or shutdowns.

Our scrap metals business recycling and manufacturing processes depend, in part, upon shredders, which could be out of service temporarily as a result of unanticipated failures. As a result, we may experience interruptions in our scrap metals business processing and production capabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Real Estate

The economic downturn may continue to have a more adverse effect on the residential real estate market than on other industries and its recovery may lag behind the economy as a whole.

Our residential development sales activity continued at a slow pace in fiscal 2009 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, particularly for our Florida properties. Sales of our vacation properties in New Seabury, Massachusetts and Florida rely heavily on favorable credit markets and a robust economy. Sale or leasing, including lease renewals, of the commercial properties in our net lease portfolio also rely heavily on financially healthy buyers and tenants. To the extent current conditions continue, the value of our real estate portfolio may continue to decline. We cannot assure that we will be able to recoup our investments in our residential properties or continue to sell or lease our commercial properties at profitable rates.

Our investment in property development may be more costly than anticipated.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in unentitled land, undeveloped land and distressed development properties. These properties involve more risk than properties on which development has been completed. Unentitled land may not be approved for development. These investments do not generate any operating revenue, while costs are incurred to obtain government approvals and develop the properties. Construction may not be completed within budget or as scheduled and projected rental levels or sales prices may

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not be achieved and other unpredictable contingencies beyond our control could occur. We will not be able to recoup any of such costs until such time as these properties, or parcels thereof, are either disposed of or developed into income-producing assets.

We may face adverse effects from tenant bankruptcies or insolvencies.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of tenants in our retail, industrial and office properties may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. If a tenant defaults, we may experience delays and incur substantial costs in enforcing our rights as landlord. If a tenant files for bankruptcy, we cannot evict the tenant solely because of such bankruptcy. A court, however, may authorize a tenant to reject or terminate its lease with us. We may also incur additional vacancy and other re-tenancing expense.

We may be subject to environmental liability as an owner or operator of development and rental real estate.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner or operator of real property may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants released on, under, in or from its property. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the release of such substances. To the extent any such substances are found in or on any property invested in by us, we could be exposed to liability and be required to incur substantial remediation costs. The presence of such substances or the failure to undertake proper remediation may adversely affect the ability to finance, refinance or dispose of such property. We generally conduct a Phase I environmental site assessment on properties in which we are considering investing. A Phase I environmental site assessment involves record review, visual site assessment and personnel interviews, but does not typically include invasive testing procedures such as air, soil or groundwater sampling or other tests performed as part of a Phase II environmental site assessment. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any assessments we conduct will disclose all potential liabilities or that future property uses or conditions or changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations or activities at nearby properties will not result in the creation of environmental liabilities with respect to a property.

Home Fashion

There are pending legal proceedings brought by minority shareholders of WPI.

On March 26, 2010, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the Second Circuit) issued an Opinion in our favor, holding that we are entitled to own a majority of the common stock in, and thus have control of, WestPoint International, Inc. (WPI).

We had acquired ownership of a majority of the common stock in WPI through an August 2005 Sale Order entered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Under that Sale Order, WPI acquired substantially all of the assets of WestPoint Stevens, Inc. The losing bidder at the Bankruptcy Court auction that led to the Sale Order challenged the Sale Order. In November 2005, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York modified portions of the Sale Order in a manner that could have reduced our ownership of WPI stock below 50%. In its March 26, 2010 decision, the Second Circuit held that we are entitled to own a majority of the common stock of WPI, and thus have control of WPI. The Second Circuit ordered the Bankruptcy Court's Sale Order reinstated, to ensure that our percentage ownership of the common stock of WPI will be at least 50.5%. The Second

Circuit modified the distribution of certain Subscription Rights in WPI. The manner in which those Subscription Rights are distributed, and whether or not they are exercised, could modify our percentage ownership of WPI's common stock, so that our percentage could range from 50.5% to 79%. The Second Circuit ordered the District Court to remand the matter back to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings consistent with its ruling.

There is a related proceeding in Delaware Chancery Court, brought by the same losing bidders who are parties to the case decided by the Second Circuit. The Delaware case had been stayed pending a decision from the Second Circuit. In prior proceedings in the Delaware Court, the Court dismissed breach of fiduciary duty claims against WPI, held that WPI had a contractual obligation to proceed with a Registration Statement for its stock and also declined to dismiss a Delaware statutory claim relating to registration. In both their contractual and statutory claims relating to registration, plaintiffs maintained that they held liens on a majority of WPI common stock, and were entitled to have all of that common stock registered to facilitate its sale. In

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light of the Second Circuit's decision which held that plaintiffs are not lienholders, but instead own a minority interest in WPI common stock, WPI believes that plaintiffs would not be able to maintain their existing contractual or statutory claims relating to registration. WPI intends to oppose any application by plaintiffs, if one is made, to seek to amend their claims in light of the Second Circuit's decision. A copy of the Second Circuit's decision has been sent to the Delaware Chancery Court with a request that a status conference be set to discuss further proceedings, if any, in that Court.

We cannot assure you that WPI will be able to operate profitably.

WPI operated at a loss during the first three months of fiscal 2010, and we expect that WPI will continue to operate at a loss during the remainder of fiscal 2010. We cannot assure you that it will be able to operate profitably in the future.

The loss of any of WPI's large customers could have an adverse effect on WPI's business.

During fiscal 2009, WPI's six largest customers accounted for approximately 59% of its net sales. During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, WPI had seven customers who accounted for approximately 65% of its net sales. Other retailers have indicated that they intend to significantly increase their direct sourcing of home fashion products from foreign sources. The loss of any of WPI's largest accounts, or a material portion of sales to those accounts, would have an adverse effect upon WPI's business, which could be material.

A portion of WPI's sales are derived from licensed designer brands. The loss of a significant license could have an adverse effect on WPI's business.

A portion of WPI's sales is derived from licensed designer brands. The license agreements for WPI's designer brands generally are for a term of one to three years. Some of the licenses are automatically renewable for additional periods, provided that sales thresholds set forth in the license agreements are met. The loss of a significant license could have an adverse effect upon WPI's business, which could be material. Under certain circumstances, these licenses can be terminated without WPI's consent due to circumstances beyond WPI's control.

WPI's international operations expose it to political and economic risks in foreign countries, as well as to risks related to currency fluctuations, all of which could impair its ability to do business at the U.S. and international level.

WPI currently has manufacturing or sales and distribution centers in two foreign countries: Pakistan and Bahrain. Its international sales and operations may be subject to various political and economic risks including, but not limited to: possible unfavorable exchange rate fluctuations or hyperinflation; changes in a country's or region's political or economic conditions; governmental regulations, including import and export controls; tariffs; limits on the repatriation of funds; and taxes.

Should any of these risks occur, it could impair WPI's ability to export its products to the United States or result in a loss of sales and profits from its U.S. and international operations.

A shortage of the principal raw materials WPI uses to manufacture its products could force WPI to pay more for those materials and, possibly, cause WPI to increase its prices, which could have an adverse effect on WPI's operations.

Any shortage in the raw materials WPI uses to manufacture its products could adversely affect its operations. The principal raw materials that WPI uses in the manufacture of its products are cotton of various grades and staple lengths and polyester and nylon in staple and filament form. Since cotton is an agricultural product, its supply and quality are subject to weather patterns, disease and other factors. The price of cotton is also influenced by supply and demand considerations, both domestically and worldwide, and by the cost of polyester. Although WPI has been able to acquire sufficient quantities of cotton for its operations in the past, any shortage in the cotton supply by reason of weather patterns, disease or other factors, or a significant increase in the price of cotton, could adversely affect its operations.

The price of man-made fibers, such as polyester and nylon, is influenced by demand, manufacturing capacity and costs, petroleum prices, cotton prices and the cost of polymers used in producing these fibers. In particular, the effect of increased energy

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prices may have a direct impact upon the cost of dye and chemicals, polyester and other synthetic fibers. Any significant prolonged petrochemical shortages could significantly affect the availability of man-made fibers and could cause a substantial increase in demand for cotton. This could result in decreased availability of cotton and possibly increased prices and could adversely affect WPI's operations.

The home fashion industry is highly competitive and WPI's success depends on its ability to compete effectively in the market.

The home fashion industry is highly competitive. WPI's future success will, to a large extent, depend on its ability to remain a low-cost producer and to remain competitive. WPI competes with both foreign and domestic companies on, among other factors, the basis of price, quality and customer service. In the home fashion market, WPI competes with many companies. WPI's future success depends on its ability to remain competitive in the areas of marketing, product development, price, quality, brand names, manufacturing capabilities, distribution and order processing. Any failure to compete effectively could adversely affect WPI's sales and, accordingly, its operations. Additionally, the easing of trade restrictions over time has led to growing competition from low priced products imported from Asia and Latin America. The lifting of import quotas in 2005 has accelerated the loss of WPI's market share. There can be no assurance that the foreign competition will not grow to a level that could have an adverse effect upon WPI's ability to compete effectively.

WPI has increased the percentage of its products that are made outside of the United States and is subject to additional risks relating to doing business overseas.

WPI has increased the percentage of its products that are made overseas and faces additional risks associated with these efforts. Adverse factors that WPI may encounter include:

- logistical challenges caused by distance;
- language and cultural differences;
- legal and regulatory restrictions;
- the difficulty of enforcing agreements with overseas suppliers;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- political and economic instability; and
- potential adverse tax consequences.

WPI continues to restructure its operations but these efforts may not be successful.

To improve WPI's competitive position, WPI intends to continue to significantly reduce its cost of goods sold by restructuring some of its remaining operations in the plants located in the United States, increasing production within its non-U.S. facilities and joint venture operation and sourcing goods from lower-cost overseas facilities and vendors. There is no assurance that WPI will be successful in its continuing restructuring efforts, the failure of which could adversely impact WPI's profitability and ability to compete effectively.

There has been consolidation of retailers of WPI's products that may reduce its profitability.

The home fashion industry is highly competitive and WPI's success depends on its ability to compete effectively in

Retailers of consumer goods have consolidated and become more powerful over time. As buying power has become more concentrated, pricing pressure on vendors has grown. With the ability to buy imported products directly from foreign sources, retailers' pricing leverage has increased and also allowed for growth in private label brands that displace and compete with WPI proprietary brands. Retailers' pricing leverage has resulted in a decline in WPI's unit pricing and margins and resulted in a shift in product mix to more private label programs. If WPI is unable to diminish the decline in its pricing and margins, it may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability.

The retail industry in the United States is highly competitive and subject to the various economic cycles of consumer demand. WPI is subject to the retailers demand for products as manifest by underlying consumer spending.

Retailers of consumer goods are dependent upon consumer spending. In turn, consumer spending is broadly a function of the overall economic environment. Given the weaknesses, both in the overall economy

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and of comparable retail store sales, the level of consumer retail spending for home textile products is likely to decline, which would have an adverse impact on WPI's business and financial results.

WPI may incur adverse financial consequences if its retail customers experience adverse financial results.

To the extent that WPI's retailers of consumer goods are faced with financial difficulties due to weakened consumer demand, depending upon the amount of business that WPI does with any such customer, WPI's financial results may be adversely affected. This adverse impact could arise out of the potential recoverability of a receivable from a financially impaired retailer or from this customer doing less business with WPI. WPI believes it maintains adequate receivable reserves for specifically known events and an overall general provision for unknown circumstances.

However, depending upon the magnitude of any future unknown event, these reserves may not be sufficient.

WPI is subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. If it does not comply with these regulations, it may incur significant costs in the future to become compliant.

WPI is subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations governing, among other things, the discharge, storage, handling, usage and disposal of a variety of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and wastes used in, or resulting from, its operations, including potential remediation obligations under those laws and regulations. WPI's operations are also governed by federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to employee safety and health which, among other things, establish exposure limitations for cotton dust, formaldehyde, asbestos and noise, and which regulate chemical, physical and ergonomic hazards in the workplace. Consumer product safety laws, regulations and standards at the federal and state level govern the manufacture and sale of products by WPI. Although WPI does not expect that compliance with any of these laws and regulations will adversely affect its operations, we cannot assure you that regulatory requirements will not become more stringent in the future or that WPI will not incur significant costs to comply with those requirements.

Holding Company Investments

We may not be able to identify suitable investments, and our investments may not result in favorable returns or may result in losses.

Our partnership agreement allows us to take advantage of investment opportunities we believe exist outside of our operating businesses. The equity securities in which we may invest may include common stock, preferred stock and securities convertible into common stock, as well as warrants to purchase these securities. The debt securities in which we may invest may include bonds, debentures, notes or non-rated mortgage-related securities, municipal obligations, bank debt and mezzanine loans. Certain of these securities may include lower rated or non-rated securities which may provide the potential for higher yields and therefore may entail higher risk and may include the securities of bankrupt or distressed companies. In addition, we may engage in various investment techniques, including derivatives, options and futures transactions, foreign currency transactions, short sales and leveraging for either hedging or other purposes. We may concentrate our activities by owning significant or controlling interest in certain investments. We may not be successful in finding suitable opportunities to invest our cash and our strategy of investing in undervalued assets may expose us to numerous risks.

We have entered into a covered affiliate agreement, pursuant to which we (and certain of our subsidiaries) have agreed, in general, to be bound by certain restrictions on our investments in any assets that the General Partners deem suitable for the Private Funds, other than government and agency bonds, cash equivalents and investments in non-public companies. We and our subsidiaries will not be restricted from making investments in the securities of certain companies in which Mr. Icahn or companies he controlled had an interest in as of the date of the initial launch of the Private Funds, and companies in which we had an interest as of the date of the acquisition of the partnership interests on August 8, 2007 of our Investment Management operations. We and our subsidiaries, either alone or acting together with a group, will not be restricted from (i) acquiring all or any portion of the assets of any public company in connection with a negotiated transaction or series of related negotiated transactions or (ii) engaging in a negotiated merger transaction with a public company and, pursuant thereto, conducting and completing a tender offer for securities of the company.

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Our investments may be subject to significant uncertainties.

Our investments may not be successful for many reasons including, but not limited to:

fluctuations of interest rates;
lack of control in minority investments;
worsening of general economic and market conditions;
lack of diversification;
fluctuations of U.S. dollar exchange rates; and
adverse legal and regulatory developments that may affect particular businesses.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange existing notes in like principal amount. The existing notes surrendered in exchange for exchange notes will be retired and canceled and cannot be reissued. Issuance of the exchange notes will not result in a change in our amount of outstanding debt.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

In connection with the sale of the existing notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement in which we agreed to:

file a registration statement with the SEC with respect to the exchange of the existing notes for exchange notes, or the exchange offer registration statement, no later than May 15, 2010;
use all commercially reasonable efforts to have the exchange offer registration statement declared effective by the SEC on or prior to August 13, 2010; and
commence the offer to exchange the exchange notes for the existing notes and use all commercially reasonable efforts to issue on or prior to 30 business days, or longer if required by the federal securities laws, after the date on which the exchange offer registration statement was declared effective by the SEC, exchange notes in exchange for all existing notes tendered prior to that date in the exchange offer.

We are making the exchange offer to satisfy certain of our obligations under the registration rights agreement. We filed a copy of the registration rights agreement as an exhibit to the exchange offer registration statement that includes this prospectus.

Resale of Exchange Notes

Under existing interpretations of the Securities Act by the staff of the SEC contained in several no-action letters to third parties, we believe that the exchange notes will generally be freely transferable by holders who have validly participated in the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act (assuming the truth of certain representations required to be made by each holder of notes, as set forth below). For additional information on the staff's position, we refer you to the following no-action letters: Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation, available April 13, 1988; Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, available June 5, 1991; and Shearman & Sterling, available July 2, 1993. However, any purchaser of existing notes who is one of our affiliates or who intends to participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing the exchange notes or who is a broker-dealer who purchased existing notes from us to resell pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption under the Securities Act:

will not be able to tender its existing notes in the exchange offer;
will not be able to rely on the interpretations of the staff of the SEC; and
must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any sale or transfer of the existing notes unless such sale or transfer is made pursuant to an exemption from these requirements.

If you wish to exchange existing notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, you will be required to make representations in a letter of transmittal which accompanies this prospectus, including that:

you are not our affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 promulgated under the Securities Act);
any exchange notes to be received by you will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;
you have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange
notes in violation of the provisions of the Securities Act;

if you are not a broker-dealer, you are not engaged in, and do not intend to engage in, a distribution of exchange
notes; and

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if you are a broker-dealer, you acquired the existing notes for your own account as a result of market-making or other trading activities (and as such, you are a participating broker-dealer), you have not entered into any arrangement or understanding with us or any of our affiliates to distribute the exchange notes and you will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes.

Rule 405 promulgated under the Securities Act provides that an affiliate of, or person affiliated with, a specified person, is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

The SEC has taken the position that participating broker-dealers may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act, and accordingly may fulfill their prospectus delivery requirements with respect to the exchange notes, other than a resale of an unsold allotment from the original sale of the notes, with the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement. Under the registration rights agreement, we have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to allow participating broker-dealers and other persons, if any, subject to similar prospectus delivery requirements, to use this prospectus in connection with the resale of the exchange notes for a period of 270 days from the issuance of the exchange notes.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

This prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal contain the terms and conditions of the exchange offer. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange all existing notes that are properly tendered and not withdrawn on or prior to 5:00 p.m.,

New York City time, on the expiration date. After authentication of the exchange notes by the trustee or an authentication agent, we will issue and deliver \$1,000 principal amount of exchange notes in exchange for each \$1,000 principal amount of outstanding existing notes accepted in the exchange offer. Holders may tender some or all of their existing notes in the exchange offer in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 thereof.

The form and terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to the form and terms of the existing notes, except that:

- (1) the offering of the exchange notes has been registered under the Securities Act;
- (2) the exchange notes generally will not be subject to transfer restrictions or have registration rights; and
- (3) certain provisions relating to special interest on the existing notes provided for under certain circumstances will be eliminated.

The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the existing notes. The exchange notes will be issued under and entitled to the benefits of the Indenture.

In connection with the issuance of the existing notes, we made arrangements for the existing notes to be issued and transferable in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC, acting as a depository. The exchange notes will also be issuable and transferable in book-entry form through the DTC.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of existing notes being tendered. However, our obligation to accept existing notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions that we describe under Conditions below.

Holders who tender existing notes in the exchange offer will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the instructions in the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of existing notes pursuant to the exchange offer. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than certain applicable taxes, in

connection with the exchange offer. See Solicitation of Tenders; Fees and Expenses for more detailed information regarding the expenses of the exchange offer.

By executing or otherwise becoming bound by the letter of transmittal, you will be making the representations described under Procedures for Tendering below.

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Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The term **expiration date** will mean 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on July 21, 2010, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer, in which case the term **expiration date** will mean the latest date and time to which we extend the exchange offer.

To extend the exchange offer, we will:

notify the exchange agent of any extension orally or in writing; and notify the registered holders of the existing notes by means of a press release or other public announcement, each before 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

We reserve the right, in our reasonable discretion:

to delay accepting any existing notes;
to extend the exchange offer; or

if any conditions listed below under **Conditions** are not satisfied, to terminate the exchange offer by giving oral or written notice of the delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent.

We will follow any delay in acceptance, extension or termination as promptly as practicable by oral or written notice to the registered holders. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner we determine constitutes a material change, we will promptly disclose the amendment in a prospectus supplement that we will distribute to the registered holders.

Interest on the Exchange Notes

Interest on the exchange notes will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the existing notes surrendered in exchange for exchange notes or, if no interest has been paid on the existing notes, from the issue date of the existing notes, January 15, 2010. Interest on the exchange notes will be payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on July 15, 2010.

Procedures for Tendering

Only you may tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer. Except as stated under **Book-Entry Transfer**, to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you must:

complete, sign and date the enclosed letter of transmittal, or a copy of it;
have the signature on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if required by the letter of transmittal or transmit an agent's message in connection with a book-entry transfer; and
mail, fax or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal or copy to the exchange agent before the expiration date.

In addition, either:

the exchange agent must receive a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of your outstanding notes, if that procedure is available, into the account of the exchange agent at DTC, the **book-entry transfer facility**, under the procedure for book-entry transfer described below before the expiration date;

the exchange agent must receive certificates for your outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal and other required documents before the expiration date; or

you must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

For your outstanding notes to be tendered effectively, the exchange agent must receive a valid agent's message through DTC's Automatic Tender Offer Program, or ATOP, or a letter of transmittal and other required documents before the expiration date. Delivery of the outstanding notes shall be made by book-entry transfer in accordance with the procedures described below. Confirmation of the book-entry transfer must be received by the exchange agent before the expiration date.

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The term *agent's message* means a message, transmitted by a book-entry transfer facility to, and received by, the exchange agent forming a part of a confirmation of a book-entry, which states that the book-entry transfer facility has received an express acknowledgment from the participant in the book-entry transfer facility tendering the outstanding securities that the participant has received and agrees:

to participate in ATOP;

to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal; and

that we may enforce the agreement against the participant.

If you do not withdraw your tender before the expiration date, it will constitute an agreement between you and us in compliance with the terms and conditions in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal.

THE METHOD OF DELIVERY OF YOUR OUTSTANDING NOTES, A LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL AND ALL OTHER REQUIRED DOCUMENTS TO THE EXCHANGE AGENT IS AT YOUR ELECTION AND RISK. INSTEAD OF DELIVERY BY MAIL, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU USE AN OVERNIGHT OR HAND DELIVERY SERVICE. IN ALL CASES, YOU SHOULD ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME TO ASSURE DELIVERY TO THE EXCHANGE AGENT BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE. DO NOT SEND A LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OR OUTSTANDING NOTES DIRECTLY TO US. YOU MAY REQUEST YOUR RESPECTIVE BROKERS, DEALERS, COMMERCIAL BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES OR NOMINEES TO MAKE THE EXCHANGE ON YOUR BEHALF.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where the outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Procedure if the Outstanding Notes Are Not Registered in Your Name

If you are a beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you want to tender your outstanding notes, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender on your behalf. If you want to tender on your own behalf, you must, before completing and executing a letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power or other proper endorsement from the registered holder. We urge you to act immediately since the transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time.

Book-Entry Transfer

The Exchange Agent will make requests to establish accounts at the book-entry transfer facility for purposes of the exchange offer within two business days after the date of this prospectus. If you are a financial institution that is a participant in the book-entry transfer facility's systems, you may make book-entry delivery of your outstanding notes being tendered by causing the book-entry transfer facility to transfer your outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility in compliance with the appropriate procedures for transfer. However, although you may deliver your outstanding notes through book-entry transfer at the book-entry transfer facility, you must transmit, and the exchange agent must receive, a letter of transmittal or copy of the letter of transmittal, with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, except as discussed in the following paragraph, on or

before the expiration date or the guaranteed delivery procedures outlined below must be complied with.

DTC's ATOP is the only method of processing the exchange offer through DTC. To accept the exchange offer through ATOP, participants in DTC must send electronic instructions to DTC through DTC's communication system instead of sending a signed, hard copy letter of transmittal. DTC is obligated to communicate those electronic instructions to the exchange agent. To tender your outstanding notes through ATOP, the electronic instructions sent to DTC and transmitted by DTC to the exchange agent must contain the participant's acknowledgment of its receipt of and agreement to be bound by the letter of transmittal for your outstanding notes.

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Beneficial Owner Instructions to Holders of Outstanding Notes

Only a holder whose name appears on a DTC security position listing as a holder of outstanding notes, or the legal representative or attorney-in-fact of this holder, may execute and deliver the letter of transmittal.

Holders of outstanding notes who are not registered holders of, and who seek to tender, outstanding notes should (1) obtain a properly completed letter of transmittal for such outstanding notes from the registered holder with signatures guaranteed by an Eligible Institution and obtain and include with such letter of transmittal outstanding notes properly endorsed for transfer by the registered holder thereof or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer or exchange from the registered holder with signatures on the endorsement or written instrument or instruments of transfer or exchange guaranteed by an Eligible Institution or (2) effect a record transfer of such outstanding notes and comply with the requirements applicable to registered holders for tendering outstanding notes before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Any outstanding notes properly tendered before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date accompanied by a properly completed letter of transmittal will be transferred of record by the registrar either prior to or as of the expiration date at our discretion. We have no obligation to transfer any outstanding notes from the name of the registered holder of the note if we do not accept these outstanding notes for exchange.

Tendering holders should indicate in the applicable box in the letter of transmittal the name and address to which payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the outstanding notes, certificates evidencing exchange notes and/or certificates evidencing outstanding notes for amounts not accepted for tender, each as appropriate, are to be issued or sent, if different from the name and address of the person signing the letter of transmittal. In the case of issuance in a different name, the employer identification or social security number of the person named must also be indicated and a substitute Form W-9 for this recipient must be completed. If these instructions are not given, the payments, including accrued and unpaid interest in cash on the outstanding notes, exchange notes or outstanding notes not accepted for tender, as the case may be, will be made or returned, as the case may be, to the registered holder of the outstanding notes tendered.

Issuance of exchange notes in exchange for outstanding notes will be made only against deposit of the tendered outstanding notes.

We will decide all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, acceptance and withdrawal of tendered outstanding notes, and our determination will be final and binding on you. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all outstanding notes not properly tendered or reject any outstanding notes which would be unlawful in the opinion of our counsel. We also reserve the right to waive any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular outstanding notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in a letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. You must cure any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes as we determine. Although we intend to notify you of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of your outstanding notes, we, the exchange agent or any other person will not incur any liability for failure to give any notification. Your tender of outstanding notes will not be deemed to have been made until any defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any of your outstanding notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned by the exchange agent to you, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, as soon as practicable following the expiration date.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your existing notes but your existing notes are not immediately available, or time will not permit your existing notes or other required documents to reach the exchange agent before the expiration date, or the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, you may affect a tender if:

the tender is made through an Eligible Institution,
prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from such Eligible Institution a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, by facsimile transmittal, mail or hand delivery,

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stating the name and address of the holder, the certificate number or numbers of such holder's existing notes and the principal amount of such existing notes tendered;

stating that the tender is being made thereby;

guaranteeing that, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date, the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile thereof, together with the certificate(s) representing the existing notes to be tendered in proper form for transfer, or confirmation of a book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC of existing notes delivered electronically, and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal, will be deposited by the Eligible Institution with the exchange agent; and

such properly completed and executed letter of transmittal, or a facsimile thereof, together with the certificate(s) representing all tendered existing notes in proper form for transfer, or confirmation of a book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC of existing notes delivered electronically and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal are received by the exchange agent within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date.

Upon request, the exchange agent will send to you a notice of guaranteed delivery if you wish to tender your existing notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described above.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, you may withdraw tenders of existing notes at any time prior to the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective, the exchange agent must receive a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal at its address set forth in this prospectus prior to the expiration date. Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person who deposited the existing notes to be withdrawn;

identify the existing notes to be withdrawn, including the certificate number or number and principal amount of such existing notes or, in the case of existing notes transferred by book-entry transfer, the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited; and

be signed in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal by which such existing notes were tendered, including any required signature guarantee.

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of such withdrawal notices, and our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We will not deem any properly withdrawn existing notes to have been validly tendered for purposes of the exchange offer, and we will not issue exchange notes with respect to those existing notes unless you validly retender the withdrawn existing notes. You may retender properly withdrawn existing notes following one of the procedures described above under "Procedures for Tendering" at any time prior to the expiration date.

Conditions

Notwithstanding any other term of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or exchange the exchange notes for, any existing notes, and may terminate the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before the acceptance of the existing notes, if:

the exchange offer violates applicable law, rules or regulations or an applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC; an action or proceeding has been instituted or threatened in any court or by any governmental agency which might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer;

there has been proposed, adopted or enacted any law, rule or regulation that, in our reasonable judgment would impair materially our ability to consummate the exchange offer; or all governmental approvals which we deem necessary for the completion of the exchange offer have not been obtained.

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If we determine in our reasonable discretion that any of these conditions are not satisfied, we may:

- refuse to accept any existing notes and return all tendered existing notes to you;
 - extend the exchange offer and retain all existing notes tendered before the exchange offer expires, subject, however, to your rights to withdraw the existing notes; or
 - waive the unsatisfied conditions with respect to the exchange offer and accept all properly tendered existing notes that have not been withdrawn.
- If the waiver constitutes a material change to the exchange offer, we will promptly disclose the waiver by means of a prospectus supplement that we will distribute to the registered holders of the existing notes.

Exchange Agent

We have appointed Wilmington Trust Company, the trustee under the Indenture, as exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should send all executed letters of transmittal to the exchange agent at one of the addresses set forth below. In such capacity, the exchange agent has no fiduciary duties and will be acting solely on the basis of directions of our company. You should direct questions, requests for assistance and requests for additional copies of this prospectus or of the letter of transmittal and requests for a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

By Certified or Registered Mail:

Wilmington Trust Company
DC-1626 Processing Unit
P.O. Box 8861
Wilmington, DE 19899-8861

By Overnight Courier or Hand Delivery:

Wilmington Trust Company
Corporate Capital Markets
1100 North Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19890-1626

By Facsimile:

(302) 636-4145

Confirm By Telephone:

(302) 636-6470

Delivery to an address or facsimile number other than those listed above will not constitute a valid delivery.

The trustee does not assume any responsibility for and makes no representation as to the validity or adequacy of this prospectus or the notes.

Solicitation of Tenders; Fees And Expenses

We will pay all expenses of soliciting tenders pursuant to the exchange offer. We are making the principal solicitation by mail. Our officers and regular employees may make additional solicitations in person or by telephone or facsimile.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or other persons soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse the exchange agent for its reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses in connection therewith.

We also may pay brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in forwarding copies of this prospectus, letters of transmittal and related documents to the beneficial owners of the existing notes and in handling or forwarding tenders for exchange.

We will pay the expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer, including fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee and accounting and legal fees and printing costs.

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We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of existing notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer. If, however, certificates representing exchange notes or existing notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be delivered to, or are to be registered or issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of the existing notes tendered, or if tendered existing notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal, or if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of existing notes pursuant to the exchange offer, then the amount of any such transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other persons, will be payable by the tendering holder. If satisfactory evidence of payment of such taxes or exemption therefrom is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed by us directly to such tendering holder.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary. We urge you to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your decisions on what action to take. Private notes that are not exchanged for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer will remain restricted securities. Accordingly, those existing notes may be resold only:

to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act;

in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act; outside the United States to a foreign person in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act;

in accordance with another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and based upon an opinion of counsel if we so request;

to us; or

pursuant to an effective registration statement.

In each case, the existing notes may be resold only in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2010	Year Ended				
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	4.4		3.8	10.6	4.7

Earnings include income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, income (loss) from equity investees and non-controlling interests, plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include (a) interest on indebtedness and preferred units (whether expensed or capitalized), (b) amortization premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness and (c) the portion of rent expense we believe to be representative of interest. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, fixed charges exceeded earnings by \$43 million. For fiscal 2008, fixed charges exceeded earnings by approximately \$3.1 billion.

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The following table contains our selected consolidated statements of operations and other financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and our selected consolidated balance sheet data at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, which have been derived from our consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. You should read our selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2010, our amended and restated financial statements and related notes and adjusted MD&A for fiscal 2009 contained in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 9, 2010, and our financial statement and related notes and MD&A contained in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 (as subsequently amended and restated as indicated above), 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The historical selected financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 9, 2010. The historical selected financial data as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements at those dates and for those periods, as adjusted retrospectively for our acquisitions of the controlling interests in ARI and Viskase, which are each considered entities under common control.

	Three Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	March 31,						
	2010						
	(In millions, except per unit amounts)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Total revenues	\$1,915	\$1,922	\$8,605	\$6,138	\$3,457	\$3,693	\$2,138
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(50)	\$132	\$1,224	\$(3,142)	\$510	\$1,046	\$288
Income from discontinued operations			1	485	84	850	23
Net (loss) income	(50)	132	1,225	(2,657)	594	1,896	311
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(15)	(128)	(972)	2,631	(272)	(768)	(227)
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$(65)	\$4	\$253	\$(26)	\$322	\$1,128	\$84
Net (loss) income attributable to Icahn Enterprises allowable to:							
Limited partners	\$(64)	\$1	\$229	\$(57)	\$103	\$507	\$(21)
General partner	(1)	3	24	31	219	621	105
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$(65)	\$4	\$253	\$(26)	\$322	\$1,128	\$84
Net (loss) income attributable to Icahn Enterprises from:							
Continuing operations	\$(65)	\$4	\$252	\$(511)	\$233	\$331	\$56
Discontinued operations			1	485	89	797	28

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Net (loss) income attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$(65)	\$4	\$253	\$(26)	\$322	\$1,128	\$84
Basic (loss) income per LP unit:							
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(0.80)	\$0.01	\$3.04	\$(7.84)	\$0.24	\$0.03	\$(0.87)
Income from discontinued operations			0.01	7.04	1.34	8.19	0.50
Basic (loss) income per LP unit	\$(0.80)	\$0.01	\$3.05	\$(0.80)	\$1.58	\$8.22	\$(0.37)
Basic weighted average LP units outstanding	80	75	75	71	65	62	54
Diluted (loss) income per LP unit:							
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(0.80)	\$0.01	\$2.96	\$(7.84)	\$0.24	\$0.03	\$(0.87)
Income from discontinued operations			0.01	7.04	1.34	8.19	0.50
Diluted (loss) income per LP unit	\$(0.80)	\$0.01	\$2.97	\$(0.80)	\$1.58	\$8.22	\$(0.37)
Dilutive weighted average LP units outstanding	80	75	79	71	65	62	54

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	Three Months		Year Ended December 31,				
	Ended March 31, 2010	2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(In millions, except per unit amounts)							
Other Financial Data:							
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 94	\$ 135	\$ 798	\$ 866	\$ 584	\$ 1,432	\$ 394
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	147	195	922	478	472	475	243
Cash distributions declared per LP unit	0.25	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.40	0.20

	March	December 31,				
	31, 2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(In millions)						
Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,495	\$2,256	\$2,917	\$2,424	\$1,929	\$396
Investments	5,818	5,405	4,531	6,445	3,462	3,405
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,016	2,958	3,179	801	777	610
Total assets	18,796	18,886	19,730	13,318	9,841	7,526
Debt	5,921	5,186	4,977	2,441	1,063	958
Preferred limited partner units		136	130	124	118	112
Equity attributable to Icahn Enterprises	2,888	2,834	2,564	2,486	2,985	1,845

EBITDA represents earnings before interest expense, income tax (benefit) expense and depreciation, depletion and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA excluding the effects of impairment, restructuring costs, expenses associated with U.S. based funded pension plans, purchase accounting inventory adjustments, discontinued operations and gains/losses on extinguishment of debt. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis, net of the effect of non-controlling interests. We conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. The operating results of our subsidiaries may not be sufficient to make distributions to us. In addition, our subsidiaries are not obligated to make funds available to us for payment of our indebtedness, payment of distributions on our depositary units or otherwise, and distributions and intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries to us may be restricted by applicable law or covenants contained in debt agreements and other agreements to which these subsidiaries currently may be subject or into which they may enter into in the future. The terms of any borrowings of our subsidiaries or other entities in which we own equity may restrict dividends, distributions or loans to us.

We believe that providing EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to investors have economic substance as these measures provide important supplemental information of our performance to investors and permits investors and management to evaluate the operating performance of our business without regard to potential distortions introduced by interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization and the effects of impairment, restructuring costs, expenses associated with U.S. based funded pension plans, purchase accounting inventory adjustments, discontinued operations and gains/losses on extinguishment of debt. Additionally, we believe this information is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies that have issued debt. Management uses, and believes that investors benefit from referring to these non-GAAP financial measures in assessing our operating results, as well as in planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods. Adjusting earnings for these recurring charges allows investors to evaluate our performance from period to period, as well as our peers, without the effects of certain items that may vary depending on accounting methods and the book value of assets. Additionally, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA present

meaningful measures of corporate performance exclusive of our capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired and financed.

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EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. For example, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures, or contractual commitments;
do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and
do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt.

Although depreciation, depletion and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated, depleted or amortized often will have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements. Other companies in the industries in which we operate may calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures. In addition, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of our financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP or as alternatives to cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. Given these limitations, we rely primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA only as a supplemental measure of our financial performance. The following table reconciles, on a basis attributable to Icahn Enterprises, net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated. In addition, Adjusted EBITDA for prior periods has been revised to conform to our current calculation. EBITDA results for prior periods have been adjusted in order to properly be reflected on a basis attributable to Icahn Enterprises:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In millions)						
Net (loss) income attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$(65)	\$4	\$253	\$(26)	\$322	\$1,128	\$84
Interest expense	82	66	268	295	177	137	121
Income tax (benefit) expense	(3)	(8)	(40)	327	36	3	39
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	80	73	317	270	49	164	150
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$94	\$135	\$798	\$866	\$584	\$1,432	\$394
Impairment of assets ^(a)	\$3	\$13	\$34	\$337	\$20	\$7	\$
Restructuring costs ^(b)	3	32	37	117	13	8	2
Purchase accounting inventory adjustment ^(c)				54			
Expenses associated with U.S. based funded pension plans ^(d)	10	13	50	3			
Discontinued operations ^(e)			(1)	(753)	(145)	(972)	(153)
Net loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt ^(f)	40		4	(146)			
Other	(3)	2					
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$147	\$195	\$922	\$478	\$472	\$475	\$243

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- (a) Represents asset impairment charges, primarily relating to our Automotive segment in fiscal 2008, related to goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets.
- (b) Restructuring costs represent expenses incurred by our Automotive and Home Fashion segments, relating to efforts to integrate and rationalize businesses and to relocate manufacturing operations to best-cost countries. In connection with the application of purchase accounting upon the acquisition of Federal-Mogul, we adjusted
- (c) Federal-Mogul's inventory balance as of March 1, 2008 to fair value. This resulted in an additional non-cash charge to cost of goods sold during fiscal 2008 which is reflected net of non-controlling interests.
- (d) Represents expense associated with Federal-Mogul's U.S. based funded pension plans, net of non-controlling interests. Discontinued operations primarily include the operating results of and gains on sales of our former oil and gas
- (e) operations which were sold in November, 2006 and our former gaming segment, American Casino & Entertainment Properties, LLC, which was sold in February 2008. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we purchased outstanding debt of entities in our consolidated financial
- (f) statements in the principal amount of \$352 million and recognized an aggregate gain of \$146 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we recognized a \$40 million loss on the extinguishment of our 2012 Notes and 2013 Notes.

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DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

General

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading **Certain Definitions**. In this description, the term **Icahn Enterprises** refers only to Icahn Enterprises L.P., the term **Icahn Enterprises Finance** refers only to Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp., the term **Icahn Enterprises Holdings** refers only to Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P., and the term **Icahn Enterprises GP** refers only to Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc. and not to any of their respective Subsidiaries. For the avoidance of doubt, Icahn Enterprises Holdings will be deemed to be a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises for so long as Icahn Enterprises Holdings remains a Guarantor. The term **Issuers** refers to Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance, collectively.

The Issuers will issue the 7¾% Senior Notes due 2016 (the **2016 Notes**) and the 8% Senior Notes due 2018 (the **2018 Notes** and, together with the 2016 Notes, the **Notes**) under an indenture (the **Indenture**) among the Issuers, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as guarantor, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. The terms of the Notes include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture. It does not restate the Indenture in its entirety. We urge you to read the Indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as holders of the Notes. Copies of the Indenture are available as set forth below under **Additional Information**. Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under **Certain Definitions** have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture.

For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of exceptions to the provisions (including covenants and definitions) set forth herein will not be interpreted to imply that the matters permitted by the exception would be limited by the terms of such provisions but for such exceptions.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders will have rights under the Indenture.

Brief Description of the Notes and the Note Guarantee

The Notes

The Notes:

- will be the general unsecured obligation of each of the Issuers;
- will be pari passu in right of payment to all existing and future senior Indebtedness of each of the Issuers;
- will be senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of each of the Issuers; and
- will be effectively subordinated to the secured indebtedness of the Issuers to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such Indebtedness. As of December 31, 2009, the Issuers did not have any secured Indebtedness.

The Note Guarantee

The Guarantee of the Notes:

will be the general unsecured obligation of Icahn Enterprises Holdings;
will be pari passu in right of payment to all existing and future senior Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises Holdings;
will be senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises Holdings; and
will be effectively subordinated to the secured Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises Holdings to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such Indebtedness. As of December 31, 2009, Icahn Enterprises Holdings had \$74 million of secured Indebtedness.

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The operations of Icahn Enterprises are conducted through its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) and, therefore, Icahn Enterprises depends on the cash flow of Icahn Enterprises Subsidiaries and Icahn Enterprises Holdings to meet its obligations, including its obligations under the Notes. The Notes will not be guaranteed by any of Icahn Enterprises Subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings. The Notes and the guarantee will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all Indebtedness and other liabilities and commitments (including trade payables and lease obligations) of Icahn Enterprises Subsidiaries (other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings). Any right of the Issuers or Icahn Enterprises Holdings to receive assets of any of their Subsidiaries (other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings) upon that Subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the Notes to participate in those assets) will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that Subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent that any of the Issuers or Icahn Enterprises Holdings is itself recognized as a creditor of that Subsidiary, in which case the claims of the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings would still be subordinate in right of payment to any security in the assets of the Subsidiary and any Indebtedness of the Subsidiary senior to that held by the Issuers or Icahn Enterprises Holdings. The covenants of the Notes do not restrict the ability of Icahn Enterprises Subsidiaries, other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, from incurring additional Indebtedness or creating liens, nor do the covenants of the Notes restrict the ability of Icahn Enterprises Holdings, Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries from making investments or entering into sale and leaseback transactions. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Exchange Notes The exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness, and all the indebtedness and liabilities of our subsidiaries other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The Issuers are issuing \$850 million in aggregate principal amount of 2016 Notes and \$1,150 million in aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes in this offering. The 2016 Notes and the 2018 Notes will each be a separate series of Notes under the Indenture and will not vote together as a single class under the Indenture for any reason. The Issuers may issue additional Notes (Additional Notes) of either series from time to time after this offering. Any offering of Additional Notes is subject to the covenant described under the heading Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock. In the case of each series, the Notes and any Additional Notes subsequently issued under the Indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the Indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemption and offers to purchase. The Issuers will issue Notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The 2016 Notes will mature on January 15, 2016 and the 2018 Notes will mature on January 15, 2018. Interest on overdue principal and interest will accrue at a rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the applicable series of Notes. The Issuers will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding January 1 and July 1.

Interest on the Notes will accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes

If a noteholder holds at least \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes, such holder may give wire transfer instructions to Icahn Enterprises and the Issuers will instruct the trustee to pay all principal, interest and premium, if any, on that holder's Notes in accordance with those instructions. All other payments on the Notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent and registrar unless the Issuers elect to make interest payments by check mailed to the noteholders at their address set forth in the register of holders. In addition, all payments will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of the settlement systems (including, if applicable, those of the Euroclear System (Euroclear) and Clearstream Banking, S.A. (Clearstream)), which may change from time to time.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes

The trustee will initially act as paying agent and registrar. The Issuers may change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the Notes, and the Issuers or any of their Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) may act as paying agent or registrar.

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Transfer and Exchange

A holder may transfer or exchange Notes in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of Notes. Holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. The Issuers will not be required to transfer or exchange any note selected for redemption. Also, the Issuers will not be required to transfer or exchange any note for a period of 15 days before a selection of Notes to be redeemed.

Note Guarantee

The Notes will be guaranteed by Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Icahn Enterprises may, at its option, add subsidiary Guarantors to the Notes. Each Guarantor's obligations under its Note Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent the Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law. See Risk Factors. A court could void the exchange notes or the guarantee under fraudulent conveyance laws.

Any Guarantor's Note Guarantee will be released:

- (1) upon the substitution of a successor to Icahn Enterprises Holdings or other release as described under the heading Certain Covenants Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets ; and
- (2) upon legal defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as provided below under the captions Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge.

Optional Redemption

2016 Notes

At any time prior to January 15, 2013, the Issuers may on one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of 2016 Notes (including Additional Notes) issued under the Indenture at a redemption price of 107.750% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings; provided, however, that:

- (1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of 2016 Notes issued under the Indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding 2016 Notes held by Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor)); and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 60 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.

Except pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the 2016 Notes will not be redeemable at the Issuers' option prior to January 15, 2013.

On or after January 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem all or a part of the 2016 Notes upon not less than 15 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, on the Notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on January 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2013	103.875 %
2014	101.938 %

2015 and thereafter

100.000 %

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2018 Notes

At any time prior to January 15, 2013, the Issuers may on one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes (including Additional Notes) issued under the Indenture at a redemption price of 108.000% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings; provided, however, that:

- at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes issued under the Indenture remains outstanding
 - (1) immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding 2018 Notes held by Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor)); and
 - (2) the redemption occurs within 60 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.
- Except pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the 2018 Notes will not be redeemable at the Issuers' option prior to January 15, 2014.

On or after January 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem all or a part of the 2018 Notes upon not less than 15 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, on the 2018 Notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on January 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2014	104.000 %
2015	102.000 %
2016 and thereafter	100.000 %

Mandatory Disposition Pursuant to Gaming Laws

If any Gaming Authority requires that a holder or Beneficial Owner of Notes be licensed, qualified or found suitable under any applicable Gaming Law and such holder or Beneficial Owner:

- (1) fails to apply for a license, qualification or a finding of suitability within 30 days (or such shorter period as may be required by the applicable Gaming Authority) after being requested to do so by the Gaming Authority; or
- (2) is denied such license or qualification or not found suitable; Icahn Enterprises shall then have the right, at its option:
 - to require each such holder or Beneficial Owner to dispose of its Notes within 30 days (or such earlier date as may
 - (3) be required by the applicable Gaming Authority) of the occurrence of the event described in clause (1) or (2) above, or
 - (4) to redeem the Notes of each such holder or Beneficial Owner, in accordance with Rule 14e-1 of the Exchange Act, if applicable, at a redemption price equal to the lowest of:
 - the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, to the earlier of the date of redemption, the date 30 days after such holder or Beneficial Owner is required to apply for a license,
 - (a) qualification or finding of suitability (or such shorter period that may be required by any applicable Gaming Authority) if such holder or Beneficial Owner fails to do so (Application Date) or of the date of denial of license or qualification or of the finding of unsuitability by such Gaming Authority;
 - the price at which such holder or Beneficial Owner acquired the Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest
 - (b) and Special Interest, if any, to the earlier of the date of redemption, the Application Date or the date of the denial of license or qualification or of the finding of unsuitability by such Gaming Authority; and
 - (c) such other lesser amount as may be required by any Gaming Authority.

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Immediately upon a determination by a Gaming Authority that a holder or Beneficial Owner of the Notes will not be licensed, qualified or found suitable and must dispose of the Notes, the holder or Beneficial Owner will, to the extent required by applicable Gaming Laws, have no further right:

- (1) to exercise, directly or indirectly, through any trustee or nominee or any other person or entity, any right conferred by the Notes, the Note Guarantee or the Indenture; or
 - (2) to receive any interest, Special Interest, dividends, economic interests or any other distributions or payments with respect to the Notes and the Note Guarantee or any remuneration in any form with respect to the Notes and the Note Guarantee from the Issuers, any Note Guarantor or the trustee, except the redemption price referred to above.
- Icahn Enterprises shall notify the trustee in writing of any such redemption as soon as practicable. Any holder or Beneficial Owner that is required to apply for a license, qualification or a finding of suitability will be responsible for all fees and costs of applying for and obtaining the license, qualification or finding of suitability and of any investigation by the applicable Gaming Authorities and the Issuers and any Note Guarantor will not reimburse any holder or Beneficial Owner for such expense.

Mandatory Redemption

The Issuers are not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes.

Repurchase at the Option of Holders

Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of Notes will have the right to require the Issuers to repurchase all or any part (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's Notes pursuant to a Change of Control offer on the terms set forth in the Indenture. In the Change of Control offer, the Issuers will offer a Change of Control payment in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest and Special Interest, if any, on the Notes repurchased, to the date of purchase. Within 30 days following any Change of Control, the Issuers will mail a notice to each holder describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase Notes on the Change of Control payment date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, pursuant to the procedures required by the Indenture and described in such notice.

On the Change of Control payment date, the Issuers will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the Change of Control offer;
 - (2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the Change of Control payment in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered; and
 - (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the Notes properly accepted together with an Officers' Certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being purchased by the Issuers.
- The paying agent will promptly mail to each holder of Notes properly tendered the Change of Control payment for such Notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each holder a new note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the Notes surrendered, if any; provided that each new note will be in a principal amount of \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000. The Issuers will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control offer on or as soon as practicable after the Change of Control payment

date.

The provisions described above that require the issuers to make a Change of Control offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the Indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the Notes to require that the Issuers repurchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

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The Issuers will not be required to make a Change of Control offer upon a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control offer made by the Issuers and purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control offer.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition by Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings of all or substantially all of its properties or assets. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require the Issuers to repurchase its Notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings to another Person or group may be uncertain. In addition, under certain circumstances the definition of Change of Control excludes certain sales, leases, transfers, conveyances or other dispositions even if they constitute all or substantially all of the properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

Certain Covenants

Restricted Payments

Icahn Enterprises will not, and will not permit any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) to:

- declare or pay any dividend or make any other distribution on account of Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor's) Equity Interests or to the holders of Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of Icahn Enterprises or to Icahn Enterprises or a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings));
- (1) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving Icahn Enterprises) any Equity Interests of Icahn Enterprises; or make any payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the Notes or to any Note Guarantee (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among Icahn Enterprises and any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor)), except a payment of interest, Other Liquidated Damages or principal at the Stated Maturity on such subordinated Indebtedness (all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (3) (except as excluded therein) above being collectively referred to as Restricted Payments), unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:
 - (1) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;
 - (2) Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor would, at the time of such Restricted Payment and after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the most recently ended four-quarter period for which financial statements are available, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock; and
 - (3) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) since the date of the Indenture (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2), (3), (4), (6), (8), (9) and (10) of the next succeeding paragraph) is less than the sum, without duplication, of:

50% of the difference of (x) the Consolidated Net Income of Icahn Enterprises for the period (taken as one (a) accounting period) from the beginning of the first fiscal quarter commencing after the date of the Indenture to the end of Icahn Enterprises most recently ended fiscal quarter for

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which financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit) minus (y) all dividends and distributions paid pursuant to clause (10) of the next succeeding paragraph; provided, however, that to the extent any payments of Tax Amounts were not deducted in the calculation of Consolidated Net Income during the applicable period, for purposes of this clause (a), such payments of Tax Amounts will be deducted from Consolidated Net Income, plus

100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds received by Icahn Enterprises since the date of the Indenture as a contribution to its equity capital or from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of Icahn Enterprises (excluding Disqualified Stock) or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of Icahn Enterprises that have been converted into or exchanged for such Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests or Disqualified Stock or debt securities sold to a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings)).

(b) So long as no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby (except with respect to clauses (4), (6) and (8), which payments will be permitted notwithstanding a Default or an Event of Default), the preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or the consummation of any irrevocable redemption or payment within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or giving of the redemption notice or becoming irrevocably obligated to make such payment, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice or becoming irrevocably obligated to make such payment, the dividend or payment would have complied with the provisions of the Indenture; the making of any Restricted Payment in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including any Guarantor)) of, Equity Interests
- (2) (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the substantially concurrent contribution of equity capital to Icahn Enterprises; provided, however, that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph; the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of Icahn
- (3) Enterprises or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the Notes with the net cash proceeds from a substantially concurrent incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; the declaration or payment of any dividend or distribution by a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including any Guarantor) to the holders of its Equity Interests; provided, that if any such dividend or distribution is paid to an
- (4) Affiliate of the Principal (other than Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor)), that any such dividend or distribution is paid on a pro rata basis to all holders (including Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor)) that hold securities whose terms (either contractually or by law) entitle them to the same distribution upon which such dividend or distribution is paid; the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Equity Interests of Icahn Enterprises held by any member of Icahn Enterprises (or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor s)) management
- (5) pursuant to any management equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement or similar agreement; provided that the aggregate price paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Equity Interests shall not exceed \$2.0 million (other than with respect to Former Employees); for so long as Icahn Enterprises is a partnership or otherwise a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes for any period, Icahn Enterprises may make cash distributions to its equity holders or partners in an amount not to
- (6) exceed the Tax Amount for such period; provided that a distribution of the Tax Amount shall be made no earlier than 20 days prior to the due date for such tax (or the date that quarterly estimated taxes are required to be paid) that would be payable by Icahn Enterprises if it were a Delaware corporation;

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- the purchase, redemption or retirement for value of Capital Stock of Icahn Enterprises not owned by the Principal, a Related Party or any Affiliate of the Principal or a Related Party, provided that (a) Icahn Enterprises would, at the time of such Restricted Payment and after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been
- (7) made at the beginning of the most recently ended four-quarter period for which financial statements are available, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and (b) after giving effect to such purchase, redemption or retirement, the Partners Equity is at least \$1.0 billion; the payment of dividends on the Preferred Units in the form of additional Preferred Units or other Capital Stock of Icahn Enterprises (that is not Disqualified Stock) or the payment of cash dividends on the Preferred Units in lieu of
- (8) fractional Preferred Units; provided that the aggregate amount of cash under this clause (8) does not exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year;
- (9) the purchase, redemption or retirement for value of the Preferred Units on or after March 31, 2010 through the issuance of Common Units to the holders of Preferred Units plus cash in lieu of fractional interests; the payment of dividends on the Common Units and any distributions with respect to the Variable Rate Notes required by the Variable Rate Notes Indenture; provided, however, in each case, the dividends or distributions
- (10) may not exceed \$1.00 per Common Unit (as adjusted for any Common Unit split, subdivision, consolidation or reclassification) in any four-quarter period plus, in the case of the Variable Rate Notes, the amount of the dividend or distribution that is payable in accordance with the formula set forth in the Variable Rate Notes Indenture in respect of such Common Unit dividend or distribution; and
- (11) other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50.0 million since the date of the Indenture.
- For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, in the event that a proposed Restricted Payment meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Restricted Payments described in clauses (1) through (11) above, or is permitted to be made pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, Icahn Enterprises shall, in its sole discretion, classify (or later reclassify, in whole or in part, in its sole discretion) such Restricted Payment in any manner that complies with this covenant.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the assets, property or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by Icahn Enterprises or such Subsidiary (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings), as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment.

Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock

Neither Icahn Enterprises nor any Guarantor will create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, incur) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and neither Icahn Enterprises nor any Guarantor will issue any Disqualified Stock; provided, however, that Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue Disqualified Stock, if immediately after giving effect to the incurrence of additional Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issuance of Disqualified Stock (including a pro forma application of the net proceeds therefrom), the ratio of the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Indebtedness (excluding Indebtedness incurred pursuant to clauses (4), (7) and (8) of the following paragraph) of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor, determined on a consolidated basis between Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor but on a non-consolidated basis with the Subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises (other than any Guarantor) and otherwise in accordance with GAAP, (including an amount of Indebtedness equal to the principal amount of any Guarantees by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of any Indebtedness of a Person (that is not Icahn Enterprises or a Subsidiary) to the extent such Guarantees were not included in computing Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor s outstanding Indebtedness) to the Adjusted Controlled Entity Net Worth, would have been less than 1.15 to 1.

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The preceding paragraph of this covenant will not prohibit the incurrence of any of the following items of Indebtedness (collectively, Permitted Debt):

- (1) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of Indebtedness represented by the Notes to be issued on the date of the Indenture and the exchange Notes to be issued pursuant to the registration rights agreement;
- (2) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to refund, refinance or replace Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) that was incurred under the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (1), (2) or (9) of this paragraph or any Existing Indebtedness;
- (3) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of intercompany Indebtedness between or among Icahn Enterprises and any of its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) or the issuance of Disqualified Stock by any Guarantor to Icahn Enterprises;
- (4) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of Hedging Obligations that are incurred in the normal course of business;
- (5) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds, so long as such Indebtedness is covered within five Business Days;
- (6) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of the Existing Indebtedness; Indebtedness arising from any agreement entered into by Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings
- (7) providing for indemnification, purchase price adjustment or similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with an asset sale;
- (8) Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor attributable to Bad Boy Guarantees; and
- (9) the incurrence by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor of additional Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to refund, refinance or replace any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (9); not to exceed \$10.0 million at any one time outstanding.

Neither Icahn Enterprises nor any Guarantor will incur any Indebtedness (including Permitted Debt) that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the Notes and the Note Guarantee, as applicable, on substantially identical terms; provided, however, that no Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor shall be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor for purposes of this paragraph solely by virtue of being unsecured or secured to a lesser extent or on a junior Lien basis.

To the extent Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor incurs any intercompany Indebtedness, (a) if Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness, such Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness of any Guarantor to or from Icahn Enterprises or another Guarantor) must be expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations with respect to the Notes and (b)(i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than Icahn Enterprises or a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including any Guarantor) and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either Icahn Enterprises or a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (including any Guarantor) shall be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor, that is not intercompany Indebtedness; provided that in the case of clause (a), that no restriction on the payment of principal, interest or other obligations in connection with such intercompany Indebtedness shall be required by such subordinated terms except during the occurrence and continuation of a Default or Event of Default.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, in the event that an item of Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (1) through (9) above or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, in each case, as of the date

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of incurrence thereof, Icahn Enterprises shall, in its sole discretion, classify (or later reclassify in whole or in part, in its sole discretion) such item of Indebtedness in any manner that complies with this covenant and such Indebtedness will be treated as having been incurred pursuant to such clauses or the first paragraph hereof, as the case may be, designated by Icahn Enterprises.

The accrual of interest, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest or Other Liquidated Damages on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, the reclassification of preferred stock as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

- (1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount;
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, in the case of any other Indebtedness; and
- (3) in respect of Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on the assets of the specified Person, the lesser of:
 - (a) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination; and
 - (b) the amount of the Indebtedness of the other Person.

Limitation on Liens

Neither Icahn Enterprises nor any Guarantor will, (a) issue, assume or guarantee any Indebtedness if such Indebtedness is secured by a Lien upon, or (b) secure any then outstanding Indebtedness by granting a Lien upon, any Principal Property of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor, now owned or hereafter acquired by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor, without effectively providing that the Notes and the Note Guarantee shall be secured equally and ratably with such Indebtedness, except that the foregoing restrictions shall not apply to:

- (1) Liens on any Principal Property acquired after the Issuance Date to secure or provide for the payment of the purchase price or acquisition cost thereof;
- (2) Liens on Principal Property acquired after the Issuance Date existing at the time such Principal Property is acquired;
- (3) Liens on any Principal Property acquired from a corporation merged with or into Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor;
 - (4) Liens in favor of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor;
 - (5) Liens in existence on any Principal Property on the Issuance Date;
- (6) Liens on any Principal Property constituting unimproved real property constructed or improved after the Issuance Date to secure or provide for the payment or cost of such construction or improvement;
 - (7) Liens in favor of, or required by, governmental authorities;
- (8) pledges or deposits in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other social security legislation and deposits securing liability to insure carriers under insurance arrangements;
- (9) Liens for taxes, assessments or governmental charges or statutory liens of landlords, carriers, warehousemen, mechanics, suppliers, materialmen, repairmen or other similar Liens arising in the ordinary course of business or in the improvement or repair of any Principal Property not yet due or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

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- (10) any judgment attachment or judgment Lien not constituting an Event of Default; Liens to secure the performance of statutory obligations, surety or appeal bonds, performance bonds or other
- (11) obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business and in the improvement or repair of any Principal Property and which obligations are not expressly prohibited by the Indenture;
- (12) Liens to secure Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor attributable to Bad Boy Guarantees;
- (13) Liens in favor of the trustee and required by the covenant Maintenance of Interest Coverage ;
- (14) Liens to secure margin Indebtedness; provided that such Liens are secured solely by the applicable margin securities; or
- (15) any extension, renewal, substitution or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals, substitutions or replacements), in whole or in part, of any Lien referred to in the foregoing clauses (1) through (14), inclusive; provided that in the case of clauses (1), (2) and (3) such Liens shall only extend to the Principal Property so acquired (including through any merger or consolidation) and not to any other Principal Property of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor.

Maintenance of Interest Coverage

On each Quarterly Determination Date, the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors will be at least 1.5 to 1.0 for the four consecutive fiscal quarters most recently completed prior to such Quarterly Determination Date; provided that, in the event that the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors is less than 1.5 to 1.0 for such four consecutive fiscal quarters, the Issuers shall be deemed to have satisfied this maintenance test if there is deposited, within 2 Business Days of such Quarterly Determination Date, an amount in cash such that the deposited funds, together with any funds previously deposited pursuant to this covenant (and that have not been paid out or otherwise released) are in an amount equal to the Issuers' obligations to pay interest on the Notes for one year; provided further, that the Issuers shall grant to the trustee, on behalf of the holders of the Notes, a first priority security interest in such deposited funds. At any subsequent Quarterly Determination Date, if the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors is at least 1.5 to 1.0 for the four consecutive fiscal quarters most recently completed prior to such Quarterly Determination Date, such deposited funds will be released from the security interest granted to the trustee and paid to or at the direction of Icahn Enterprises.

Maintenance of Total Unencumbered Assets

On each Quarterly Determination Date, the ratio of Total Unencumbered Assets to the then outstanding principal amount of the Unsecured Indebtedness will be greater than 1.5 to 1.0 as of the last day of the fiscal quarter most recently completed.

Compliance with Law

Each of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor will comply in all material respects with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

No Investment Company

Neither Icahn Enterprises nor any Guarantor will register as an investment company as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, except as required in order to comply with law.

Redemption of Preferred Units

Icahn Enterprises shall redeem all of the Preferred Units in accordance with the terms of the Icahn Enterprises Partnership Agreement, and in any event no later than April 15, 2010, through the issuance of Common Units to the holders of Preferred Units plus cash in lieu of fractional interests.

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Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

Icahn Enterprises will not: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not Icahn Enterprises, is the surviving entity) or (2) sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises in one or more related transactions, to another Person, unless:

- either: (a) Icahn Enterprises is the surviving entity, or (b) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made is a corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership entity organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (1) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises) or the Person to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made assumes all the obligations of Icahn Enterprises under the Notes, the Indenture and the registration rights agreement and upon such assumption such Person will become the successor to, and be substituted for, Icahn Enterprises thereunder and all references to Icahn Enterprises in each thereof shall then become references to such Person and such Person shall thereafter be able to exercise every right and power of Icahn Enterprises thereunder;
- (2) immediately after such transaction no Default or Event of Default exists;
- Icahn Enterprises or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises), or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made would, on the date of such transaction after giving pro forma effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ; and
- (4) Icahn Enterprises has delivered to the trustee an Officers Certificate and opinion of counsel, which may be an opinion of in-house counsel of Icahn Enterprises or an Affiliate, each stating that such transaction complies with the terms of the Indenture.
- (5)

Clauses (1), (2) or (4) above will not apply to or be required to be complied with in connection with any merger or consolidation or the sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Icahn Enterprises properties or assets to:

- an Affiliate that has no material assets or liabilities where the primary purpose of such transaction is to change Icahn Enterprises into a corporation or other form of business entity or to change the jurisdiction of formation of Icahn Enterprises and such transaction does not cause the realization of any material federal or state tax liability
- (1) that will be paid by Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings). For purposes of this paragraph, the term material refers to any assets, liabilities or tax liabilities that are greater than 5.0% of the Adjusted Net Worth of Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) on a consolidated basis; or
- any Person; provided that the sum of (x) the Fair Market Value of properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises not sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of plus (y) Cash Equivalents and marketable securities received by Icahn Enterprises as consideration (measured at aggregate Fair Market Value), determined at the time of the execution of such relevant agreement, for such merger or consolidation or the sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Icahn Enterprises properties or assets, is at least 1.50 times the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor (including the Notes). In any transaction referred to in this clause (2), and subject to the terms and conditions thereof, the trustee shall, without the need of any action by the noteholders, (x) confirm that such Person shall not be liable for and release such Person from, any obligation of Icahn Enterprises under the Indenture and the Notes and (y) release any Guarantor from all obligations under its Note
- (2)

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Guarantee if such Guarantor was directly or indirectly sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of to such Person in such transaction.

Icahn Enterprises or the Person formed by or surviving any merger or consolidation will not have to comply with clause (4) above in connection with any merger or consolidation if the effect of the merger or consolidation is to cause the Capital Stock of Icahn Enterprises not owned by the Principal, a Related Party or any Affiliate of the Principal to be retired or extinguished for consideration that was provided by the Principal, a Related Party or an Affiliate of the Principal (other than Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) or the Person formed by or surviving any merger or consolidation) and the Partners' Equity immediately after giving effect to the merger or consolidation is not less than the Partners' Equity immediately prior to such merger or consolidation.

In addition, Icahn Enterprises may not lease all or substantially all of its properties or assets, in one or more related transactions, to any other Person. In the case of a lease of all or substantially all of the assets of Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises will not be released from its obligations under the Notes or the Indenture, as applicable.

Icahn Enterprises Holdings will not: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not Icahn Enterprises Holdings, is the surviving entity) or (2) sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises Holdings in one or more related transactions, to another Person; unless:

- either: (a) Icahn Enterprises Holdings is the surviving entity, or (b) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made is a corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership entity organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (1) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings) or the Person to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made assumes all the obligations of Icahn Enterprises Holdings under the Note Guarantee (and becomes a Guarantor), the Notes, the Indenture and the registration rights agreement, and upon such assumption such Person will become the successor to, and be substituted for, Icahn Enterprises Holdings thereunder, and all references to Icahn Enterprises Holdings in each thereof shall then become references to such Person and such Person shall thereafter be able to exercise every right and power of Icahn Enterprises Holdings thereunder;
- (2) immediately after such transaction no Default or Event of Default exists;
- (3) Icahn Enterprises Holdings or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Icahn Enterprises), or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made would, on the date of such transaction after giving pro forma effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ; and
- (4) Icahn Enterprises Holdings has delivered to the trustee an Officers' Certificate and opinion of counsel which may be an opinion of in-house counsel of Icahn Enterprises or an Affiliate, each stating that such transaction complies with the terms of the Indenture.

Clauses (1), (2) or (4) above will not apply to or be required to be complied with in connection with any merger or consolidation or the sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Icahn Enterprises Holdings' properties or assets to:

- (1) an Affiliate that has no material assets or liabilities where the primary purpose of such transaction is to change Icahn Enterprises Holdings into a corporation or other form of business entity or to change the jurisdiction of formation of Icahn Enterprises Holdings and such transaction does not cause the realization of any material federal

or state tax liability that will be paid by Icahn
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Enterprises Holdings or any of its Subsidiaries. For purposes of this paragraph, the term material refers to any assets, liabilities or tax liabilities that are greater than 5.0% of the Adjusted Net Worth of Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) on a consolidated basis;

any Person; provided that the sum of (x) the Fair Market Value of properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises not sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of plus (y) Cash Equivalents and marketable securities received by Icahn Enterprises as consideration (measured at aggregate Fair Market Value), determined at the time (2) of the execution of such relevant agreement, for such merger or consolidation or the sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Icahn Enterprises Holdings properties or assets, is at least 1.50 times the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor (including the Notes); or

any Person; provided that (x) the sum of (i) the Fair Market Value of properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises not sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of plus (ii) Cash Equivalents and marketable securities received by Icahn Enterprises Holdings as consideration (measured at aggregate Fair Market Value), determined at the time of the execution of such relevant agreement, for such merger or consolidation or the sale, assignment, (3) transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Icahn Enterprises Holdings properties or assets, is at least 1.50 times the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor (including the Notes), and (y) Icahn Enterprises Holdings remains a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises.

In any transaction referred to in clause (2) or (3) above, and subject to the terms and conditions thereof, the trustee shall, without the need of any action by the noteholders, (x) confirm that such other Person shall not be liable for and shall be released from any obligation of Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings under the Indenture, the Notes and the Note Guarantees, and (y) release any Guarantor from all obligations under its Note Guarantee if such Guarantor was directly or indirectly sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of to such Person in such transaction.

This Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets covenant will not apply to:

- (1) any consolidation or merger, or any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, lease or other disposition of assets between or among Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Holdings or any one or more Guarantors; or any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of Cash Equivalents, including, without limitation,
- (2) any investment or capital contribution of Cash Equivalents, or any purchase of property and assets, including, without limitation, securities, debt obligations or Capital Stock, with Cash Equivalents.

Transactions with Affiliates

Icahn Enterprises will not, and will not permit any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) to, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction, contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, any Affiliate of Icahn Enterprises (each, an Affiliate Transaction), unless:

the Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are not materially less favorable to Icahn Enterprises or the relevant Subsidiary (including any Guarantor) than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by (1) Icahn Enterprises or such Subsidiary (including any Guarantor) with an unrelated Person as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of Icahn Enterprises; and

(2) Icahn Enterprises delivers to the trustee:

with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate (a) consideration in excess of \$2.0 million, a resolution of the Board of Directors of Icahn Enterprises set forth in an Officers Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction

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complies with this covenant and that such Affiliate Transaction has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors of Icahn Enterprises; and

- (b) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate exchange of consideration in excess of \$10.0 million, an opinion as to the fairness to Icahn Enterprises or such Subsidiary (including any Guarantor) of such Affiliate Transaction from a financial point of view issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of recognized standing.

The following items will not be deemed to be Affiliate Transactions and, therefore, will not be subject to the provisions of the prior paragraph:

- any employment agreement, employee benefit plan, officer or director indemnification agreement or any similar arrangement entered into by Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) in the ordinary course of business and payments pursuant thereto including payments or reimbursement of payments by Icahn Enterprises GP with respect to any such agreement, plan or arrangement entered into by Icahn Enterprises GP with
- (1) respect to or for the benefit of officers or directors of Icahn Enterprises GP (other than any such agreements, plans or arrangements entered into by Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) with Carl Icahn (other than employee benefit plans and officer or director indemnification agreements generally applicable to officers and directors of Icahn Enterprises GP, Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings));
- transactions between or among Icahn Enterprises, any Guarantor and/or their respective Subsidiaries (except any Subsidiaries of which Carl Icahn or Affiliates of Carl Icahn (other than Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Holdings or their Subsidiaries) own more than 10% of the Voting Stock) other than as a result of Mr. Icahn and/or
- (2) Affiliates of Mr. Icahn having made one or more investments in such Subsidiary at or about the same time and at such time on substantially the same terms as investments that were made in such Person by one or more of the investment vehicles (commonly known as hedge funds or controlled or managed accounts, pooled investment vehicles or similar investment vehicles), directly or indirectly, advised, operated, controlled or managed by the Issuers, the Guarantor or any of their Subsidiaries;
- transactions between or among Icahn Enterprises, any Guarantor and/or their respective Subsidiaries, on the one
- (3) hand, with any Person that is a Portfolio Company, on the other hand;
- (4) payment (or reimbursement of payments by Icahn Enterprises GP) of directors' fees to Persons who are not otherwise Affiliates of Icahn Enterprises;
- (5) any issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) and Preferred Unit Distributions of Icahn Enterprises to Affiliates of Icahn Enterprises;
- (6) Restricted Payments that do not violate the provisions of the Indenture described above under the caption Restricted Payments ;
- transactions between Icahn Enterprises and/or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor), on the one hand, and other Affiliates, on the other hand, for the provision of goods or services in the ordinary course of business by
- (7) such other Affiliates; provided that such other Affiliate is in the business of providing such goods or services in the ordinary course of business to unaffiliated third parties and the terms and pricing for such goods and services overall are not less favorable to Icahn Enterprises and/or its Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) than the terms and pricing upon which such goods and services are provided to unaffiliated third parties;
- the provision or receipt of accounting, financial, management, information technology and other ancillary services to or from Affiliates, provided that Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) in the case of the
- (8) provision of such services, are paid a fee not less than its out-of-pocket costs and allocated overhead (including a portion of salaries and benefits) and in the case of the receipt of such services, paid a fee not more than such Person's out-of-pocket costs and allocated

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overhead (including a portion of salaries and benefits), in each case, as determined by Icahn Enterprises in its reasonable judgment;

- (9) the license of a portion of office space pursuant to an amended and restated license agreement, dated as of August 8, 2007, between Icahn Enterprises Holdings and Icahn Associates LLC and any renewal thereof;
- (10) the payment to Icahn Enterprises GP and reimbursements of payments made by Icahn Enterprises GP of expenses relating to Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Holdings or any Guarantors status as a public company; payments by Icahn Enterprises Holdings, Icahn Enterprises or any Subsidiary to Icahn Enterprises GP in
- (11) connection with services provided to Icahn Enterprises Holdings, Icahn Enterprises or any Subsidiary in accordance with the Icahn Enterprises Partnership Agreement;
- (12) the Acquisitions; and
- (13) payments pursuant to the Shared Services Agreement dated as of August 8, 2007, among Icahn & Co. LLC, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and Icahn Capital Management.

Reports

Whether or not required by the rules and regulations of the SEC, so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuers will furnish to the holders of Notes or cause the trustee to furnish to the holders of Notes, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations:

- (1) all quarterly and annual reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Forms 10-Q and 10-K if the Issuers were required to file such reports; and
- (2) all current reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Form 8-K if the Issuers were required to file such reports.

All such reports will be prepared in all material respects in accordance with all of the rules and regulations applicable to such reports. Each annual report on Form 10-K will include a report on the Issuers' consolidated financial statements by the Issuers' certified independent accountants. In addition, the Issuers will file a copy of each of the reports referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above with the SEC for public availability within the time periods specified in the rules and regulations applicable to such reports (unless the SEC will not accept such a filing) and, if the SEC will not accept such a filing, will post the reports on its website within those time periods.

If, at any time, the Issuers are no longer subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for any reason, the Issuers will nevertheless continue filing the reports specified in the preceding paragraphs of this covenant with the SEC within the time periods specified above unless the SEC will not accept such a filing. The Issuers will not take any action for the purpose of causing the SEC not to accept any such filings. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the SEC will not accept the Issuers' filings for any reason, the Issuers will post the reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs on its website within the time periods that would apply if the Issuers were required to file those reports with the SEC.

In addition, the Issuers agree that, for so long as any Notes remain outstanding, if at any time they are not required to file with the SEC the reports required by the preceding paragraphs, they will furnish to the holders of Notes and to securities analysts and prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following is an Event of Default with respect to each series of Notes:

- (1)

default in payment when due and payable, upon redemption or otherwise, of principal or premium, if any, on the Notes of that series;

(2) default for 30 days or more in the payment when due of interest or Special Interest on the Notes of that series;

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- (3) failure by the Issuers to call or cause to be called for redemption or to purchase or cause to be called any Notes of that series, in each case when required under the Indenture;
 failure by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor for 30 days after written notice from the trustee to comply with the
- (4) provisions described under the captions Restricted Payments or Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
 failure by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor for 30 days after written notice from the trustee to comply with the
- (5) provisions described under the captions Maintenance of Interest Coverage or Maintenance of Total Unencumbered Assets ;
 failure by the Issuers or any Guarantor for 60 days after notice from the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in
- (6) aggregate principal amount of the Notes of any particular series then outstanding to comply with any of their other agreements in the Indenture or the Notes or the Note Guarantee;
 default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there is issued or by which there is secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by the Issuers or any Guarantor or default on any Guarantee (excluding any Bad-Boy Guarantee) by the Issuers or Icahn Enterprises Holdings of Indebtedness for money borrowed, whether such Indebtedness or Guarantee now exists or is created after the Issuance Date, which default
- (7) thereto the principal of such Indebtedness (a Payment Default) or (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its express maturity and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness as to which Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor is obligated to pay, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which a Payment Default then exists or with respect to which the maturity thereof has been so accelerated or which has not been paid at maturity as to which Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor is obligated to pay, aggregates \$10.0 million or more;
 failure by the Issuers or any Guarantor to pay final judgments aggregating in excess of \$10.0 million, which final
- (8) judgments remain unpaid, undischarged or unstayed for a period of more than 60 days after such judgment becomes a final judgment;
 except as permitted by the Indenture, any Note Guarantee is held in any judicial proceeding to be unenforceable or
- (9) invalid or ceases for any reason to be in full force and effect, or Icahn Enterprises Holdings or any other Guarantor, or any Person acting on behalf of any Guarantor, denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Note Guarantee; and
- (10) certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary.
- If any Event of Default (other than by reason of bankruptcy or insolvency) occurs and is continuing, the holders of more than 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of the applicable series may declare the principal, premium, if any, interest, Special Interest, if any, and any other monetary obligations on all the Notes of that series to be due and payable immediately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of an Event of Default arising from certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, with respect to the Issuers or any Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary all outstanding Notes will become due and payable without further action or notice. Holders of the Notes may not enforce the Indenture or the Notes except as provided in the Indenture. Subject to certain limitations, holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes with respect to a series of Notes may direct the trustee in its exercise of any trust or power conferred on it. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the Indenture that the trustee determines may be unduly prejudicial to the rights of other holders of Notes of that series or that may involve the trustee in personal liability. The trustee may withhold from holders of Notes notice of any continuing Default or Event of Default (except a Default or Event of Default relating to the payment of principal or interest) if it determines that withholding notice is in the interests of the holders of the Notes of the applicable series. In addition, the trustee shall have no obligation to accelerate the Notes with respect to a series of Notes if in the best judgment of the trustee acceleration is not in the best interest of the holders of the Notes of the applicable series.

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At any time after a declaration of acceleration with respect to the Notes and subject to certain conditions, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding with respect to a series of Notes may rescind and cancel such acceleration and its consequences subject to the conditions set forth in the Indenture.

The holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding with respect to a series of Notes by notice to the trustee may on behalf of the holders of all of the Notes of that series waive any existing Default or Event of Default and its consequences under the Indenture except a continuing Default or Event of Default in the payment of interest on, premium, if any, or the principal of, any note.

The Issuers will be required to deliver to the trustee annually a statement regarding compliance with the Indenture, and the Issuers will be required, within ten Business Days, upon becoming aware of any Default or Event of Default to deliver to the trustee a statement specifying such Default or Event of Default.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees, Incorporators and Stockholders

No director, officer, employee, incorporator, manager (or managing member) direct or indirect member, partner or stockholder of the Issuers, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, Icahn Enterprises GP or any additional Guarantor shall have any liability for any obligations of the Issuers, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, Icahn Enterprises GP or any additional Guarantor under the Notes, the Indenture, any Note Guarantee or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of such obligations or its creation. Each holder of the Notes by accepting a note waives and releases all such liability.

The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes.

Covenant Defeasance

The Issuers may, at their option and at any time, elect to have their obligations and the obligations of any of their Subsidiaries or Icahn Enterprises Holdings released with respect to certain covenants that are described in the Indenture (Covenant Defeasance) and, thereafter, any omission to comply with such obligations shall not constitute a Default or Event of Default with respect to any series of Notes or any Note Guarantee. In the event Covenant Defeasance occurs, certain events (not including non-payment, bankruptcy, receivership, rehabilitation and insolvency events) described under Events of Default will no longer constitute an Event of Default with respect to such series of Notes.

In order to exercise Covenant Defeasance, in addition to any other requirements specified in the Indenture:

- the Issuers must irrevocably deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the trustee, in trust, for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination thereof, in such
- (1) amounts as will be sufficient to pay the principal of, premium, if any, interest and Special Interest, if any, due on the outstanding Notes of such series on the stated maturity date or on the applicable redemption date, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture;
 - (2) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing with respect to certain Events of Default on the date of such deposit;
 - (3) such Covenant Defeasance shall not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under any material agreement or instrument (other than the Indenture) to which the Issuers or any of their Subsidiaries is a party or by which the Issuers or any of their Subsidiaries is bound;
 - (4)

the Issuers shall have delivered to the trustee an opinion of counsel, which may be an opinion of in-house counsel to Icahn Enterprises or an Affiliate, containing customary assumptions and exceptions, to the effect that upon and immediately following the deposit, the trust funds will not be subject to the effect of any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally under any applicable law;

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- the Issuers shall have delivered to the trustee an Officers Certificate stating that the deposit was not made by the
- (5) Issuers with the intent of preferring the holders of Notes over other creditors of the Issuers with the intent of defeating, hindering, delaying or defrauding any creditors of Icahn Enterprises or others; and
- the Issuers shall have delivered to the trustee an Officers Certificate and an opinion of counsel in the United States, which may be an opinion of in-house counsel to Icahn Enterprises or an Affiliate (which opinion of counsel may be
- (6) subject to customary assumptions and exclusions) each stating that all conditions precedent provided for or relating to the Covenant Defeasance have been complied with.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged with respect to any series of Notes and will cease to be of further effect as to all Notes of such series issued thereunder, when:

- (1) either:
- (a) all Notes of such series that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes that have been replaced or paid and Notes for whose payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to Icahn Enterprises, have been delivered to the trustee for cancellation; or
- (b) all Notes of such series that have not been delivered to the trustee for cancellation (1) have become due and payable by reason of the mailing of a notice of redemption or otherwise, (2) will become due and payable within one year or (3) are to be called for redemption within 12 months under arrangements reasonably satisfactory to the trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the trustee in the name, and at the reasonable expense of the Issuers, and the Issuers or any Guarantor have irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination of cash in U.S. dollars and non-callable Government Securities, in amounts as will be sufficient without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Notes of such series not delivered to the trustee for cancellation for principal and premium, if any, and accrued but unpaid interest to the date of maturity or redemption;
- (2) no Default of Event of Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of the deposit or will occur as a result of the deposit and the deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other material instrument to which the Issuers are a party or by which the Issuers are bound;
- (3) the Issuers have paid or caused to be paid all sums payable by it under the Indenture with respect to such series; and
- (4) the Issuers or any Guarantor have delivered irrevocable instructions to the trustee under the Indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the Notes of such series at maturity or the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, the Issuers must deliver an Officers Certificate and an opinion of counsel to the trustee stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied.

Amendment, Supplement and Waiver

Except as provided in the next two succeeding paragraphs, the Indenture, the Notes or the Note Guarantee may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding of the affected series (including consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for Notes), and any existing default or compliance with any provision of the Indenture, the Notes or the Note Guarantee may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of the affected series (including consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for Notes) in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture.

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Without the consent of each holder affected, an amendment or waiver may not (with respect to any Notes held by a nonconsenting holder of Notes):

- (1) reduce the principal amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment, supplement or waiver;
- (2) reduce the principal of or change the fixed maturity of any Note or provide that any Note is redeemable at an earlier date or for a price less than provided in the Indenture;
- (3) reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest on any Note;
- (4) waive a Default or Event of Default in the payment of principal of, premium or interest on the Notes (except a rescission of acceleration of the Notes by the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration);
- (5) make any Note payable in money other than that stated in the Notes;
- (6) make any change in the provisions of the Indenture relating to waivers of past Defaults or the rights of holders of Notes to receive payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the Notes;
- (7) release Icahn Enterprises Holdings or any other Guarantor from any of its obligations under its Note Guarantee or the Indenture, except in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; or
- (8) make any change in the foregoing amendment and waiver provisions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, without the consent of any holder of Notes, the Issuers, the Guarantors and the trustee together may amend or supplement the Indenture, any Note Guarantee or the Notes to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency, to comply with the covenant relating to mergers, consolidations and sales of assets, to provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of certificated Notes, to conform the text of the Indenture, the Note Guarantees or the Notes to any provision of this Description of Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the Indenture, the Note Guarantees or the Notes, which intent may be evidenced by an Officers Certificate to that effect, to provide for the assumption of the Issuers or any Guarantor's obligations to holders of the Notes and any Note Guarantee in the case of a merger, consolidation or asset sale, to make any change that would provide any additional rights or benefits to the holders of the Notes or that does not adversely affect the legal rights under the Indenture of any such holder.

Concerning the Trustee

The Indenture will contain certain limitations on the rights of the trustee, should it become a creditor (other than in connection with the Indenture) of the Issuers or Icahn Enterprises Holdings, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; however, if it acquires any conflicting interest under applicable law it must eliminate such conflict within 90 days or resign, or otherwise comply with applicable law.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of a particular series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy available to the trustee, subject to certain exceptions. The Indenture will provide that in case an Event of Default shall occur (which shall not be cured), the trustee will be required, in the exercise of its power, to use the degree of care of a prudent person in the conduct of his own affairs. Subject to such provisions, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any holder of Notes, unless such holder shall have offered to the trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense.

Governing Law

The Indenture and the Notes will be, subject to certain exceptions, governed by and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of New York, without regard to the choice of law rules thereof. The issuance of the Notes

and the Note Guarantee will also be subject to a certain extent to the laws of the jurisdiction of formation of Icahn Enterprises.

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Additional Information

Any holder of the Notes or prospective investor may obtain a copy of the Indenture without charge by writing to Dominick Ragone, Chief Financial Officer at Icahn Enterprises L.P., 142 West 57th Street, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10019.

Book-Entry, Delivery and Form

The Notes are being offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A of the Securities Act (Rule 144A Notes). The Notes also may be offered and sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S (Regulation S Notes). Except as set forth below, the Notes will be issued in registered, global form in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. Notes will be issued at the closing of this offering only against payment in immediately available funds.

Rule 144A Notes initially will be represented by one or more Notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (collectively, the Rule 144A Global Notes). Regulation S Notes initially will be represented by one or more Notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (collectively, the Regulation S Global Notes and, together with the Rule 144A Global Notes, the Global Notes). The Global Notes will be deposited upon issuance with the trustee as custodian for The Depository Trust Company (DTC), in New York, New York, and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, in each case, for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC as described below. Through and including the 40th day after the later of the commencement of this offering and the closing of this offering (such period through and including such 40th day, the Restricted Period), beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Notes may be held only through Euroclear and Clearstream (as indirect participants in DTC), unless transferred to a person that takes delivery through a Rule 144A Global Note in accordance with the certification requirements described below. Beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Notes may not be exchanged for beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Notes at any time except in the limited circumstances described below.

See Exchanges between Regulation S Notes and Rule 144A Notes.

Except as set forth below, the Global Notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the Global Notes may not be exchanged for definitive Notes in registered certificated form (Certificated Notes) except in the limited circumstances described below. See Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes. Except in the limited circumstances described below, owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of Notes in certificated form.

Rule 144A Notes (including beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Notes) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer and will bear a restrictive legend as described under Notice to Investors. Regulation S Notes will also bear the legend as described under Notice to Investors. In addition, transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of DTC and its direct or indirect participants (including, if applicable, those of Euroclear and Clearstream), which may change from time to time.

Depository Procedures

The following description of the operations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream are provided solely as a matter of convenience. These operations and procedures are solely within the control of the respective settlement systems and are subject to changes by them. The Issuers take no responsibility for these operations and procedures and

urge investors to contact the system or their participants directly to discuss these matters.

DTC has advised the Issuers that DTC is a limited-purpose trust company created to hold securities for its participating organizations (collectively, the Participants) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of transactions in those securities between the Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its Participants. The Participants include securities brokers and dealers (including the initial purchaser), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Access to DTC's system is also available to other entities such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or indirectly (collectively, the Indirect Participants).

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Persons who are not Participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through the Participants or the Indirect Participants. The ownership interests in, and transfers of ownership interests in, each security held by or on behalf of DTC are recorded on the records of the Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC has also advised the Issuers that, pursuant to procedures established by it:

- (1) upon deposit of the Global Notes, DTC will credit the accounts of the Participants designated by the initial purchaser with portions of the principal amount of the Global Notes; and ownership of these interests in the Global Notes will be shown on, and the transfer of ownership of these interests
- (2) will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to the Participants) or by the Participants and the Indirect Participants (with respect to other owners of beneficial interest in the Global Notes).

Investors in the Rule 144A Global Notes who are Participants may hold their interests therein directly through DTC. Investors in the Rule 144A Global Notes who are not Participants may hold their interests therein indirectly through organizations (including Euroclear and Clearstream) which are Participants. Investors in the Regulation S Global Notes must initially hold their interests therein through Euroclear or Clearstream, if they are participants in such systems, or indirectly through organizations that are participants. After the expiration of the Restricted Period (but not earlier), investors may also hold interests in the Regulation S Global Notes through Participants in the DTC system other than Euroclear and Clearstream. Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the Regulation S Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories, which are Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of Euroclear, and Citibank, N.A., as operator of Clearstream. All interests in a Global Note, including those held through Euroclear or Clearstream, may be subject to the procedures and requirements of DTC. Those interests held through Euroclear or Clearstream may also be subject to the procedures and requirements of such systems. The laws of some states require that certain Persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities that they own. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note to such Persons will be limited to that extent. Because DTC can act only on behalf of the Participants, which in turn act on behalf of the Indirect Participants, the ability of a Person having beneficial interests in a Global Note to pledge such interests to Persons that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interests, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing such interests.

Except as described below, owners of interests in the Global Notes will not have Notes registered in their names, will not receive physical delivery of Notes in certificated form and will not be considered the registered owners or holders thereof under the Indenture for any purpose.

Payments in respect of the principal of, and interest and premium, if any, and Special Interest, if any, on a Global Note registered in the name of DTC or its nominee will be payable to DTC in its capacity as the registered holder under the Indenture. Under the terms of the Indenture, the Issuers and the trustee will treat the Persons in whose names the Notes, including the Global Notes, are registered as the owners of the Notes for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, neither the Issuers, the trustee nor any agent of the Issuers or the trustee has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- (1) any aspect of DTC's records or any Participant's or Indirect Participant's records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interest in the Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of DTC's records or any Participant's or Indirect Participant's records relating to the beneficial ownership interests in the Global Notes; or
- (2) any other matter relating to the actions and practices of DTC or any of its Participants or Indirect Participants.

DTC has advised the Issuers that its current practice, upon receipt of any payment in respect of securities such as the Notes (including principal and interest), is to credit the accounts of the relevant Participants with the payment on the payment date unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. Each relevant

Participant is credited with an amount proportionate to its beneficial ownership of

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an interest in the principal amount of the relevant security as shown on the records of DTC. Payments by the Participants and the Indirect Participants to the beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of the Participants or the Indirect Participants and will not be the responsibility of DTC, the trustee or the Issuers. Neither the Issuers nor the trustee will be liable for any delay by DTC or any of the Participants or the Indirect Participants in identifying the beneficial owners of the Notes, and the Issuers and the trustee may conclusively rely on and will be protected in relying on instructions from DTC or its nominee for all purposes.

Subject to the transfer restrictions set forth under Notice to Investors, transfers between the Participants will be effected in accordance with DTC's procedures, and will be settled in same-day funds, and transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes described herein, cross-market transfers between the Participants, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by their respective depositaries; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (Brussels time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the relevant Global Note in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear participants and Clearstream participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositories for Euroclear or Clearstream.

DTC has advised the Issuers that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Notes only at the direction of one or more Participants to whose account DTC has credited the interests in the Global Notes and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes as to which such Participant or Participants has or have given such direction. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC reserves the right to exchange the Global Notes for legended Notes in certificated form, and to distribute such Notes to its Participants.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have agreed to the foregoing procedures to facilitate transfers of interests in the Rule 144A Global Notes and the Regulation S Global Notes among participants in DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or to continue to perform such procedures, and may discontinue such procedures at any time. None of the Issuers, the trustee and any of their respective agents will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes

Subject to DTC's applicable procedures, a Global Note is exchangeable for Certificated Notes if:

- DTC (a) notifies the Issuers that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the Global Notes or (b) has
- (1) ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and, in either case, the Issuers fail to appoint a successor depository;
 - (2) the Issuers, at their option, notify the trustee in writing that it elects to cause the issuance of the Certificated Notes;
- or

(3) there has occurred and is continuing a Default or Event of Default with respect to the Notes.

In addition, beneficial interests in a Global Note may be exchanged for Certificated Notes upon prior written notice given to the trustee by or on behalf of DTC in accordance with the Indenture. In all cases, Certificated Notes delivered in exchange for any Global Note or beneficial interests in Global Notes will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of the depository (in accordance with its customary procedures) and will bear the applicable restrictive legend referred to in Notice to Investors, unless that legend is not required by applicable law.

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Exchange of Certificated Notes for Global Notes

Certificated Notes may not be exchanged for beneficial interests in any Global Note unless the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer will comply with the appropriate transfer restrictions applicable to such Notes. See Notice to Investors.

Exchanges Between Regulation S Notes and Rule 144A Notes

Prior to the expiration of the Restricted Period, beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Note may be exchanged for beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Note only if:

- (1) such exchange occurs in connection with a transfer of the Notes pursuant to Rule 144A; and
- (2) the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that the Notes are being transferred to a Person:
 - (a) who the transferor reasonably believes to be a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A; purchasing for its own account or the account of a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A; and
 - (b) requirements of Rule 144A; and
 - (c) in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and other jurisdictions.

Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a Person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Regulation S Global Note, whether before or after the expiration of the Restricted Period, only if the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S or Rule 144 of the Securities Act (if available) and that, if such transfer occurs prior to the expiration of the Restricted Period, the interest transferred will be held immediately thereafter through Euroclear or Clearstream.

Transfers involving exchanges of beneficial interests between the Regulation S Global Notes and the Rule 144A Global Notes will be effected by DTC by means of an instruction originated by the trustee through the DTC Deposit/Withdraw at Custodian (DWAC) system. Accordingly, in connection with any such transfer, appropriate adjustments will be made to reflect a decrease in the principal amount of the Regulation S Global Note and a corresponding increase in the principal amount of the Rule 144A Global Note or vice versa, as applicable. Any beneficial interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to a Person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the other Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in such Global Note and will become an interest in the other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in such other Global Note for so long as it remains such an interest. The policies and practices of DTC may prohibit transfers of beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Note prior to the expiration of the Restricted Period.

Same Day Settlement and Payment

The Issuers will make payments in respect of the Notes represented by the Global Notes (including principal, premium, if any, interest and Special Interest, if any) by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by DTC or its nominee. The Issuers will make all payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, and Special Interest, if any, with respect to Certificated Notes by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the accounts specified by the holders of the Certificated Notes or, if no such account is specified, by mailing a check to each such holder's registered address. The Notes represented by the Global Notes are expected to trade in DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such Notes will,

therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. The Issuers expect that secondary trading in any Certificated Notes will also be settled in immediately available funds.

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Because of time zone differences, the securities account of a Euroclear or Clearstream participant purchasing an interest in a Global Note from a Participant will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participant, during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear and Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. DTC has advised the Issuers that cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a Global Note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream participant to a Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

Registration Rights; Special Interest

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the registration rights agreement. It does not restate that agreement in its entirety. We urge you to read the proposed form of registration rights agreement in its entirety because it, and not this description, defines your registration rights as holders of these Notes. See Additional Information.

The Issuers, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and the initial purchaser will enter into the registration rights agreement on or prior to the closing of this offering. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will agree to file with the SEC the Exchange Offer Registration Statement (as defined in the registration rights agreement) on the appropriate form under the Securities Act with respect to the exchange Notes. Upon the effectiveness of the Exchange Offer Registration Statement, the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will offer to the holders of Transfer Restricted Securities pursuant to the Exchange Offer (as defined in the registration rights agreement) who are able to make certain representations the opportunity to exchange their Transfer Restricted Securities for exchange Notes.

If:

- (1) the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings are not:
 - (a) required to file the Exchange Offer Registration Statement; or
 - (b) permitted to consummate the Exchange Offer because the Exchange Offer is not permitted by applicable law or SEC policy; or
 - (2) any holder of Transfer Restricted Securities notifies the Issuers prior to the 20th business day following consummation of the Exchange Offer that:
 - (a) it is prohibited by law or SEC policy from participating in the Exchange Offer; it may not resell the exchange Notes acquired by it in the Exchange Offer to the public without delivering a prospectus and the prospectus contained in the Exchange Offer Registration Statement is not appropriate or available for such resales; or
 - (c) it is a broker-dealer and owns Notes acquired directly from the Issuers or an Affiliate of the Issuers.
- then the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will file with the SEC a Shelf Registration Statement (as defined in the registration rights agreement) to cover resales of the Notes by the holders of the Notes who satisfy certain conditions relating to the provision of information in connection with the Shelf Registration Statement.

For purposes of the preceding, Transfer Restricted Securities means each note until the earliest to occur of:

- (1) the date on which such note has been exchanged by a Person other than a broker-dealer for an exchange note in the Exchange Offer;
- (2)

following the exchange by a broker-dealer in the Exchange Offer of a note for an exchange note, the date on which such exchange note is sold to a purchaser who receives from such broker-dealer on or prior to the date of such sale a copy of the prospectus contained in the Exchange Offer Registration Statement;

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- (3) the date on which such note has been effectively registered under the Securities Act and disposed of in accordance with the Shelf Registration Statement; or
- (4) the date on which such note is distributed to the public pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

The registration rights agreement will provide that:

- (1) the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will file an Exchange Offer Registration Statement with the SEC on or prior to 120 days after the Issuance Date;
- (2) the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will use all commercially reasonable efforts to have the Exchange Offer Registration Statement declared effective by the SEC on or prior to 210 days after the Issuance Date;
- (3) unless the Exchange Offer would not be permitted by applicable law or SEC policy, the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will:
 - (a) commence the Exchange Offer; and
- use all commercially reasonable efforts to issue on or prior to 30 business days, or longer, if required by the federal securities laws, after the date on which the Exchange Offer Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC, exchange Notes in exchange for all Notes tendered prior thereto in the Exchange Offer; and
- (4) if obligated to file the Shelf Registration Statement, Icahn Enterprises will use all commercially reasonable efforts to file the Shelf Registration Statement with the SEC on or prior to 30 days after such filing obligation arises and to cause the Shelf Registration to be declared effective by the SEC on or prior to 90 days after such obligation arises.

If:

- (1) the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings fail to file any of the registration statements required by the registration rights agreement on or before the date specified for such filing;
- (2) any of such registration statements is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the date specified for such effectiveness (the Effectiveness Target Date);
- (3) the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings fail to consummate the Exchange Offer within 30 business days of the Effectiveness Target Date with respect to the Exchange Offer Registration Statement; or the Shelf Registration Statement or the Exchange Offer Registration Statement is declared effective but thereafter ceases to be effective or usable in connection with resales of Transfer Restricted Securities during the periods specified in the registration rights agreement (each such event referred to in clauses (1) through (4) above, a Registration Default),
- (4) then the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will pay Special Interest to each holder of Notes, with respect to the first 90-day period immediately following the occurrence of the first Registration Default in an amount equal to \$.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes held by such holder.

The amount of the Special Interest will increase by an additional \$.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes with respect to each subsequent 90-day period until all Registration Defaults have been cured, up to a maximum amount of Special Interest for all Registration Defaults of \$.50 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes.

All accrued Special Interest will be paid by the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings on the next scheduled interest payment date to DTC or its nominee by wire transfer of immediately available funds or by federal funds check and to holders of Certificated Notes by wire transfer to the accounts specified by them or by mailing checks to their registered addresses if no such accounts have been specified.

Following the cure of all Registration Defaults, the accrual of Special Interest will cease.

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Holders of Notes will be required to make certain representations to the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings (as described in the registration rights agreement) in order to participate in the Exchange Offer and will be required to deliver certain information to be used in connection with the Shelf Registration Statement and to provide comments on the Shelf Registration Statement within the time periods set forth in the registration rights agreement in order to have their Notes included in the Shelf Registration Statement and benefit from the provisions regarding Special Interest set forth above. By acquiring Transfer Restricted Securities, a holder will be deemed to have agreed to indemnify the Issuers and Icahn Enterprises Holdings against certain losses arising out of information furnished by such holder in writing for inclusion in any Shelf Registration Statement. Holders of Notes will also be required to suspend their use of the prospectus included in the Shelf Registration Statement under certain circumstances upon receipt of written notice to that effect from the Issuers.

Certain Definitions

Set forth below are certain defined terms used in the Indenture. Reference is made to the Indenture for full disclosure of all such terms, as well as any other capitalized terms used herein for which no definition is provided.

Acquired Debt means, with respect to any specified Person:

- Indebtedness of any other Person existing at the time such other Person is merged with or into or became a
- (1) Subsidiary of such specified Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person merging with or into, or becoming a Subsidiary of, such specified Person; and
 - (2) Indebtedness secured by a Lien encumbering any asset acquired by such specified Person.

Acquisitions means:

- (1) the ARI Acquisition;
 - (2) the Viskase Acquisition;
 - (3) the transactions contemplated by clauses (1) and (2), above, including but not limited to the registration rights agreement to be entered into between Icahn Enterprises and the other signatories thereto.
- Adjusted Controlled Entity Net Worth* as of any date means, the total shareholders' equity (or if Icahn Enterprises were not a corporation, the equivalent account) of Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis minus equity attributable to non-controlling interests, determined in conformity with GAAP reflected on the consolidated balance sheet of Icahn Enterprises as of the last day of the fiscal quarter most recently completed before the date of determination for which financial statements are then available, but taking into account any change in total shareholders' equity (or the equivalent account) as a result of any (x) Restricted Payments made, (y) asset sales or (z) contributions to equity or from the issuance or sale of Equity Interests (excluding Disqualified Stock) or from the exchange or conversion (other than to Disqualified Stock) of Disqualified Stock or debt securities, completed since such fiscal quarter end; provided, however, that all acquisitions by Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries after December 31, 2009 from an Affiliate that would be accounted for as a pooling of interest transaction under GAAP will instead be accounted for using the purchase method for purposes of calculating Adjusted Controlled Entity Net Worth.

Adjusted Net Worth of any specified Person as of any date means, the total shareholders' equity (or if such Person were not a corporation, the equivalent account) of such Person and its Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis determined in conformity with GAAP reflected on the consolidated balance sheet of such Person as of the last day of the fiscal quarter most recently completed before the date of determination for which financial statements are then available, but taking into account any change in total shareholders' equity (or the equivalent account) as a result of any (x) Restricted Payments made, (y) asset sales or (z) contributions to equity or from the issuance or sale of Equity Interests

(excluding Disqualified Stock) or from the exchange or conversion (other than to Disqualified Stock) of Disqualified Stock or debt securities, completed since such fiscal quarter end; provided, however, that all acquisitions by such Person after December 31, 2009 from an Affiliate that would be accounted for as a pooling of interest transaction under GAAP will instead be accounted for using the purchase method for purposes of calculating such Person's Adjusted Net Worth.

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Affiliate of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For purposes of this definition, control, as used with respect to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise; provided that beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Voting Stock of a Person will be deemed to be control. For purposes of this definition, the terms controlling, controlled by and under common control with have correlative meanings.

ARI Acquisition means the acquisition by Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries from Modal LLC, Caboose Holding LLC and Barberry Corp., or their assignees, of all of their respective shares of American Railcar Industries, Inc. (ARI), representing no less than 11,500,000 shares (as adjusted for any split, subdivision, consolidation or reclassification) of the common stock of ARI for consideration comprised solely of Common Units.

Bad Boy Guarantees means the Indebtedness of any specified Person attributable to bad boy indemnification or Guarantees, which Indebtedness would be non-recourse to Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings other than recourse relating to the specific events specified therein, which such events shall be usual and customary exceptions typically found in non-recourse financings at such time as determined by management in its reasonable judgment.

Beneficial Owner has the meaning assigned to such term in Rule 13d-3 and Rule 13d-5 under the Exchange Act, except that in calculating the beneficial ownership of any particular person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), such person will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such person has the right to acquire by conversion or exercise of other securities, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only after the passage of time. The terms Beneficially Owns and Beneficially Owned have a corresponding meaning.

Board of Directors means:

- (1) with respect to a corporation, the board of directors of the corporation or any committee thereof duly authorized to act on behalf of such board;
- (2) with respect to a partnership, the Board of Directors of the general partner of the partnership;
- (3) with respect to a limited liability company, the managing member or members or any controlling committee of managing members thereof or the Board of Directors of the managing member; and
- (4) with respect to any other Person, the board or committee of such Person serving a similar function.

Business Day means any day excluding Saturday, Sunday and any day which is a legal holiday under the laws of the State of New York or is a day on which banking institutions located in such jurisdictions are authorized or required by law or other governmental action to close.

Capital Lease Obligation means, at the time any determination is to be made, the amount of the liability in respect of a capital lease that would at that time be required to be capitalized on a balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP, and the Stated Maturity thereof shall be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date upon which such lease may be prepaid by the lessee without payment of a penalty.

Capital Stock means:

- (1) in the case of a corporation, corporate stock;
- (2) in the case of an association or business entity, any and all shares, interests, participations, rights or other equivalents (however designated) of corporate stock;

- (3) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, partnership interests (whether general or limited) or membership interests; and
- (4) any other interest or participation that confers on a Person the right to receive a share of the profits and losses of, or distributions of assets of, the issuing Person; but excluding from each of (1), (2),

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(3) and (4) above any debt securities convertible into Capital Stock, whether or not such debt securities include any right of participation with Capital Stock.

Cash Equivalents means:

- (1) United States dollars;
 securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the United States government or any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (provided that the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged in support of those securities) having maturities of not more than one year from the date of acquisition; certificates of deposit and eurodollar time deposits with maturities of one year or less from the date of acquisition, bankers acceptances with maturities not exceeding one year and overnight bank deposits, in each case, with any domestic commercial bank having capital and surplus in excess of \$500.0 million and a Thomson Bank Watch Rating of B or better;
 repurchase obligations with a term of not more than seven days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (2) and (3) above entered into with any financial institution meeting the qualifications specified in clause (3) above;
 commercial paper having one of the two highest ratings obtainable from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Rating Services and, in each case, maturing within one year after the date of acquisition; and money market funds at least 95% of the assets of which constitute Cash Equivalents of the kinds described in clauses (1) through (5) of this definition.

Cash Flow of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors means, with respect to any period, the Net Income of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors for such period plus, without duplication:

- provision for taxes based on income or profits of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors or any payments of Tax
 (1) Amounts by Icahn Enterprises for such period, to the extent that such provision for taxes or such payments of Tax Amounts were deducted in computing such Net Income of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor; plus
 the Fixed Charges of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor for such period, to the extent that such Fixed Charges of
 (2) Icahn Enterprises and such Guarantor were deducted in computing such Net Income of Icahn Enterprises and such Guarantor; plus
 depreciation, amortization (including amortization of intangibles but excluding amortization of prepaid cash expenses that were paid in a prior period) and other non-cash expenses (excluding any such non-cash expense to
 (3) the extent that it represents an accrual of or reserve for cash expenses in any future period or amortization of a prepaid cash expense that was paid in a prior period) of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor for such period to the extent that such depreciation, amortization and other non-cash expenses were deducted in computing such Net Income of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor; plus
 (4) Cash and Cash Equivalents received by or paid to Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor from investments or from any of its Subsidiaries (other than from any Guarantor); minus
 (5) non-cash items increasing such Net Income of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor for such period, other than the accrual of revenue in the ordinary course of business,
 in each case, consolidating such amounts for Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor but excluding any net income, provision for taxes, fixed charges, depreciation, amortization or other amounts of any of the Subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises (other than any Guarantor) and otherwise determined in accordance with GAAP.

Change of Control means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (1) the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition by Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions,

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of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings to any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) other than the Principal or a Related Party; provided, however, that (x) if the sum of (i) the Fair Market Value of properties or assets of Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as the case may be, not sold, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of plus (ii) the Cash Equivalents and marketable securities received by Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as the case may be, as consideration (measured at aggregate Fair Market Value), determined at the time of execution of each relevant agreement, for such sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of properties or assets, is at least 1.50 times the aggregate amount of all outstanding Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor (including the Notes), then such transaction shall not be deemed a Change of Control and (y) any sale, assignment, transfer or other disposition of Cash Equivalents, including, without limitation, any investment or capital contribution of Cash Equivalents or purchase of property, assets or Capital Stock with Cash Equivalents, will not constitute a sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets for purposes of this clause (1);

- (2) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of Icahn Enterprises; the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation), the result of which is that any person (as defined above), other than the Principal or the Related Parties, becomes the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the Voting Stock of a Controlling Entity of Icahn Enterprises, measured by voting power rather than number of shares;
- (3) the first day on which a majority of the members of the Board of Directors of the Controlling Entity are not Continuing Directors; or
- (4) for so long as Icahn Enterprises is a partnership, at such time that the general partner of Icahn Enterprises is no longer at least one of the following: (w) the Principal, (x) a Related Party, (y) an Affiliate of the Principal or (z) an Affiliate of a Related Party.

Change of Control Offer has the meaning assigned to that term in the Indenture governing the Notes.

Common Units means depositary units of Icahn Enterprises, representing its limited partner interests.

Consolidated Net Income means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the aggregate of net income (loss) of such Person, on a consolidated basis with its Subsidiaries, determined in accordance with GAAP and before any reduction in respect of preferred stock dividends or any dividends or distributions paid pursuant to clause (10) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption *Certain Covenants Restricted Payments* ; provided that:

- (1) the Net Income of any Person that is accounted for by the equity method of accounting or that is a Subsidiary will be included only to the extent of the amount of dividends or similar distributions paid in cash to the specified Person or a Subsidiary of the Person; the Net Income of any of its Subsidiaries will be excluded to the extent that the declaration or payment of dividends or similar distributions by that Subsidiary of that Net Income is not at the date of determination
- (2) permitted without any prior governmental approval (that has not been obtained) or, directly or indirectly, by operation of the terms of its charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute, rule or governmental regulation applicable to that Subsidiary or its stockholders; and
- (3) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles will be excluded.

Continuing Directors means, as of any date of determination, any member of the Board of Directors of Icahn Enterprises who:

- (1) was a member of such Board of Directors on the date of the Indenture; or
- (2) was nominated for election or elected to such Board of Directors with the approval of the Principal

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or any of the Related Parties or with the approval of a majority of the Continuing Directors who were members of such Board of Directors at the time of such nomination or election.

Control means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of management and policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of Voting Stock, by agreement or otherwise and *Controlled* has a corresponding meaning.

Controlling Entity means (1) for so long as Icahn Enterprises is a partnership, any general partner of Icahn Enterprises, (2) if Icahn Enterprises is a limited liability company, any managing member of Icahn Enterprises or (3) if Icahn Enterprises is a corporation, Icahn Enterprises.

Default means any event that is, or with the passage of time or the giving of notice or both would be, an Event of Default.

Disqualified Stock means any Capital Stock that, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible, or for which it is exchangeable, in each case, at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock), or upon the happening of any event, matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise, or redeemable at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock, in whole or in part, on or prior to the date that is 91 days after the date on which the Notes mature. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders of the Capital Stock have the right to require Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor to repurchase such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of a change of control, event of loss, an asset sale or other special redemption event will not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock provide that Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor may not repurchase or redeem any such Capital Stock pursuant to such provisions unless such repurchase or redemption complies with the covenant described above under the caption *Certain Covenants Restricted Payments* or where the funds to pay for such repurchase was from the net cash proceeds of such Capital Stock and such net cash proceeds was set aside in a separate account to fund such repurchase. Furthermore, any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders of the Capital Stock have the right to require Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor to redeem such Capital Stock, including, without limitation, upon maturity will not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock provide that Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor may redeem such Capital Stock for other Capital Stock that is not Disqualified Stock. The amount of Disqualified Stock deemed to be outstanding at any time for purposes of the Indenture will be the maximum amount that Icahn Enterprises and its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantor) may become obligated to pay upon the maturity of, or pursuant to any mandatory redemption provisions of, such Disqualified Stock, exclusive of accrued dividends. For the avoidance of doubt, and by way of example, the Preferred Units, as in effect on the date of the Indenture, do not constitute Disqualified Stock.

Equity Interests means Capital Stock and all warrants, options or other rights to acquire Capital Stock (but excluding any debt security that is convertible into, or exchangeable for, Capital Stock).

Equity Offering means an offer and sale of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of Icahn Enterprises (other than an offer and sale relating to equity securities issuable under any employee benefit plan of Icahn Enterprises) or a capital contribution in respect of Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of Icahn Enterprises.

Exchange Act means the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Existing Indebtedness means up to \$1,951 million in aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor, in existence on the Issuance Date, until such amounts are repaid.

Fair Market Value means the value that would be paid by a willing buyer to an unaffiliated willing seller in a transaction not involving distress or necessity of either party, determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of Icahn Enterprises (unless otherwise provided in the Indenture).

Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors means the ratio of the Cash Flow of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors for such period to the Fixed Charges of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors for such period. In the event that Icahn Enterprises, the Guarantors or any Guarantor incurs, assumes, guarantees, repays, repurchases, redeems, defeases or otherwise discharges any Indebtedness (other

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than ordinary working capital borrowings) or issues, repurchases or redeems preferred stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors is being calculated and on or prior to the Quarterly Determination Date for which the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors is being made (the Calculation Date), then the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors will be calculated giving pro forma effect to such incurrence, assumption, Guarantee, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other discharge of Indebtedness, or such issuance, repurchase or redemption of preferred stock, and the use of the proceeds therefrom, as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter reference period.

In addition, for purposes of calculating the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio:

- acquisitions that have been made by the specified Person, including through mergers or consolidations, or any Person acquired by the specified Person, and including any related financing transactions, during the four-quarter (1) reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to the Calculation Date will be given pro forma effect (in accordance with Regulation S-X under the Securities Act) as if they had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period;
- the Cash Flow of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in (2) accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses (and ownership interests therein) disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, will be excluded;
- the Fixed Charges of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in (3) accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses (and ownership interests therein) disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, will be excluded, but only to the extent that such Fixed Charges of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors are equal to or less than the Cash Flow of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors from the related discontinued operation excluded under clause (3) for such period; and
- if any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest, the interest expense on such Indebtedness will be calculated as (4) if the rate in effect on the Calculation Date had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligation applicable to such Indebtedness if such Hedging Obligation has a remaining term as at the Calculation Date in excess of 12 months).

Fixed Charges of Icahn Enterprises and the Guarantors means, with respect to any period, the sum, without duplication, of:

- the interest expense of Icahn Enterprises, and any Guarantor for such period, whether paid or accrued, including, without limitation, amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount, non-cash interest payments, the interest component of any deferred payment obligations, the interest component of all payments associated with (1) Capital Lease Obligations, commissions, discounts and other fees and charges incurred in respect of letter of credit or bankers acceptance financings, and net of the effect of all payments made or received pursuant to Hedging Obligations in respect of interest rates; plus
- (2) the interest expense of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor that was capitalized during such period; plus any interest on Indebtedness of another Person that is guaranteed by Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor (other than Bad Boy Guarantees unless such Bad Boy Guarantee is called upon) or secured by a Lien on assets of Icahn
- (3) Enterprises or any additional Guarantor, whether or not such Guarantee or Lien is called upon; provided that for purposes of calculating interest with respect to Indebtedness that is Guaranteed or secured by a Lien, the principal amount of Indebtedness will be calculated in accordance with the last two paragraphs of the definition of Indebtedness; plus
- (4) the product of (a) all dividends, whether paid or accrued and whether or not in cash, on any series of preferred equity of Icahn Enterprises, other than dividends on preferred stock to the extent payable in Equity Interests of Icahn Enterprises (other than Disqualified Stock) or dividends on preferred equity payable to Icahn Enterprises, times (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one

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and the denominator of which is one minus the then current combined federal, state and local statutory income tax rate of Icahn Enterprises (however, for so long as Icahn Enterprises is a partnership or otherwise a pass-through entity for federal income tax purposes, the combined federal, state and local income tax rate shall be the rate that was utilized to calculate the Tax Amount of Icahn Enterprises to the extent that the Tax Amount was actually distributed with respect to such period (and if less than the Tax Amount is distributed, such rate shall be proportionately reduced) and if no Tax Amount was actually distributed with respect to such period, such combined federal, state and local income tax rate shall be zero), expressed as a decimal; provided that this clause (4) will not include any Preferred Unit Distribution paid in additional Preferred Units,

in each case, determined on a consolidated basis between Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor but on a non-consolidated basis with the Subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises (other than any Guarantor) and otherwise in accordance with GAAP.

Former Employees means a former member of management of Icahn Enterprises (or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantors)), other than the Principal, who voluntarily or upon any other termination is no longer employed by any of Icahn Enterprises or any of its Subsidiaries (including any Guarantors) and who holds Equity Interests that are required to be redeemed or purchased pursuant to any contractual requirements upon such termination of employment.

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States set forth in the statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board or in such other statements by such other entity as have been approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession, which are in effect on the Issuance Date. For the purposes of the Indenture, the term consolidated with respect to any Person shall mean such Person consolidated with its Subsidiaries.

Gaming Authority means any agency, authority, board, bureau, commission, department, office or instrumentality of any nature whatsoever of the United States or other national government, any state, province or any city or other political subdivision, including, without limitation, the State of Nevada or the State of New Jersey, whether now or hereafter existing, or any officer or official thereof and any other agency with authority thereof to regulate any gaming operation (or proposed gaming operation) owned, managed or operated by the Principal, its Related Parties, the Issuers or any of their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates.

Gaming Law means any gaming law or regulation of any jurisdiction or jurisdictions to which the Issuers or any of their Subsidiaries (including Icahn Enterprises Holdings) is, or may at any time after the issue date be, subject.

Government Securities means securities that are (1) direct obligations of the United States of America for the timely payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged or (2) obligations of a Person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America the timely payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America, which, in either case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof, and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank (as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act), as custodian with respect to any such Government Security or a specific payment of principal of or interest on any such Government Security held by such custodian for the account of the holder of such depository receipt; provided, that (except as required by law) such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the Government Security or the specific payment of principal of or interest on the Government Security evidenced by such depository receipt.

Guarantee means a guarantee (other than by endorsement of negotiable instruments for collection in the ordinary course of business), direct or indirect, in any manner (including, without limitation, by way of a pledge of assets or

through letters of credit or reimbursement agreements in respect thereof), of all or any part of any Indebtedness (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take or pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise).

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Guarantor means any Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises (initially only Icahn Enterprises Holdings) that executes a Note Guarantee in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, and their respective successors and assigns, in each case, until the Note Guarantee of such Person has been released in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Hedging Obligations means, with respect to any specified Person, the obligations of such Person under:

- (1) interest rate swap agreements (whether from fixed to floating or from floating to fixed), interest rate cap agreements and interest rate collar agreements;
- (2) other agreements or arrangements designed to manage interest rates or interest rate risk; and
- (3) other agreements or arrangements designed to protect such Person against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or commodity prices.

Icahn Enterprises means Icahn Enterprises L.P.

Icahn Enterprises Finance means Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp.

Icahn Enterprises GP means Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc.

Icahn Enterprises Holdings means Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P.

Icahn Enterprises Partnership Agreement means Icahn Enterprises Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated May 12, 1987 as amended February 22, 1995, August 16, 1996, May 9, 2002, June 29, 2005, September 17, 2007 and December 17, 2007, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Indebtedness means, with respect to any specified Person, any indebtedness of such Person (excluding accrued expenses and trade payables), whether or not contingent:

- (1) in respect of borrowed money;
- (2) evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures or similar instruments or letters of credit (or reimbursement agreements in respect thereof);
- (3) in respect of banker's acceptances;
- (4) representing Capital Lease Obligations;
- (5) representing the balance deferred and unpaid of the purchase price of any property due more than six months after such property is acquired; or
- (6) representing any Hedging Obligations,

if and to the extent any of the preceding items (other than letters of credit and Hedging Obligations) would appear as a liability upon a balance sheet of the specified Person prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the term *Indebtedness* includes all indebtedness of others secured by a Lien on any asset of the specified Person (whether or not such *Indebtedness* is assumed by the specified Person) and, to the extent not otherwise included, the Guarantee by the specified Person of any *Indebtedness* of any other Person.

The amount of any *Indebtedness* outstanding as of any date attributable to a Guarantee shall be the maximum principal amount guaranteed by such specified Person as of such date; provided, however, that Guarantees non-recourse to such specified Person that are limited to Liens on the assets of the specified Person shall be the lesser of (x) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination and (y) maximum principal amount guaranteed by such specified Person.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date shall be (a) the accreted value thereof, in the case of any Indebtedness with original issue discount, (b) the principal amount thereof, together with any interest thereon that is more than 30 days past due, in the case of any other Indebtedness and (c) in respect of Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on the assets of the specified Person, the lesser of (x) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination and (y) the amount of the Indebtedness of the other Person to the extent so secured.

Notwithstanding anything in the Indenture to the contrary, Indebtedness

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of Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Holdings or any Note Guarantor shall not include any Indebtedness that has been either satisfied and discharged or defeased through covenant defeasance or legal defeasance.

Issuance Date means the closing date for the sale and original issuance of the Notes.

Issuers means Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance, collectively.

Lien means, with respect to any asset, any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected under applicable law, including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, any option or other agreement to sell or give a security interest in and any filing of or agreement to give any financing statement under the Uniform Commercial Code (or equivalent statutes) of any jurisdiction.

Net Income means, with respect to any specified Person for any four consecutive fiscal quarter period, the net income (loss) of such Person determined in accordance with GAAP and before any reduction in respect of preferred stock dividends.

Note Guarantee means the Guarantee by any Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises of the Issuers' obligations under the Indenture and the Notes, executed pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture which initially will only be by Icahn Enterprises Holdings.

Notes means Icahn Enterprises' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ % senior Notes due 2016 and 8% senior Notes due 2018.

Obligations means any principal, interest, penalties, fees, indemnifications, reimbursements, damages and other liabilities payable under the documentation governing any Indebtedness.

Offering Memorandum means this offering memorandum dated January 12, 2010.

Officer means with respect to any Person, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, the Controller, the Secretary or any Vice President of such Person.

Officers' Certificate means a certificate signed on behalf of Icahn Enterprises GP or Icahn Enterprises Finance by two Officers (or if a limited liability company, two Officers of the managing member of such limited liability company) of Icahn Enterprises GP or Icahn Enterprises Finance, one of whom must be the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, the treasurer or the principal accounting officer of Icahn Enterprises GP or Icahn Enterprises Finance that meets the requirements set forth in the Indenture.

Other Liquidated Damages means liquidated damages arising from a registration default under a registration rights agreement with respect to the registration of subordinated Indebtedness permitted to be incurred under the Indenture.

Partners' Equity with respect to any Person means as of any date, the partners' equity as of such date shown on the consolidated balance sheet of such Person and its Subsidiaries or if such Person is not a partnership, the comparable line-item on a balance sheet, each prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness means any Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor issued in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge other Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises or any Guarantor (other than intercompany Indebtedness); provided that:

- the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable) of such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable) of the Indebtedness renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, (1) defeased or discharged (plus all accrued interest on the Indebtedness and the amount of all fees and expenses, including premiums, and Other Liquidated Damages, incurred in connection therewith);
- such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness has a final maturity date later than the final maturity date of, and has a (2) Weighted Average Life to Maturity equal to or greater than the Weighted Average Life to Maturity of, the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged; and

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if the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness has a final maturity date later than the final (3) maturity date of, and is subordinated in right of payment to, the Notes on terms at least as favorable to the holders of Notes as those contained in the documentation governing the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, estate, organization described in Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, unincorporated organization, government or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity.

Portfolio Company means any Person that (x) is not Icahn Enterprises or any Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises and (y) is an Affiliate of Icahn Enterprises, if the Principal has no direct or indirect (1) Equity Interest in such Person or (2) other investment in such Person, other than, in the case of either (1) or (2), any direct or indirect Equity Interest or other investment due to (A) the direct or indirect interest of the Principal in the Issuers, the Guarantors or Icahn Enterprises GP or (B) as a result of the Principal or his Affiliates having made one or more investments in such Person at or about the same time and at such time on substantially the same terms as investments that were made in such Person by one or more of the investment vehicles (commonly known as hedge funds or controlled or managed accounts, pooled investment vehicles or similar investment vehicles), directly or indirectly, advised, operated, controlled or managed by the Issuers, the Guarantors or any of their Subsidiaries.

Preferred Stock means any Equity Interest with preferential right of payment of dividends or upon liquidation, dissolution, or winding up.

Preferred Units means Icahn Enterprises 5% Cumulative Pay-in-Kind Redeemable Preferred Units payable on or before March 31, 2010.

Preferred Unit Distribution means the scheduled annual Preferred Unit distribution, payable on March 31 of each year in additional Preferred Units at the rate of 5% of the liquidation preference of \$10.00 per Preferred Unit.

Principal means Carl Icahn.

Principal Property of a specified Person means any property, assets or revenue of such Person now owned or hereafter acquired.

Quarterly Determination Date means, in connection with Icahn Enterprises first, second and third fiscal quarters, the earlier of (i) the date Icahn Enterprises would have been required to file a quarterly report with the SEC on Form 10-Q if Icahn Enterprises were required to file such reports and (ii) the date Icahn Enterprises files its quarterly report with the SEC on Form 10-Q. In connection with Icahn Enterprises fourth fiscal quarter, the earlier of (i) the date Icahn Enterprises would have been required to file an annual report with the SEC on Form 10-K if Icahn Enterprises were required to file such a report and (ii) the date Icahn Enterprises files its annual report with the SEC on Form 10-K.

Related Party or *Related Parties* means (1) Carl Icahn and his siblings, his and their respective spouses and descendants (including stepchildren and adopted children) and the spouses of such descendants (including stepchildren and adopted children) (collectively, the Family Group); (2) any trust, estate, partnership, corporation, company, limited liability company or unincorporated association or organization (each an *Entity* and collectively *Entities*) Controlled by one or more members of the Family Group; (3) any Entity over which one or more members of the Family Group, directly or indirectly, have rights that, either legally or in practical effect, enable them to make or veto significant management decisions with respect to such Entity, whether pursuant to the constituent documents of such Entity, by contract, through representation on a board of directors or other governing body of such Entity,

through a management position with such Entity or in any other manner (such rights hereinafter referred to as *Veto Power*); (4) the estate of any member of the Family Group; (5) any trust created (in whole or in part) by any one or more members of the Family Group; (6) any individual or Entity who receives an interest in any estate or trust listed in clauses (4) or (5), to the extent of such interest; (7) any trust or estate, substantially all the beneficiaries of which
(other than charitable

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organizations or foundations) consist of one or more members of the Family Group; (8) any organization described in Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), over which any one or more members of the Family Group and the trusts and estates listed in clauses (4), (5) and (7) have direct or indirect Veto Power, or to which they are substantial contributors (as such term is defined in Section 507 of the IRC); (9) any organization described in Section 501(c) of the IRC of which a member of the Family Group is an officer, director or trustee; or (10) any Entity, directly or indirectly (a) owned or Controlled by or (b) a majority of the economic interests in which are owned by, or are for or accrue to the benefit of, in either case, any Person or Persons identified in clauses (1) through (9) above. For the purposes of this definition of Related Party, and for the avoidance of doubt, in addition to any other Person or Persons that may be considered to possess Control, (x) a partnership shall be considered Controlled by a general partner or managing general partner thereof, (y) a limited liability company shall be considered Controlled by a managing member of such limited liability company and (z) a trust or estate shall be considered Controlled by any trustee, executor, personal representative, administrator or any other Person or Persons having authority over the control, management or disposition of the income and assets therefrom.

SEC means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Secured Indebtedness of any specified Person means any Indebtedness secured by a Lien upon the property of such Person.

Securities Act means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Significant Subsidiary means any Subsidiary which would be a significant subsidiary as defined in Article I, Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X, promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act, as such regulation is in effect on the Issuance Date.

Special Interest means all special interest then owing pursuant to the registration rights agreement.

Stated Maturity means, with respect to any installment of interest or principal on any series of Indebtedness, the date on which such payment of interest or principal was scheduled to be paid in the original documentation governing such Indebtedness, and shall not include any contingent obligations to repay, redeem or repurchase any such interest, accreted value, or principal prior to the date originally scheduled for the payment or accretion thereof.

Subsidiary means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total Voting Stock is at the time owned or Controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof); and
- (2) any partnership (a) the sole general partner or the managing general partner of which is such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person or (b) the only general partners of which are that Person or one or more Subsidiaries of that Person (or any combination thereof).

For the avoidance of doubt, Icahn Enterprises Holdings will be deemed to be a Subsidiary of Icahn Enterprises so long as Icahn Enterprises Holdings remains a Guarantor.

Tax Amount means, for any period beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the combined federal, state and local income taxes, including estimated taxes, that would be payable by Icahn Enterprises if it were a Delaware corporation filing separate tax returns with respect to its Taxable Income for such period and owned 100% of Icahn Enterprises Holdings; provided, that in determining the Tax Amount, the effect thereon of any net operating loss carryforwards or other carryforwards or tax attributes, such as alternative minimum tax carryforwards, that would have arisen if Icahn

Enterprises were a Delaware corporation shall be taken into account, but only to the extent such carryforwards or attributes arise after January 1, 2010; provided, further that (i) if there is an adjustment in the amount of the Taxable Income for any period, an appropriate positive or negative adjustment shall be made in the Tax Amount, and if the Tax Amount is negative, then the Tax Amount for succeeding periods shall be reduced to take into account such negative amount until such negative amount is reduced to zero and (ii) any Tax Amount other than amounts relating to estimated taxes shall be computed by a nationally recognized accounting firm (but, including in any event, Icahn Enterprises auditors).

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Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Tax Amount shall not include taxes resulting from Icahn Enterprises change in the status to a corporation for tax purposes.

Taxable Income means, for any period, the taxable income or loss of Icahn Enterprises for such period for federal income tax purposes.

Total Unencumbered Assets means, as of any Quarterly Determination Date, the book value of all of the assets of Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor (including, without limitation, the Capital Stock of their Subsidiaries, but excluding goodwill and intangibles) that do not secure, by a Lien, any portion of any Indebtedness (other than assets secured by a Lien in favor of the Notes and such assets are not secured by a Lien in favor of any other Indebtedness) as of such date (determined on a consolidated basis between Icahn Enterprises and any Guarantor but not on a consolidated basis with their Subsidiaries and otherwise in accordance with GAAP).

Unsecured Indebtedness of Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and any additional Guarantor means any Indebtedness of such Person that is not Secured Indebtedness.

Variable Rate Notes means Icahn Enterprises variable rate convertible Notes due 2013, issued pursuant to the Variable Rate Notes Indenture.

Variable Rate Note Indenture means the Indenture, dated April 5, 2007, by and among Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Finance, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee.

Viskase Acquisition means the acquisition by Icahn Enterprises or its Subsidiaries from Barberry Corp., High River Limited Partnership, Koala Holding Limited Partnership and Meadow Walk Limited Partnership, or their assignees, of all of their respective shares of Viskase Companies, Inc. (*Viskase*), representing no less than 25,500,000 shares (as adjusted for any split, subdivision, consolidation or reclassification) of the common stock of Viskase for consideration comprised solely of Common Units.

Voting Stock means, with respect to any Person that is (a) a corporation, any class or series of capital stock of such Person that is ordinarily entitled to vote in the election of directors thereof at a meeting of stockholders called for such purpose, without the occurrence of any additional event or contingency, (b) a limited liability company, membership interests entitled to manage, or to elect or appoint the Persons that will manage the operations or business of the limited liability company, or (c) a partnership, partnership interests entitled to elect or replace the general partner thereof.

Weighted Average Life to Maturity means, when applied to any Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock, as the case may be, at any date, the number of years (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth) obtained by dividing (1) the sum of the products obtained by multiplying (a) the amount of each then remaining installment, sinking fund, serial maturity or other required payments of principal or liquidation preference, including payment at final maturity, in respect thereof, by (b) the number of years (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth) that will elapse between such date and the making of such payment, by (2) the then outstanding principal amount or liquidation preference, as applicable, of such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock, as the case may be.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following general discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that apply to beneficial owners of the existing notes who:

- (1) acquired the existing notes at their original issue price for cash,
- (2) exchange the existing notes for exchange notes in this exchange offer, and
- (3) hold the existing notes and will hold the exchange notes as capital assets (generally, for investment) as defined in the Code.

This summary, however, does not consider state, local or foreign tax laws. In addition, it does not include all of the rules which may affect the U.S. tax treatment of your investment in the notes. For example, special rules not discussed here may apply to you if you are:

A broker-dealer, a dealer in securities or a financial institution that uses the mark-to-market method of accounting for securities;

An S corporation;

A bank;

A thrift;

An insurance company;

A tax-exempt organization;

A partnership or other pass-through entity;

Subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code;

Holding the existing notes or the exchange notes as part of a hedge, straddle or other risk reduction or constructive sale transaction;

A person with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar; or

A U.S. expatriate.

If you are a partner in a partnership which holds the exchange notes, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding special rules that may apply.

This summary is based on the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations, rulings, administrative pronouncements and decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations at any time with possible retroactive effect. We have not sought and will not seek any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in this summary, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with such statements and conclusions.

Each holder is urged to consult his tax advisor regarding the specific federal, state, local, and foreign income and other tax considerations of participating in this exchange offer and holding and disposing of the exchange notes.

Exchange of Existing Notes for Exchange Notes

The exchange of the existing notes for the exchange notes pursuant to this exchange offer should not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, holders participating in this exchange offer should not recognize any income, gain or loss in connection with the exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, immediately after the exchange, any such holder should have the same adjusted tax basis and holding period in the

exchange notes as it had in the existing notes immediately before the exchange.

Consequences of Holding the Exchange Notes

U.S. Holders

If you are a U.S. Holder, as defined below, this section applies to you. Otherwise, please consult the section titled Non-U.S. Holders, below.

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Definition of U.S. Holder

You are a U.S. Holder if you are the beneficial owner of a new note and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
a corporation or an entity, treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its sources; or
a trust (i) if a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons has authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (ii) if the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as a domestic trust on August 19, 1996, and it has elected to continue to be treated as a U.S. person.

Taxation of Interest

Generally, you must include the interest on the exchange notes in your gross income as ordinary income:

when it accrues, if you use the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
when you receive it, if you use the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of the Exchange Notes

You will generally recognize taxable gain or loss on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a new note. The amount of your gain or loss will equal the difference between the amount you receive for the new note (in cash or other property, valued at fair market value), except to the extent amounts received are attributable to accrued interest on the note, and your adjusted tax basis in the new note. As described above, your tax basis in the new note generally will equal the price you paid for the existing note that was exchanged for the new note. Your gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period for the new note is more than one year at the time of the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition, and such holding period will generally include your holding period in the existing notes. Otherwise, it will be short-term capital gain or loss.

For a non-corporate U.S. Holder, the current maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is generally 15%; however, the statute providing for this 15% rate is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2010, after which time, the rate applicable to long-term capital gains will increase to 20% unless legislation providing for the lower 15% rate to be extended or otherwise providing for a lower rate is enacted. There can be no assurance that the existing statute will be extended or other legislation enacted, and as a result long-term capital gain attributable to the sale of the exchange notes recognized after December 31, 2010 may be taxed at a rate greater than 15%. The ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. Payments attributable to accrued interest which you have not yet included in income will be taxed as ordinary interest income.

New Legislation

Newly-enacted legislation requires certain U.S. Holders who are individuals, estates or trusts to pay an additional 3.8% tax on, among other things, interest on and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of notes for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on your ownership and disposition of the new notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

We will report to certain holders of the exchange notes and to the IRS the amount of any interest paid on the exchange notes in each calendar year and the amounts of tax withheld, if any, with respect to such payments. You may be subject to a backup withholding tax when you receive interest payments on a new note or proceeds upon the sale or other disposition of the new note. Certain holders (including, among others, corporations, financial institutions and certain tax-exempt organizations) are generally not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. In addition, the backup withholding tax will not apply to you if you provide to us or our paying agent your correct social security or other taxpayer identification number, or TIN, in the prescribed manner unless:

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the IRS notifies us or our paying agent that the TIN you provided is incorrect; you underreport interest and dividend payments that you receive on your tax return and the IRS notifies us or our paying agent that withholding is required; or you fail, under certain circumstances, to certify under penalties of perjury that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The backup withholding tax rate is currently 28%, which rate currently is scheduled to increase to 31% for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Any amounts withheld from a payment to you under the backup withholding rules may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, and may entitle you to a refund, provided the required information is properly furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

You should consult your tax advisor as to your qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining such exemption.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following general discussion is limited to the U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to a Non-U.S. Holder. A Non-U.S. Holder is any beneficial owner of a new note if such owner is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a nonresident alien, or a corporation, estate, or trust that is not a U.S. Holder. If you are a U.S. Holder, this section does not apply to you.

Interest

Portfolio Interest Exemption. You will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on interest paid or accrued on the exchange notes if:

you do not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of our capital or profits interests; you are not a controlled foreign corporation with respect to which we are a related person within the meaning of Section 864(d)(4) of the Code;

you are not a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; such interest is not effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business in the United States; and either (i) you represent that you are not a United States person for U.S. federal income tax purposes and you provide your name and address to us or our paying agent on a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN (or a suitable substitute form) signed under penalties of perjury, or (ii) a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customers' securities in the ordinary course of its business holds the new note on your behalf, certifies to us or our paying agent under penalties of perjury that it has received IRS Form W-8BEN (or a suitable substitute form) from you or from another qualifying financial institution intermediary, and provides a copy of the Form W-8BEN (or a suitable substitute form) to us or our paying agent.

U.S. Federal Income or Withholding Tax If Interest Is Not Portfolio Interest. If you do not claim, or do not qualify for, the benefit of the portfolio interest exemption described above, you may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on the gross amount of interest payments, unless reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty.

However, income from payments or accruals of interest that is effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business in the United States will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at a rate applicable to United States persons generally (and, if paid to corporate holders, may also be subject to a branch profits tax at a rate of 30% or lower applicable treaty rate). If payments are subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis in accordance with the rules described in the preceding sentence, such payments will not be subject to United States withholding tax

so long as you provide us or our paying agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or suitable substitute form).

Non-U.S. Holders should consult any applicable income tax treaties, which may provide for a lower rate of withholding tax, exemption from or reduction of the branch profits tax, or other rules different from those

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described above. Generally, in order to claim any treaty benefits you must submit a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN (or suitable substitute form).

Reporting. We may report annually to the IRS and to you the amount of interest paid to you, and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to you.

Sale or Other Disposition of Exchange Notes

You will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on gain recognized on a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement, or other disposition of a new note unless such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business within the United States. Any gain that is effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business within the United States will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at the rates generally applicable to U.S. persons as described above.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments From U.S. Office. If you receive payment of interest or principal directly from us or through the U.S. office of a custodian, nominee, agent or broker, you may be subject to both backup withholding and information reporting.

With respect to interest payments made on the exchange notes, however, backup withholding and information reporting will not apply if you certify, generally on a Form W-8BEN (or Form W-8ECI) or suitable substitute form, that you are not a U.S. person in the manner described above under the heading **Non-U.S. Holders Interest**, or you otherwise establish an exemption.

Moreover, with respect to proceeds received on the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition of a new note, backup withholding or information reporting generally will not apply if you properly provide, generally on Form W-8BEN (or Form W-8ECI) or a suitable substitute form, a statement that you are an exempt foreign person for purposes of the broker reporting rules, and other required information. If you are not subject to United States federal income or withholding tax on the sale or other disposition of a new note, as described above under the heading **Non-U.S. Holders-Interest Sale or Other Disposition of Exchange Notes**, you will generally qualify as an exempt foreign person for purposes of the broker reporting rules.

Payments From Foreign Office. If payments of principal and interest are made to you outside the United States by or through the foreign office of your foreign custodian, nominee or other agent, or if you receive the proceeds of the sale of a new note through a foreign office of a broker, as defined in the pertinent Treasury Regulations, you will generally not be subject to backup withholding or information reporting. You will however, be subject to backup withholding and information reporting if the foreign custodian, nominee, agent or broker has actual knowledge or reason to know that you are a U.S. person. You will also be subject to information reporting, but not backup withholding, if the payment is made by a foreign office of a custodian, nominee, agent or broker that has certain relationships to the United States unless the broker has in its records documentary evidence that you are a Non-U.S. Holder and certain other conditions are met.

Refunds. Any amounts withheld from a payment to you under the backup withholding rules may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided the required information is properly furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

The information reporting requirements may apply regardless of whether withholding is required. Copies of the information returns reporting interest and withholding also may be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a Non-U.S. Holder is a resident under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or other agreement.

The preceding summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. Please consult your own tax advisor to determine the tax consequences of participating in this exchange offer and holding and disposing of the notes under your particular circumstances.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for existing notes where such existing notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, starting on the expiration date and ending on the close of business 270 days after the expiration date (or such shorter period during which participating broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus), we will make this prospectus, as amended or supplemented, available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. In addition, until September 20, 2010 (90 days after the date of this prospectus) all dealers effecting transactions in the exchange notes may be required to deliver a prospectus.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of exchange notes by broker-dealers. Exchange notes received by broker-dealers for their own account pursuant to the exchange offer may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through the writing of options on the exchange notes or a combination of such methods of resale, at market prices prevailing at the time of resale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or negotiated prices. Any such resale may be made directly to purchasers or to or through brokers or dealers who may receive compensation in the form of commissions or concessions from any such broker-dealer and/or the purchasers of any such exchange notes. Any broker-dealer that resells exchange notes that were received by it for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer and any broker or dealer that participates in a distribution of such exchange notes may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and any profit of any such resale of exchange notes and any commissions or concessions received by any such persons may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. The letter of transmittal states that by acknowledging that it will deliver, and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act.

For a period of 270 days after the expiration date, we will promptly send additional copies of this prospectus and any amendment or supplement to this prospectus to any broker-dealer that requests such documents in the letter of transmittal. We have agreed to pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer (including the expenses of one counsel for the holder of the existing notes) other than commissions or concessions of any brokers or dealers and will indemnify the holders of the existing notes (including any broker-dealers) against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the notes offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Proskauer Rose LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Icahn Enterprises L.P., for the year ended December 31, 2009, incorporated by reference in this prospectus, have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, are incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P., for the year ended December 31, 2009, included in this prospectus, have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

The consolidated financial statements of Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P., for the three months ended March 31, 2010, included in this prospectus, have been reviewed by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

The consolidated balance sheet of Icahn Enterprises G.P., Inc. as of December 31, 2009 included in this prospectus, has been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

The consolidated financial statements of Tropicana Entertainment Holdings, LLC (Tropicana LLC), included in Icahn Enterprises L.P.'s Form 8-K/A dated April 13, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the year ended December 31, 2009, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon (which contains an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about Tropicana LLC's ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements), and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Adamar of New Jersey, Inc. (Adamar), included in Icahn Enterprises L.P.'s Form 8-K/A dated April 13, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the year ended December 31, 2009, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their report thereon (which contains an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about Adamar's ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements), and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report

given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Columbia Properties Vicksburg, LLC (CP Vicksburg), included in Icahn Enterprises L.P. s Form 8-K/A dated April 13, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the year ended December 31, 2009, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon (which contains an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about CP Vicksburg s ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements), and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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The consolidated financial statements of JMBS Casino, LLC (JMBS), included in Icahn Enterprises L.P.'s Form 8-K/A dated April 13, 2010 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the year ended December 31, 2009, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon (which contains an explanatory paragraph describing conditions that raise substantial doubt about JMBS ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements), and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act. This prospectus is part of the registration statement. This prospectus does not contain all the information contained in the registration statement because we have omitted certain parts of the registration statement in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information, we refer you to the registration statement, which you may read and copy at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain copies at the prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at its principal office in Washington, D.C. The SEC maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding us. You may access the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. As a result, we are required to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These materials can be copied and inspected at the locations described above. Copies of these materials can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Our depositary units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol IEP.

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INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below, all filings made pursuant to the Exchange Act after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to effectiveness of the registration statement and any other future filings we will make with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (other than Current Reports on Form 8-K containing disclosure furnished under Items 2.02, 7.01 or 8.01 of Form 8-K, unless otherwise indicated therein):

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the SEC on March 3, 2010 (SEC File No. 001-09516);

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on May 6, 2010 (SEC File No. 001-09516).

Our Current Reports on Form 8-K, or 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on January 4, 2010, January 8, 2010, January 15, 2010, February 18, 2010, March 2, 2010, March 12, 2010, April 13, 2010, April 28, 2010 and June 9, 2010 (SEC File No. 001-09516).

You may request a copy of these filings (not including the exhibits to such documents unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in the information contained in this prospectus), at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Icahn Enterprises L.P.
767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700
New York, New York 10153
Attn: Chief Financial Officer
Telephone requests may be directed to (212) 702-4300

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. You should rely only on the information or representations provided in this prospectus. We have authorized no one to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.

Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or document are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of that contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or as an exhibit to another filing, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference and the exhibits and schedules thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners of
Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P. and Subsidiaries (the Partnership) (a Delaware limited partnership) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing on page F-93. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Federal-Mogul Corporation, a subsidiary, which statements reflect total assets of \$7.1 and \$7.2 billion as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and total revenues of \$5.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$5.7 billion for the period from March 1, 2008 (date of consolidation) through December 31, 2008, of the related consolidated totals. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Federal-Mogul Corporation, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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. The Partnership is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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 and the report of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 2, the Partnership changed its method of accounting for non-controlling interests in subsidiaries and retrospectively adjusted all periods presented and also reformatted its 2007 consolidated financial statements. In addition, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the acquisition of entities under common control, which have been accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

New York, New York

June 9, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Federal-Mogul Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor), and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor), and 2007 (Predecessor) (not presented herein). 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Federal-Mogul Corporation at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, on November 8, 2007, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court entered an order confirming the Plan of Reorganization, which became effective on December 27, 2007. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 852, *Reorganizations*, (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 90-7, *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code*), for the Successor as a new entity with assets, liabilities and a capital structure having carrying values not comparable with prior periods as described in Note 3.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2009 the Successor changed its method of accounting for and presentation of consolidated net income (loss) attributable to the parent and non-controlling interest.

As discussed in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2007 the Predecessor changed its method of accounting for tax uncertainties.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Detroit, Michigan
February 23, 2010

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, 2009 and 2008

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(In Millions)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,256	\$ 2,917
Cash held at consolidated affiliated partnerships and restricted cash	3,336	3,949
Investments	5,405	4,530
Accounts receivable, net	1,139	1,152
Due from brokers	56	54
Inventories, net	1,091	1,233
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,958	3,179
Goodwill	1,083	1,096
Intangible assets, net	1,007	960
Other assets	569	672
Total Assets	\$ 18,900	\$ 19,742
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$ 628	\$ 753
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,993	2,876
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	2,035	2,273
Due to brokers	376	713
Postemployment benefit liability	1,413	1,356
Debt	5,181	4,971
Total liabilities	11,626	12,942
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Equity:		
Limited partner	3,001	2,745
General partner	(12)	(33)
Equity attributable to Icahn Enterprises Holdings	2,989	2,712
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	4,285	4,088
Total equity	7,274	6,800
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 18,900	\$ 19,742

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In Millions)		
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$6,790	\$8,430	\$2,506
Net gain (loss) from investment activities	1,382	(2,923)	439
Interest and dividend income	244	331	386
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	(6)	146	
Other income, net	195	154	126
	8,605	6,138	3,457
Expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	5,844	7,166	2,278
Selling, general and administrative	1,170	1,073	398
Restructuring	51	157	19
Impairment	41	450	35
Interest expense	312	351	178
	7,418	9,197	2,908
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax benefit (expense)	1,187	(3,059)	549
Income tax benefit (expense)	44	(76)	(33)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,231	(3,135)	516
Income from discontinued operations	1	485	84
Net income (loss)	1,232	(2,650)	600
Less: net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(972)	2,631	(272)
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises Holdings	\$260	\$(19)	\$328
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises Holdings from:			
Continuing operations	\$259	\$(504)	\$239
Discontinued operations	1	485	89
	\$260	\$(19)	\$328
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises Holdings allocable to:			
Limited partner	\$239	\$(50)	\$110
General partner	21	31	218
	\$260	\$(19)	\$328

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (In Millions)

	General Partner Equity (Deficit)	Limited Partner Equity	Total Partners Equity	Non- Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 726	\$ 2,394	\$ 3,120	\$ 4,042	\$ 7,162
Cumulative effect of adjustment from adoption of fair value option	(1)	(42)	(43)		(43)
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	218	110	328	272	600
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities		(24)	(24)		(24)
Other comprehensive income	11		11	3	14
Comprehensive income	229	86	315	275	590
General partner contributions	8		8		8
Partnership distributions		(37)	(37)		(37)
Investment Management distributions				(107)	(107)
Investment Management contributions				2,759	2,759
Investment Management business acquisition	(810)	818	8		8
Investment Management business distributions	(445)		(445)		(445)
PSC Metals acquisition	(335)		(335)		(335)
PSC Metals capital contribution	39		39		39
Change in subsidiary equity		(2)	(2)	(91)	(93)
Cumulative effect of adjustment from the adoption of the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes	(1)		(1)		(1)
Balance, December 31, 2007	(590)	3,217	2,627	6,878	9,505
Comprehensive loss:					
Net income (loss)	31	(50)	(19)	(2,631)	(2,650)
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities		(8)	(8)		(8)
Defined benefit plans	(28)	(256)	(284)	(87)	(371)
Translation adjustments and other	(74)	(247)	(321)	(103)	(424)
Comprehensive loss	(71)	(561)	(632)	(2,821)	(3,453)
Federal-Mogul acquisition	614	154	768	627	1,395
Partnership distributions	(1)	(71)	(72)		(72)
General partner contributions	3		3		3

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Investment Management distributions				(1,351)	(1,351)
Investment Management contributions				830	830
Change in subsidiary equity and other	12	6	18	(75)	(57)
Balance, December 31, 2008	(33)	2,745	2,712	4,088	6,800
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	21	239	260	972	1,232
Defined benefit plans		12	12	4	16
Hedge instruments	(1)	26	25	8	33
Translation adjustments and other	3	52	55	27	82
Comprehensive income	23	329	352	1,011	1,363
Partnership distributions	(1)	(76)	(77)		(77)
Investment Management distributions				(1,107)	(1,107)
Investment Management contributions				287	287
Change in subsidiary equity and other	(1)	3	2	6	8
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$(12)	\$3,001	\$2,989	\$4,285	\$7,274

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss was \$657 and \$788 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In Millions)		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,232	\$ (2,650)	\$ 600
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,231	\$ (3,135)	\$ 516
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Investment (gains) losses	(1,382)	2,923	(439)
Purchases of securities	(2,433)	(9,104)	(8,998)
Proceeds from sales of securities	3,335	6,829	6,354
Purchases to cover securities sold, not yet purchased	(4,843)	(654)	(2,210)
Proceeds from securities sold, not yet purchased	4,032	3,437	1,592
Net cash received (paid) on derivative contracts	5	661	(46)
Changes in receivables and payables relating to securities transactions	(611)	1,789	23
Depreciation and amortization	440	368	66
Impairment loss on long-lived assets	41	450	35
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	6	(146)	
Other, net	(195)	42	(35)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Cash held at consolidated affiliated partnerships and restricted cash	595	(2,800)	47
Accounts receivable	37	223	8
Inventories	165	208	42
Other assets	25	(9)	(90)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(82)	(182)	195
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	366	900	(2,940)
Net cash (used in) provided by discontinued operations	(1)	(7)	86
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	365	893	(2,854)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(230)	(858)	(128)
Purchases of marketable equity and debt securities	(38)	(30)	(256)
Debtor-in-possession financing	(33)		
Proceeds from sales of marketable equity and debt securities	65	590	438
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired		(68)	(48)
Other	(20)	54	19
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations	(256)	(312)	25

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Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from discontinued operations	3	1,069	(10)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(253)	757	15

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued) Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Investment Management:			
Capital distributions to partners			(156)
Capital subscriptions received in advance	7		145
Capital distributions to non-controlling interests	(1,163)	(1,270)	(43)
Capital contributions by non-controlling interests	287	685	2,404
Icahn Enterprises Holdings Equity:			
Partnership distributions	(77)	(72)	(37)
General partner contributions		3	16
PSC Metals acquisition			(335)
Purchase of treasury shares by subsidiary		(17)	
Dividends paid to minority holders of subsidiary			(19)
Proceeds from borrowings	352	67	1,454
Repayments of borrowings	(192)	(321)	(45)
Other	(6)	11	(1)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities from continuing operations	(792)	(914)	3,383
Net cash used in financing activities from discontinued operations		(255)	(1)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(792)	(1,169)	3,382
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	19	(57)	4
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(661)	424	547
Net change in cash of assets held for sale		69	(52)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,917	2,424	1,929
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$2,256	\$2,917	\$2,424
Supplemental information:			
Cash payments for interest	\$289	\$372	\$169
Net cash (refunds) payments for income taxes	\$	\$261	\$46
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale	\$3	\$(8)	\$(24)
Philip's contribution to redeem PSC Metals' debt	\$	\$	\$35
Redemptions payable to non-controlling interests	\$113	\$169	\$88
Capital lease asset financing	\$2	\$	\$

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

General

Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P. (Icahn Enterprises Holdings) is a limited partnership formed in Delaware on February 17, 1987. Our sole limited partner is Icahn Enterprises L.P. (Icahn Enterprises), a Delaware master limited partnership which owns a 99% limited partnership interest in us. Our general partner is Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc. (Icahn Enterprises GP), a Delaware corporation, which is also the general partner of Icahn Enterprises. Icahn Enterprises GP is a wholly owned subsidiary of Beckton Corp., a Delaware corporation. All of the outstanding capital stock of Beckton Corp. is owned by Carl C. Icahn. References to we, us or our herein include Icahn Enterprises Holdings and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. References to Icahn Enterprises Holdings refer to Icahn Enterprises Holdings only, on an unconsolidated basis.

As of December 31, 2009, we are a diversified holding company owning subsidiaries currently engaged in the following continuing operating businesses: Investment Management, Automotive, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion. As discussed below, as a result of our acquisition of controlling interests in American Railcar Industries, Inc. (ARI) and Viskase Companies, Inc. (Viskase), our consolidated financial statements now include the results of ARI and Viskase for all periods presented in these financial statements and related notes. ARI and Viskase represent our Railcar and Food Packaging segments, respectively. We also report the unconsolidated results of Icahn Enterprises Holdings, and investment activity and expenses associated therewith. Further information regarding our continuing reportable segments is contained in Note 3, Operating Units, and Note 15, Segment and Geographic Reporting.

Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) Icahn Enterprises Holdings and (ii) the wholly and majority owned subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises Holdings in which control can be exercised, in addition to those entities in which Icahn Enterprises Holdings has a substantive controlling, general partner interest or in which it is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, as described below. Icahn Enterprises Holdings is considered to have control if it has a direct or indirect ability to make decisions about an entity's activities through voting or similar rights.

All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

As further described in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the Investment Funds and the Offshore Fund (as each term is defined herein) are consolidated into our financial statements even though we only have a minority interest in the equity and income of these funds. The majority ownership interests in these funds, which represent the portion of the consolidated net assets and net income attributable to the limited partners and shareholders

in the consolidated Private Funds (as defined below) for the periods presented, are reflected as non-controlling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, assets transferred between entities under common control are accounted for at historical cost similar to a pooling of interests, and the financial statements of previously separate companies for all periods under common control prior to the acquisition are restated on a consolidated basis.

Acquisitions

Acquisition of Controlling Interest in American Railcar Industries, Inc.

On January 15, 2010, pursuant to a Contribution and Exchange Agreement (the "ARI Contribution and Exchange Agreement") among Icahn Enterprises, Beckton Corp., a Delaware corporation ("Beckton"), Barberry, Modal LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Modal"), and Caboose Holding LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Caboose") and, together with Barberry and Modal, collectively, the "ARI

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation (continued)

Contributing Parties), the ARI Contributing Parties contributed to Icahn Enterprises 11,564,145 shares of common stock of ARI, representing approximately 54.3% of ARI's total outstanding common stock as of January 15, 2010, collectively owned by the ARI Contributing Parties for aggregate consideration consisting of 3,116,537 (or approximately \$141 million based on the closing price of Icahn Enterprises' depositary units on January 15, 2010) of Icahn Enterprises' depositary units subject to certain post-closing adjustments. ARI is a leading North American designer and manufacturer of hopper and tank railcars. ARI also repairs and refurbishes railcars, provides fleet management services and designs and manufactures certain railcar and industrial components. The transactions contemplated by the ARI Contribution and Exchange Agreement were authorized by the Audit Committee of the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP on January 11, 2010. The Audit Committee was advised by independent counsel and an independent financial advisor which rendered a fairness opinion.

Acquisition of Controlling Interest in Viskase Companies, Inc.

On January 15, 2010, pursuant to a Contribution and Exchange Agreement (the "Viskase Contribution and Exchange Agreement") among Icahn Enterprises, Beckton, Barberry, Koala Holding Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership ("Koala"), High River Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership ("High River"), and Meadow Walk Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership ("Meadow Walk"), and together with Beckton, Barberry, Koala and High River, collectively, the "Viskase Contributing Parties"), the Viskase Contributing Parties contributed to Icahn Enterprises 25,560,929 shares of common stock of Viskase, representing approximately 71.4% of Viskase's total outstanding common stock as of January 15, 2010, collectively owned by the Viskase Contributing Parties for aggregate consideration consisting of 2,915,695 (or approximately \$132 million based on the closing price of Icahn Enterprises' depositary units on January 15, 2010) of Icahn Enterprises' depositary units. Viskase is a leading worldwide producer of nonedible cellulosic, fibrous and plastic casings used to prepare and package processed meat and poultry products. The transactions contemplated by the Viskase Contribution and Exchange Agreement were authorized by the Audit Committee of the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP on January 11, 2010. The Audit Committee was advised by independent counsel and an independent financial advisor which rendered a fairness opinion.

Change in Reporting Entity

As discussed further above, on January 15, 2010, in two separate transactions, we acquired controlling interests in ARI and Viskase. ARI and Viskase are each considered entities under common control. For accounting purposes, ARI's and Viskase's earnings for the period of common control up until our acquisition of the controlling interests in each of these companies on January 15, 2010 have been allocated to Icahn Enterprises GP, our general partner. As a result of the acquisitions of ARI and Viskase that occurred on January 15, 2010, our consolidated financial statements

now include the results of ARI and Viskase effective when common control (over 50% ownership) has been achieved which for ARI was in May 1988 and for Viskase was in November 2006.

Change in Presentation

We reformatted our statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2007 to conform to the presentation adopted by Icahn Enterprises. This reformatting of our consolidated financial statements has no effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed in Note 1, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation, we operate in several diversified segments.

The accounting policies related to the specific segments or industries are differentiated, as required, in the list of significant accounting policies set out below.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Principles of Consolidation

General

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) Icahn Enterprises Holdings, (ii) the wholly and majority owned subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises Holdings in which control can be exercised and (iii) entities in which we have a controlling interest as a general partner interest or in which we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (a VIE). In evaluating whether we have a controlling financial interest in entities in which we would consolidate, we consider the following: (1) for voting interest entities, we consolidate those entities in which we own a majority of the voting interests; (2) for VIEs, we consolidate those entities in which we are considered the primary beneficiary because we absorb the majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both; and (3) for limited partnership entities that are not considered VIEs, we consolidate those entities if we are the general partner of such entities and for which no substantive kick-out rights exist. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

For investments in affiliates of 50% or less but greater than 20%, our Automotive and Home Fashion segments account for such investments using the equity method, while investments in affiliates of 20% or less are accounted for under the cost method.

Investment Management

Although the Private Funds, as defined herein, are not investment companies within the meaning of the 40 Act, each of the consolidated Private Funds is, for purposes of U.S. GAAP, an investment company pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 946.10, *Financial Services - Investment Companies*. The General Partners (as defined herein) adopted FASB ASC Section 946.810.45, *Financial Services - Investment Companies - Consolidation - Other Presentation Matters* (FASB ASC Section 946.810.45), as of January 1, 2007. FASB ASC Section 946.810.45 addresses whether the accounting principles of FASB ASC Section 946.810.45 may be applied to an entity by clarifying the definition of an investment company and whether those accounting principles may be retained by a parent company in consolidation or by an investor in the application of the equity method of accounting. Upon the adoption of FASB ASC Section 946.810.45, (i) the Offshore GP lost its ability to retain specialized accounting pursuant to FASB ASC Section 946.810.45 for either its equity method investment in Offshore Master Fund I or for its consolidation of the Offshore Fund, Offshore Master Fund II and Offshore Master Fund III, and (ii) the Onshore GP lost its ability to retain specialized accounting for its consolidation of the Onshore Fund, in each case, because both the Offshore GP and the Onshore GP do not meet the requirements for retention of specialized accounting under FASB ASC Section 946.810.45, as the Offshore GP and Onshore GP and their affiliates acquire interests for strategic operating purposes in the same companies in which their subsidiary investment companies invest.

However, upon losing their ability to retain specialized accounting, the General Partners account for their investments held by the consolidated Private Funds in debt securities and in those equity securities with readily determinable fair values pursuant to the Investment Debt and Equity Securities Topic of the FASB ASC and classified such investments as available-for-sale securities and then elected the fair value option and reclassified such securities as trading securities. For those equity securities that did not have readily determinable fair values, the General Partners elected the fair value option. For those investments in which the General Partners would otherwise account for such investments under the equity method, the General Partners, in accordance with their accounting policy, elected the fair value option. The election of the fair value option was deemed to most accurately reflect the nature of our business relating to investments.

The special profits interest allocations (effective January 1, 2008), incentive allocations and management fees earned (through December 31, 2007) from certain consolidated entities and the incentive allocations are eliminated in consolidation; however, our allocated share of the net income from the Private Funds includes

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the amount of these eliminated fees and allocations. Accordingly, the consolidation of the Private Funds has no material net effect on our earnings from the Private Funds.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. The more significant estimates include: (1) the valuation allowances of accounts receivable and inventory; (2) the valuation of goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and long-lived assets; (3) deferred tax assets; (4) environmental liabilities; (5) fair value of derivatives; and (6) pension liabilities. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider short-term investments, which are highly liquid with original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

Cash Held at Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships and Restricted Cash

Cash held at consolidated affiliated partnerships primarily consists of cash and cash equivalents held by the Onshore Fund and Offshore Master Funds (as defined herein) that, although not legally restricted, is not available to fund the general liquidity needs of the Investment Management segment or Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Restricted cash primarily relates to cash pledged and held for margin requirements on derivative transactions as well as cash related to securities sold short, not yet purchased. A portion of the cash at brokers is related to securities sold, not yet purchased; its use is therefore restricted until the securities are purchased. Securities sold, not yet purchased are collateralized by certain of the Private Funds' investments in securities.

The restricted cash balance was approximately \$2.8 billion and \$3.3 billion as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Investments and Related Transactions Investment Management

Investment Transactions and Related Investment Income (Loss). Investment transactions of the Private Funds are recorded on a trade date basis. Realized gains or losses on sales of investments are based on the first-in, first-out or the specific identification methods. Realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are recorded in the

consolidated statements of operations. Interest income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis and dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Premiums and discounts on fixed income securities are amortized using the effective yield method.

Valuation of Investments. Securities of the Private Funds that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at their last sales price on the primary securities exchange on which such securities are traded on such date. Securities that are not listed on any exchange but are traded over-the-counter are valued at the mean between the last bid and ask price for such security on such date. Securities and other instruments for which market quotes are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the applicable General Partner.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The books and records of the Private Funds are maintained in U.S. dollars. Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Transactions during the period denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated at the rate of exchange applicable on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. The Private Funds do not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in the market prices of securities. Such fluctuations are reflected in Net gain (loss) from investment activities in the consolidated statement of operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments. The fair values of the Private Funds' assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments under applicable U.S. GAAP approximate the carrying amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased. The Private Funds may sell an investment they do not own in anticipation of a decline in the fair value of that investment. When the Private Funds sell an investment short, they must borrow the investment sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which they made the short sale. A gain, limited to the price at which the Private Funds sold the investment short, or a loss, unlimited in amount, will be recognized upon the cover of the short sale.

Due from Brokers. Due from brokers represents cash balances with the Private Funds' clearing brokers as well as unrestricted balances with derivative counterparties.

Due to Brokers. Due to brokers represents margin debit balances collateralized by certain of the Private Funds' investments in securities.

Investments Other Operations

Investments in equity and debt securities are classified as either trading or available-for-sale based upon whether we intend to hold the investment for the foreseeable future. Trading securities are valued at quoted market value at each balance sheet date with the unrealized gains or losses reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value on our balance sheet. Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of partners' equity and when sold are reclassified out of partners' equity to the consolidated statements of operations. For purposes of determining gains and losses, the cost of securities is based on specific identification.

A decline in the market value of any available-for-sale security below cost that is deemed to be other than temporary results in an impairment that is charged to earnings and the establishment of a new cost basis for the investment.

Dividend income is recorded when declared and interest income is recognized when earned.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Other Operations

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities are deemed to be reasonable estimates of their fair values because of their short-term nature.

The fair values of investments and securities sold, not yet purchased are based on quoted market prices for those or

similar investments. See Note 6, Investments and Related Matters, and Note 7, Fair Value Measurements, for further discussion.

The fair value of our long-term debt is based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to us for debt of the same remaining maturities. The carrying value and estimated fair value of our long-term debt as of December 31, 2009 are approximately \$4.7 billion and \$4.3 billion, respectively. The carrying value and estimated fair value of our long-term debt as of December 31, 2008 are approximately \$5.0 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The fair value option gives entities the option to measure eligible financial assets, financial liabilities and firm commitments at fair value (i.e., the fair value option), on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that are otherwise not permitted to be accounted for at fair value pursuant to the provisions of the FASB ASC. The election to use the fair value option is available when an entity first recognizes a financial asset or financial liability or upon entering into a firm commitment. Subsequent changes in fair value must be recorded in earnings. In estimating the fair value for financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected,

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

we use the valuation methodologies in accordance to where the financial instruments are classified within the fair value hierarchy as discussed in Note 7, Fair Value Measurements. Except for our Automotive and Home Fashion segments as discussed above, we apply the fair value option to our investments that would otherwise be accounted under the equity method.

Derivatives

From time to time, our subsidiaries enter into derivative contracts, including purchased and written option contracts, swap contracts, futures contracts and forward contracts entered into by our Investment Management and Automotive segments. U.S. GAAP requires recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet at their fair value. The accounting for changes in fair value depends on the intended use of the derivative and its resulting designation. For further information regarding our Investment Management and Automotive segments derivative contracts, see Note 8, Financial Instruments.

Accounts Receivable, Net

An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined through analysis of the aging of accounts receivable at the date of the consolidated financial statements, assessments of collectability based on an evaluation of historic and anticipated trends, the financial condition of our customers, and an evaluation of the impact of economic conditions. Our allowance for doubtful accounts is an estimate based on specifically identified accounts as well as general reserves based on historical experience.

Federal-Mogul Corporation (Federal-Mogul), which comprises our Automotive segment, has subsidiaries in Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Spain that are party to accounts receivable factoring arrangements. Gross accounts receivable factored under these facilities were \$217 million and \$222 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Of those gross amounts, \$190 million and \$209 million, respectively, were factored without recourse and treated as a sale. Under terms of these factoring arrangements Federal-Mogul is not obligated to draw cash immediately upon the factoring of accounts receivable. Thus, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, Federal-Mogul had outstanding factored amounts of \$4 million and \$8 million, respectively, for which cash had not yet been drawn.

Inventories, Net

Automotive Inventories. Upon our acquisition of the controlling interest in Federal-Mogul during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008), inventories were revalued and resulted in an increase to inventory balances. The increase to inventory resulting from our acquisition impacted cost of goods sold as the related inventory was sold. During the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, our Automotive segment recognized \$60 million as

additional cost of goods sold, thereby reducing gross margin by the same amount. Cost is determined using the first-in-first-out method. The cost of manufactured goods includes material, labor and factory overhead. Federal-Mogul maintains reserves for estimated excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventory as well as inventory whose carrying value is in excess of net realizable value.

Railcar and Food Packaging Inventories. Inventories at our Railcar and Food Packaging segments are stated at lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in-first out method and includes cost of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead. Our Railcar and Food Packaging segments reserve for estimated excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventory as well as inventory whose carrying value is in excess of net realizable value.

Metals Inventories. Inventories at our Metals segment are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the average cost method. The production and accounting process utilized by the Metals segment to record recycled metals inventory quantities relies on significant estimates. Our Metals segment relies upon perpetual inventory records that utilize estimated recoveries and yields that are based upon historical trends and periodic tests for certain unprocessed metal commodities. Over time, these estimates are reasonably good indicators of what is ultimately produced; however, actual recoveries and yields can vary depending on product quality, moisture content and source of the unprocessed metal. To assist in validating the reasonableness of the estimates, our Metals segment performs periodic physical inventories which involve

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the use of estimation techniques. Physical inventories may detect significant variations in volume, but because of variations in product density and production processes utilized to manufacture the product, physical inventories will not generally detect smaller variations. To help mitigate this risk, our Metals segment adjusts its physical inventories when the volume of a commodity is low and a physical inventory can more accurately estimate the remaining volume.

Home Fashion Inventories. Inventories at our Home Fashion segment are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in-first-out method. The cost of manufactured goods includes material, labor and factory overhead. WestPoint International, Inc. (WPI) maintains reserves for estimated excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventory as well as inventory whose carrying value is in excess of net realizable value. A portion of WPI 's inventories serves as collateral under West Point Home Inc. 's unused senior secured revolving credit facility.

Our consolidated inventories, net consisted of the following (in millions of dollars):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Raw materials:		
Automotive	\$ 136	\$ 166
Railcar	21	60
Food Packaging	8	10
Home Fashion	11	12
	176	248
Work in process:		
Automotive	107	125
Railcar	9	22
Food Packaging	21	16
Home Fashion	26	33
	163	196
Finished Goods:		
Automotive	580	603
Railcar	10	15
Food Packaging	23	17
Home Fashion	77	87
	690	722
Metals:		
Ferrous	30	27
Non-ferrous	10	5

Secondary	22	35
	62	67
Total inventories, net	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,233

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Land and construction-in-progress costs are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Interest is capitalized on expenditures for long-term projects until a salable condition is reached. The interest capitalization rate is based on the interest rate on specific borrowings to fund the projects.

Buildings, furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation unless declines in the values of the fixed assets are considered other than temporary, at which time the property is written down to net realizable value. Depreciation is principally computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the particular property or equipment, as follows: buildings and improvements, four to 40 years; furniture, fixtures and equipment, one to 25 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease or the life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost of additions and improvements is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the assets. The cost and accumulated depreciation of assets sold or retired are removed from our consolidated balance sheet, and any gain or loss is recognized in the year of disposal.

Real estate properties held for use or investment purposes, other than those accounted for under the financing method, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Where declines in the values of the properties are determined to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the property is written down to net realizable value. A property is classified as held for sale at the time management determines that certain criteria have been met. Properties held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Such properties are no longer depreciated and their results of operations are included in discontinued operations. As a result of the reclassification of certain real estate to properties held for sale during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, or fiscal 2007, income and expenses of such properties are reclassified to discontinued operations for all prior periods. If management determines that a property classified as held for sale no longer meets certain criteria, the property is reclassified as held for use.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets include trademarks and trade names acquired in acquisitions. For a complete discussion of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite intangible assets related to our various segments, see Note 3, Operating Units, and Note 9, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net.

Accounting for the Impairment of Goodwill

We evaluate the carrying value of goodwill during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to: (1) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in business climate, (2) unanticipated competition or (3) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. When evaluating whether goodwill is impaired, we compare the fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill is assigned to the reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill. The fair value of the reporting unit is estimated using a combination of the income, or discounted cash flows approach and the market approach, which utilizes comparable companies' data. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the amount of the impairment loss must be measured. The impairment loss would be calculated by comparing the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill to its carrying amount. In calculating the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the other assets and liabilities of that unit based on their fair values. The excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amount assigned to its other assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value.

Accounting for the Impairment of Intangible Assets

We evaluate the recoverability of identifiable indefinite lived intangible assets annually or more frequently if impairment indicators exist. The impairment analysis compares the estimated fair value of these assets to the related carrying value, and impairment charge is recorded for any excess of carrying value over estimated fair value. The estimated fair value is based on consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with risk involved.

Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate the realizability of our long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Inherent in the reviews of the carrying amounts of the above assets are various estimates, including the expected usage of the asset. Assets must be

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

tested at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows exist. Future cash flow estimates are, by their nature, subjective and actual results may differ materially from our estimates. If our ongoing estimates of future cash flows are not met, we may have to record impairment charges in future accounting periods to write the asset down to fair value. Our estimates of cash flows are based on the current regulatory, social and economic climates, recent operating information and budgets of the operating properties.

Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations

We record conditional asset retirement obligations (CARO) in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP. As defined in applicable U.S. GAAP, CARO refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event. An entity is required to recognize a liability for the estimated fair value of a CARO when incurred if the fair value can be reasonably estimated. Our Automotive segment's primary asset retirement activities relate to the removal of hazardous building materials at its facilities. Our Automotive segment records the CARO liability when the amount can be reasonably estimated, typically upon the expectation that a facility may be closed or sold.

Pension and Other Postemployment Obligations

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

Allocation of Net Profits and Losses in Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships Investment Management

Net investment income and net realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments of the Private Funds are allocated to the respective partners or shareholders of the Private Funds based on their percentage ownership in such Private Funds at the beginning of each allocation period. Except for our limited partner interest, such allocations made to the limited partners or shareholders of the Private Funds are represented as non-controlling interests in our consolidated statements of operations. The beginning of an allocation period is defined as the beginning of each fiscal year, the date of admission of any new partner or shareholder of the Private Funds, the date of any additional subscription or date that immediately follows redemption by a partner or shareholder of the Private Funds. Upon such allocation to limited partners based on their respective capital balances, generally 2.5% (prior to July 1, 2009) of the capital appreciation (both realized and unrealized) allocated to the Investment Funds' limited partners or lesser amounts for certain limited partners are then reallocated to the Investment Funds' General Partners. Such reallocation

is referred to as the General Partners' special profits interest allocation. In addition, the General Partners may also generally be allocated, 25% (prior to July 1, 2009) of the net capital appreciation (both realized and unrealized), such amounts being referred to as incentive allocations, provided, however, that an incentive allocation with respect to a Private Fund shall not be made in any year to the extent that the special profits interest allocation relating to such Private Fund equal or exceeds the net capital appreciation for such Private Fund for such year. Additionally, incentive allocations are subject to a high watermark (whereby the General Partners do not earn incentive allocations during a particular year even though the fund had a positive return in such year until losses in prior periods are recovered). The total profits and losses allocated to the respective General Partners of the Investment Funds are included in the consolidated net income of Icahn Capital Management LP (New Icahn Management) and the General Partners (as either the Onshore GP or Offshore GP act as general partner to the Investment Funds) and are allocated in a manner consistent with the manner in which capital is allocated to the partners of the New Icahn Management and the General Partners as further discussed below. As of January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management distributed its net assets to Icahn Capital LP (Icahn Capital). Icahn Capital is the general partner of Icahn Onshore GP and Icahn Offshore GP. See below (Revenue and Expense Recognition Investment Management) for discussion of new fee structure for special profits interest allocations and incentive allocations effective July 1, 2009.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Partners Capital Investment Management

Icahn Capital, New Icahn Management, and the General Partners are each organized as a limited partnership formed pursuant to the provisions of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act. As discussed above, effective January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management distributed its net assets to Icahn Capital. Limited partner interests have been granted in the General Partners to allow certain employees and individuals to participate in a share of the special profits interest allocations and incentive allocations earned by the General Partners (and, prior to January 1, 2008, limited partner interests had been granted in New Icahn Management to allow such employees to participate in a share of the management fees and incentive allocations.) Prior to the completion of our acquisition of the partnership interests on August 8, 2007, all limited partnership admissions to New Icahn Management and the General Partners had been determined by the respective general partner entity of New Icahn Management and the General Partners, each of which was principally owned by Mr. Icahn.

Icahn Capital, New Icahn Management, and the General Partners, individually, intend to be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, and as such shall maintain a capital account for each of their partners. Each partner of the General Partners will be allocated an amount of special profits interest allocations (and, prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) and incentive allocations subject to, and as determined by, the provisions of such limited partner's agreements with each of the General Partners (and, prior to January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management.) Special profits interest allocations (and prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) and incentive allocations not allocated to the limited partners per their respective agreements are generally allocated to the general partners. Other partnership profits and losses of Icahn Capital (and, prior to January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management) and each of the General Partners are generally allocated among the respective partners in Icahn Capital (and prior to January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management) and each of the General Partners pro rata in accordance with their capital accounts.

Income allocations to all partners in each of the General Partners (and, prior to January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management), except the general partner entity, are accounted for as compensation expense as more fully described in Note 13, Compensation Arrangements. All amounts allocated to these partners' capital accounts and their respective capital contributions are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets until those amounts are paid out in accordance with the terms of each respective partner's agreement. Payments made to the respective general partner and any limited partner interests held by Mr. Icahn are treated as equity distributions.

Accounting for the Acquisition and Disposition of Entities Under Common Control

Acquisitions of entities under common control are reflected in a manner similar to pooling of interests. The general partner's capital account is charged or credited for the difference between the consideration we pay for the entity and the related entity's basis prior to our acquisition. Net gains or losses of an acquired entity prior to its acquisition date are allocated to the general partner's capital account. In allocating gains and losses upon the sale of a previously acquired common control entity, we allocate a gain or loss for financial reporting purposes by first restoring the general partner's capital account for the cumulative charges or credits relating to prior periods recorded at the time of our acquisition and then allocating the remaining gain or loss among the general and limited partner in accordance with their respective percentages under the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Icahn Enterprises Holdings dated as of July 1, 1987, thereafter as amended from time to time (the Partnership Agreement) (i.e., 99.0% to the limited partner and 1.0% to the general partner).

General Partnership Interest of Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P.

The general partner's capital account generally consists of its cumulative share of our net income less cash distributions plus capital contributions. Additionally, in acquisitions of common control companies accounted for at historical cost similar to a pooling of interests, the general partner's capital account would be

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

charged (or credited) in a manner similar to a distribution (or contribution) for the excess (or deficit) of the fair value of consideration paid over historical basis in the business acquired.

Capital Accounts, as defined under the Partnership Agreement, are maintained for our general partner and our limited partner. The capital account provisions of our Partnership Agreement incorporate principles established for U.S. federal income tax purposes and are not comparable to the equity accounts reflected under U.S. GAAP in our consolidated financial statements. Under our Partnership Agreement, the general partner is required to make additional capital contributions to us upon the issuance of any additional depositary units in order to maintain a capital account balance equal to 1.0% of the total capital accounts of all partners.

Generally, net earnings for U.S. federal income tax purposes are allocated 1.0% and 99.0% between the general partner and the limited partner, respectively, in the same proportion as aggregate cash distributions made to the general partner and the limited partner during the period. This is generally consistent with the manner of allocating net income under our Partnership Agreement; however, it is not comparable to the allocation of net income reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, in the event of our dissolution, after satisfying our liabilities, our remaining assets would be divided among our limited partners and the general partner in accordance with their respective percentage interests under the Partnership Agreement (i.e., 99.0% to the limited partner and 1.0% to the general partner). If a deficit balance still remains in the general partner's capital account after all allocations are made between the partners, the general partner would not be required to make whole any such deficit.

Income Taxes

Except as described below, no provision has been made for federal, state, local or foreign income taxes on the results of operations generated by partnership activities, as such taxes are the responsibility of the partners. Provision has been made for federal, state, local or foreign income taxes on the results of operations generated by our corporate subsidiaries and these are reflected within continuing and discontinued operations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Deferred tax assets are limited to amounts considered to be realizable in future periods. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if management does not believe that we have met the more likely than not standard to allow recognition of such an asset.

U.S. GAAP provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can be recognized in the financial statements only if the position is more-likely-than-not to be sustained if the position were to be challenged by a taxing authority.

The assessment of the tax position is based solely on the technical merits of the position, without regard to the likelihood that the tax position may be challenged. If an uncertain tax position meets the more-likely-than-not threshold, the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely to be recognized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority is recorded. See Note 16, Income Taxes, for additional information.

Compensation Arrangements

U.S. GAAP requires that public entities to record non-cash compensation expense related to payment for employee services by an equity award, such as stock options, in their financial statements over the requisite

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

service period and value such equity awards based on fair-value methods. See Note 13, Compensation Arrangements, for further discussion regarding compensation arrangements of our Investment Management and Automotive segments.

Revenue and Expense Recognition

Investment Management

Revenue Recognition: The Investment Management segment generates income from amounts earned pursuant to contractual arrangements with the Private Funds. Such amounts include income from (1) special profits interest allocations effective January 1, 2008 (and, prior to January 1, 2008, management fees); (2) incentive allocations and (3) gains and losses from our investments in the Private Funds.

Prior to January 1, 2008, the management agreements between New Icahn Management and the Private Funds provided for management fees to be paid by each of the Feeder Funds (as defined herein) and the Onshore Fund to New Icahn Management at the beginning of each quarter generally in an amount equal to 0.625% (2.5% annualized) of the net asset value of each Investor's (defined below) investment in the Feeder Fund or Onshore Fund, as applicable, and were recognized quarterly.

Effective January 1, 2008, the management agreements were terminated resulting in the termination of the Feeder Funds and the Onshore Fund's obligations to pay management fees. In addition, the limited partnership agreements of the Investment Funds, or the Investment Fund LPAs, were amended to provide that, as of January 1, 2008, the General Partners will provide or cause their affiliates to provide to the Private Funds the administrative and back office services that were formerly provided by New Icahn Management (referred to herein as the Services) and, in consideration of providing the Services, the General Partners will receive special profits interest allocations (as further discussed below) from the Investment Funds.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Investment Fund LPAs provide that the applicable General Partner will receive a special profits interest allocation at the end of each calendar year from each capital account maintained in the Investment Funds that is attributable to: (i) in the case of the Onshore Fund, each fee-paying limited partner in the Onshore Fund and (ii) in the case of the Feeder Funds, each fee-paying investor in the Feeder Funds (that excludes certain investors that are affiliates of Mr. Icahn) (in each case, referred to herein as an Investor). This allocation is generally equal to 0.625% (prior to July 1, 2009) of the balance in each fee-paying capital account as of the beginning of each quarter (for each Investor, the Target Special Profits Interest Amount) except that amounts are allocated to the General Partners in respect of special profits interest allocations only to the extent that net increases (i.e., net profits) are allocated to an Investor for the fiscal year. Accordingly, any special profits interest allocations allocated to the General Partners in respect of an Investor in any year cannot exceed the net profits allocated to such Investor in such

year. (See below for discussion of new fee structure for special profits interest allocation effectively July 1, 2009).

Effectively July 1, 2009, certain limited partnership agreements and offering memoranda of the Private Funds (the Fund Documents) were revised primarily to provide existing investors and new investors (Investors) with various new options for investments in the Private Funds (each an Option). Each Option has certain eligibility criteria for Investors and existing investors were permitted to roll over their investments made in the Private Funds prior to July 1, 2009

(Pre-Election Investments) into one or more of the new Options. For fee-paying investments, the special profits interest allocations will range from 1.5% to 2.25% per annum and the incentive allocations will range from 15% (in some cases subject to a preferred return) to 22% per annum. The new Options also have different withdrawal terms, with certain Options being permitted to withdraw capital every six months (subject to certain limitations on aggregate withdrawals) and other Options being subject to three-year rolling lock-up periods, provided that early withdrawals are permitted at certain times with the payment to the Private Funds of a fee.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The economic and withdrawal terms of the Pre-Election Investments remain the same, which include a special profits interest allocation of 2.5% per annum, an incentive allocation of 25% per annum and a three-year lock-up period (or sooner, subject to the payment of an early withdrawal fee). Certain of the Options will preserve each Investor's existing high watermark with respect to its rolled over Pre-Election Investments and one of the Options establishes a hypothetical high watermark for new capital invested before December 31, 2010 by persons that were Investors prior to July 1, 2009. Effective with permitted withdrawals on December 31, 2009, if an Investor did not roll over a Pre-Election Investment into another Option when it was first eligible to do so without the payment of a withdrawal fee, the Private Funds required such Investor to withdraw such Pre-Election Investment.

In the event that sufficient net profits are not generated by an Investment Fund with respect to a capital account to meet the full Target Special Profits Interest Amount for an Investor for a calendar year, a special profits interest allocation will be made to the extent of such net profits, if any, and the shortfall will be carried forward (without interest or a preferred return thereon) and added to the Target Special Profits Interest Amount determined for such Investor for the next calendar year. Appropriate adjustments will be made to the calculation of the special profits interest allocation for new subscriptions and withdrawals by Investors. In the event that an Investor redeems in full from a Feeder Fund or the Onshore Fund before the entire Target Special Profits Interest Amount determined for such Investor has been allocated to the General Partner in the form of a special profits interest allocation, the Target Special Profits Interest Amount that has not yet been allocated to the General Partner will be forfeited and the General Partner will never receive it.

Each Target Special Profits Interest Amount will be deemed contributed to a separate hypothetical capital account (that is not subject to an incentive allocation or a special profits interest allocation) in the applicable Investment Fund and any gains or losses that would have been allocated on such amounts will be credited or debited, as applicable, to such hypothetical capital account. The special profits interest allocation attributable to an Investor will be deemed to be made from (and thereby debited from) such hypothetical capital account and, accordingly, the aggregate amount of any special profits interest allocation attributable to such Investor will also depend upon the investment returns of the Investment Fund in which such hypothetical capital account is maintained.

The General Partners waived the special profits interest allocations effective January 1, 2008 (and for periods prior to January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management waived management fees) and incentive allocations for Icahn Enterprises investments in the Private Funds and Mr. Icahn's direct and indirect holdings and may, in their sole discretion, modify or may elect to reduce or waive such fees with respect to any investor that is an affiliate, employee or relative of Mr. Icahn or his affiliates, or for any other investor.

Incentive allocations are generally 25% (prior to July 1, 2009) of the net profits (both realized and unrealized) generated by fee-paying investors in the Investment Funds and were subject to a high watermark (whereby the General Partners do not earn incentive allocations during a particular year even though the fund had a positive return

in such year until losses in prior periods are recovered). These allocations are calculated and allocated to the capital accounts of the General Partners at the end of each year except for incentive allocations earned as a result of investor redemption events during interim periods. (See below for discussion of new fee structure for incentive allocations effective as of July 1, 2009).

All of the special profits interest allocations (effective January 1, 2008), if any, substantially all of the management fees (prior to January 1, 2008), from certain consolidated entities and all of the incentive allocations, if any, are eliminated in consolidation; however, our share of the net income from the Private Funds includes the amount of these eliminated fees and allocations.

The special profits interest allocations and incentive allocations from the Onshore Fund and Offshore Master Funds, if any, are accrued on a quarterly basis and are allocated to the Onshore GP and the Offshore GP, respectively, at the end of the Onshore Fund s and each Offshore Master Funds fiscal year (or sooner on

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

redemptions). Such quarterly accruals may be reversed as a result of subsequent investment performance prior to the conclusion of the Onshore Funds and Offshore Master Funds' fiscal year at December 31.

Automotive

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

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

Shipping and Handling Costs: Federal-Mogul recognizes shipping and handling costs as incurred as a component of cost of goods sold in the statements of operations.

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

Research and Development: Federal-Mogul expenses research and development (R&D) costs and costs associated with advertising and promotion as incurred. R&D expense, including product engineering and validation costs, was \$140 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (fiscal 2009) and \$142 million for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. As a percentage of original equipment manufacturer (OEM) sales, R&D expense was 4.7% for fiscal 2009 and 4.1% for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Restructuring: Federal-Mogul's restructuring costs are comprised of two types: employee costs (contractual termination benefits) and facility closure costs. Termination benefits are recorded when it is probable that employees will be entitled to benefits and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of termination benefits are based on the frequency of past termination benefits, the similarity of benefits under the current plan and prior plans, and the existence of statutory required minimum benefits. Facility closure and other costs are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Railcar

Revenue Recognition: Revenues from railcar sales are recognized following completion of manufacturing, inspection, customer acceptance and title transfer, which is when the risk for any damage or loss with respect to the railcars passes to the customer. Paint and lining work may be outsourced and, as a result, the sale for the railcar may be recorded after customer acceptance when it leaves the manufacturing plant and the sale for the lining work may be separately recorded following completion of that work by the independent contractor, customer acceptance and final shipment. Revenues from railcar and industrial components are recorded at the time of product shipment, in accordance with ARI's contractual terms. Revenue for railcar maintenance services is recognized upon completion and shipment of railcars from ARI's plants. ARI does not currently bundle railcar service contracts with new railcar sales. Revenue for fleet management services is recognized as performed. ARI records amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling as part of sales and records related costs in cost of goods sold.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Food Packaging

Revenue Recognition: Revenues are recognized at the time products are shipped to the customer, under F.O.B Shipping point terms or under F.O.B. Port terms. Revenues are net of any discounts, rebates and allowances. Viskase periodically bills customers for shipping charges. These amounts are included in revenue with related costs included in cost of goods sold.

Metals

Revenue Recognition: PSC Metals primary source of revenue is from the sale of processed ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals. PSC Metals also generates revenues from sales of secondary plate and pipe, the brokering of scrap metals and from services performed. All sales are recognized when title passes to the customer. Revenues from services are recognized as the service is performed. Sales adjustments related to price and weight differences are reflected as a reduction of revenues when settled.

Home Fashion

Revenue Recognition: WPI records revenue when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price to the customer is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, title and risk of loss pass from WPI to the customer when WPI delivers the merchandise to the designated point of delivery, to the designated point of destination or to the designated carrier, free on board. Provisions for certain rebates, sales incentives, product returns and discounts to customers are recorded in the same period the related revenue is recorded.

Sales Incentives: Customer incentives are provided to major WPI customers. These incentives begin to accrue when a commitment has been made to the customer and are recorded as a reduction to sales.

Real Estate

Revenue Recognition: Revenue from real estate sales and related costs are recognized at the time of closing primarily by specific identification. Substantially all of the property comprising our net lease portfolio is leased to others under long-term net leases and we account for these leases in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP. We account for our leases as follows: (i) under the financing method, (x) minimum lease payments to be received plus the estimated value of the property at the end of the lease are considered the gross investment in the lease and (y) unearned income, representing the difference between gross investment and actual cost of the leased property, is amortized to income over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease; and (ii) under the operating method, revenue is recognized as rentals become due, and expenses (including depreciation) are charged

to operations as incurred.

Environmental Liabilities

We recognize environmental liabilities when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are estimated based on currently available information, existing technology and enacted laws and regulations. Such estimates are based primarily upon the estimated cost of investigation and remediation required and the likelihood that other potentially responsible parties will be able to fulfill their commitments at the sites where we may be jointly and severally liable with such parties. We regularly evaluate and revise estimates for environmental obligations based on expenditures against established reserves and the availability of additional information.

Foreign Currency Translation

Exchange adjustments related to international currency transactions and translation adjustments for international subsidiaries whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar (principally those located in highly inflationary economies) are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Translation adjustments of international subsidiaries for which the local currency is the functional currency are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Deferred taxes are not provided on translation adjustments as the earnings of the subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In July 2009, the FASB released the authoritative version of the FASB ASC as the single source of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The FASB ASC supersedes all existing accounting standard documents recognized by the FASB. Rules and interpretative releases of the SEC under federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All other non-SEC accounting literature not included in the FASB ASC will be considered non-authoritative. The FASB ASC is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of the FASB ASC had no impact on our consolidated financial statements. We have prepared our financial statements and related footnotes in this Registration statement on Form S-4 in accordance with U.S. GAAP as required by the FASB ASC.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new guidance which requires a company to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the company in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the company's equity; non-controlling interests will be presented within the statement of changes in equity and comprehensive income as a separate equity component. It also requires that the amount of consolidated net income (loss) attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; net income per LP unit be reported after the adjustment for non-controlling interest in net income (loss); changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly as equity transactions; and, when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained non-controlling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. The provisions of this new guidance were applied prospectively as of January 1, 2009, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements which have been applied retrospectively for all periods presented. We adopted the provisions of this new guidance as of January 1, 2009 with the presentation and disclosure requirements as discussed above reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2009, the FASB issued amended standards for determining whether to consolidate a VIE. This new standard affects all entities currently within the scope of the Consolidation Topic of the FASB ASC, as well as qualifying special-purpose entities that are currently excluded from the scope of the Consolidation Topic of the FASB ASC. This new standard amends the evaluation criteria to identify the primary beneficiary of the VIE and requires ongoing reassessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of such VIEs. This new standard is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this new standard will not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In January 2010, the FASB issued new guidance on supplemental fair value disclosures. The new disclosures require (1) a gross presentation of activities within the Level 3 roll forward reconciliation, which will replace the net presentation format and (2) detailed disclosures about the transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 measurements.

Additionally, the new guidance also provides several clarifications regarding the level of disaggregation and disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. This new guidance is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 roll forward, which is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim reporting periods within those years. Early application is permitted and comparative disclosures are not required in the period of initial adoption. The adoption of this new standard will not have any impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In February 2010, the FASB issued new guidance which amends the consolidation requirement discussed above. This amendment defers consolidation requirements for a reporting entity's interest in an entity if the

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

reporting entity (1) has all the attributes of an investment company or (2) represents an entity for which it is industry practice to apply measurement principles for financial reporting purposes that are consistent with those followed by investment companies. The deferral does not apply in situations in which a reporting entity has the explicit or implicit obligation to fund losses of an entity that could be potentially significant to the entity. The deferral also does not apply to interests in securitization entities, asset-backed financing entities or entities formerly considered special-purpose entities. An entity that qualifies for the deferral will continue to be assessed under the overall guidance on the consolidation of VIEs or other applicable consolidation guidance, such as the consolidation of partnerships. Entities are required, however, to provide disclosures for all VIEs in which they hold a variable interest. This includes variable interests in entities that qualify for the deferral but are considered VIEs under the prior accounting provisions. This new guidance is effective as of the beginning of a reporting entity's first annual period that begins after November 15, 2009, and for interim periods within that first annual reporting period. We determined that certain entities within our Investment Management segment met the deferral provisions of this new guidance. Accordingly, these entities within our Investment Management segment will continue to be subject to the overall guidance on the consolidation of VIEs prior to the new standard described above or other applicable consolidation guidance, such as the consolidation of partnerships.

In March 2010, the FASB issued new guidance on the accounting for credit derivatives that are embedded in beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. The new guidance eliminates the scope exception of certain credit derivative features embedded in beneficial interests in securitized financial assets that are currently not accounted for as derivatives within the Derivatives and Hedging Topic of the FASB ASC. As a result, bifurcation and separate recognition may be required for certain beneficial interests that are not currently accounted for at fair value through earnings. This new guidance is effective for each reporting entity at the beginning of its first fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted at each entity's first fiscal quarter beginning after issuance. The adoption of this new standard will not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

3. Operating Units

a. Investment Management

On August 8, 2007, we entered into a Contribution and Exchange Agreement (the "Contribution Agreement") with CCI Offshore Corp., CCI Onshore Corp., Icahn Management, a Delaware limited partnership, and Mr. Icahn. Pursuant to the Contribution Agreement, we acquired the general partnership interests in Icahn Onshore LP (the "Onshore GP") and Icahn Offshore LP (the "Offshore GP") and, together with the Onshore GP, the "General Partners"), acting as general partners of Onshore Fund and the Offshore Master Funds, respectively. We also acquired the general partnership interest in New Icahn Management, a Delaware limited partnership.

In addition to providing investment advisory services to the Private Funds, the General Partners provide or cause their affiliates to provide certain administrative and back office services to the Private Funds. The General Partners do not provide such services to any other entities, individuals or accounts. Interests in the Private Funds are offered only to certain sophisticated and qualified investors on the basis of exemptions from the registration requirements of the federal securities laws and are not publicly available.

The Offshore Master Funds consist of (i) Icahn Partners Master Fund LP, (ii) Icahn Partners Master Fund II L.P. and (iii) Icahn Partners Master Fund III L.P. The Onshore Fund and the Offshore Master Funds are collectively referred to herein as the Investment Funds. In addition, as discussed elsewhere within the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Offshore Funds consist of (i) Icahn Fund Ltd. (referred to herein as the Offshore Fund), (ii) Icahn Fund II Ltd. and (iii) Icahn Fund III Ltd. The Offshore GP also acts as general partner of a fund formed as a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership that invests in the

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3. Operating Units (continued)

Offshore Master Funds. This fund, together with other funds that also invest in the Offshore Master Funds, constitute the Feeder Funds and, together with the Investment Funds, are referred to herein as the Private Funds.

As of December 31, 2009, the full Target Special Profits Interest Amount was \$154 million, which includes a carry-forward Target Special Profits Interest Amount of \$70 million from December 31, 2008, a Target Special Profits Interest Amount for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (fiscal 2009) of \$54 million and a hypothetical return on the full Target Special Profits Interest Amount from the Investment Funds of \$30 million. The full Target Special Profits Interest Amount of \$154 million at December 31, 2009 was allocated to the General Partners at December 31, 2009. No accrual for special profits interest allocations was made for fiscal 2008 due to losses in the Investment Funds.

b. Automotive

We conduct our Automotive segment through our majority ownership in Federal-Mogul. Federal-Mogul is a leading global supplier of technology and innovation in vehicle and industrial products for fuel economy, alternative energies, environment and safety systems. Federal-Mogul serves the world's foremost original equipment manufacturers (OEM) of automotive, light commercial, heavy-duty, industrial, agricultural, aerospace, marine, rail and off-road vehicles, as well as the worldwide aftermarket. As of December 31, 2009, Federal-Mogul is organized into four product groups: Powertrain Energy, Powertrain Sealing and Bearings, Vehicle Safety and Protection, and Global Aftermarket.

Federal-Mogul believes that its sales are well-balanced between OEM and aftermarket, as well as domestic and international markets. Federal-Mogul's customers include the world's largest light and commercial vehicle OEMs and major distributors and retailers in the independent aftermarket. Federal-Mogul has operations in established markets, such as Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, and emerging markets, including Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Thailand and Turkey. The attendant risks of Federal-Mogul's international operations are primarily related to currency fluctuations, changes in local economic and political conditions and changes in laws and regulations.

Federal-Mogul is a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and files annual, quarterly and current reports. Each of these reports is separately filed with the SEC and is publicly available at www.sec.gov.

Acquisition History

On July 3, 2008, pursuant to a stock purchase agreement with Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership (Thornwood) and Thornwood's general partner, Barberry Corp. (Barberry), we acquired a majority interest in

Federal-Mogul for an aggregate price of \$862,750,000 (or \$17.00 per share, which represented a discount to Thornwood's purchase price of such shares). Thornwood and Barberry are wholly owned by Mr. Icahn. Prior to the majority interest acquisition of Federal-Mogul, Thornwood owned an aggregate of 75,241,924 shares of stock of Federal-Mogul (Federal-Mogul Shares.) Thornwood had acquired such shares as follows: (i) 50,100,000 Federal-Mogul Shares pursuant to the exercise of two options on February 25, 2008 acquired in December 2007 from the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust; and (ii) 25,141,924 Federal-Mogul Shares pursuant to and in connection with Federal-Mogul's Plan of Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Code, which became effective on December 27, 2007.

On December 2, 2008, we acquired an additional 24,491,924 Federal-Mogul Shares from Thornwood, which represented the remaining Federal-Mogul Shares owned by Thornwood. As a result of this transaction, we beneficially own 75,241,924 Federal-Mogul Shares, or 75.7% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of Federal-Mogul. In consideration of the acquisition of the additional Federal-Mogul Shares, Icahn Enterprises issued to Thornwood 4,286,087 of Icahn Enterprises' depositary units (or \$153 million based on the opening price of \$35.60 on Icahn Enterprises' depositary units on December 2, 2008).

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

Each of the acquisitions was approved by the audit committee of the independent directors of Icahn Enterprises GP. The audit committee was advised by its own legal counsel and independent financial advisor with respect to the transaction. The audit committee received an opinion from its financial advisor as to the fairness to us, from a financial point of view, of the consideration paid.

Investment in Federal-Mogul

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, assets transferred between entities under common control are accounted for at historical cost similar to a pooling of interests. As of February 25, 2008 (the effective date of control by Thornwood Associates Limited Partnership, or Thornwood and, indirectly, by Mr. Icahn) and thereafter, as a result of our acquisition of a majority interest in Federal-Mogul on July 3, 2008, we consolidated the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Federal-Mogul. We evaluated the activity between February 25, 2008 and February 29, 2008 and, based on the immateriality of such activity, concluded that the use of an accounting convenience date of February 29, 2008 was appropriate.

The initial fair values of the assets acquired are based on estimated fair values of Federal-Mogul upon emergence from bankruptcy on December 27, 2007, as modified by Federal-Mogul's operating results for the period January 1, 2008 through February 29, 2008. Goodwill was increased by \$20 million as a result of our required utilization of Thornwood's underlying basis in such assets. As discussed below, Federal-Mogul recorded impairment charges related to its goodwill in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2008, we had written off \$20 million of our goodwill related to our acquisition of the controlling interest in Federal-Mogul in conjunction with Federal-Mogul's goodwill impairment charges.

History of Federal-Mogul Prior to Acquisition

Federal-Mogul, during December 2007, completed its financial restructuring under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code. On December 27, 2007, the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession (as Modified) (the Plan) became effective (the Effective Date) and, in accordance with the Plan, the predecessor to Federal-Mogul (the Predecessor Company) merged with and into New Federal-Mogul Corporation. Pursuant to the merger: (i) the separate corporate existence of the Predecessor Company ceased; (ii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation became the surviving corporation and continues to be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware; and (iii) New Federal-Mogul Corporation was renamed Federal-Mogul Corporation.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, Federal-Mogul was required to adopt fresh-start reporting effective upon emergence from bankruptcy on December 27, 2007. Upon adoption of fresh-start reporting, the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities were adjusted to reflect their estimated fair values.

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

In accordance with fresh-start reporting, Federal-Mogul's reorganization value has been allocated to existing assets using the measurement applicable U.S. GAAP guidance. In addition, liabilities, other than deferred taxes, have been recorded at the present value of amounts estimated to be paid. The excess of reorganization value over the value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities was recorded as goodwill.

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**ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND
SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

Other

Restructuring

Federal-Mogul's restructuring charges are comprised of two types: employee costs (contractual termination benefits) and facility closure costs. Termination benefits are recorded when it is probable that employees will be entitled to benefits and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of termination benefits are based on the frequency of past termination benefits, the similarity of benefits under the current and prior plans, and the existence of statutory required minimum benefits. Facility closure and other costs are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Estimates of restructuring expenses are based on information available at the time such charges are recorded. In certain countries where Federal-Mogul operates, statutory requirements include involuntary termination benefits that extend several years into the future. Accordingly, severance payments continue well past the date of termination at many international locations. Thus, these programs appear to be ongoing when, in fact, terminations and other activities under these programs have been substantially completed. Federal-Mogul expects that future savings resulting from execution of its restructuring programs will generally result in full pay back within 36 months.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in estimating restructuring expenses, actual amounts paid for such activities may differ from amounts initially estimated. Accordingly, previously recorded reserves of \$47 million for fiscal 2009 and \$3 million were reversed for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. Such reversals result from: changes in estimated amounts to accomplish previously planned activities; changes in expected outcome (based on historical practice) of negotiations with labor unions, which reduced the level of originally committed actions; newly implemented government employment programs, which lowered the expected cost; and changes in approach to accomplish restructuring activities.

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

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

Closure of Facilities and Relocation of Production in connection with Federal-Mogul's strategy, certain operations have been closed and related production relocated to best cost countries or to other locations with available capacity.

Consolidation of Administrative Functions and Standardization of Manufacturing Processes as part of its productivity strategy, Federal-Mogul has acted to consolidate its administrative functions to reduce selling, general and administrative costs and change its manufacturing processes to improve operating efficiencies through standardization of processes.

An unprecedented downturn in the global automotive industry and global financial markets led Federal-Mogul to announce, in September and December 2008, certain restructuring actions, herein referred to as Restructuring 2009, designed to improve operating performance and respond to increasingly challenging conditions in the global automotive market. It was anticipated that this plan would reduce Federal-Mogul's global workforce by approximately 8,600 positions when compared with the workforce as of September 30, 2008. For fiscal 2009 and for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, Federal-Mogul has

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

recorded \$32 million and \$132 million, respectively, in net restructuring expenses associated with Restructuring 2009 and other restructuring programs, of which \$30 million and \$130 million, respectively, were employee costs, and \$2 million were facility closure costs for each of the respective periods. The facility closure costs were paid within the year of incurrence and there were no reversals. Federal-Mogul expects to incur additional restructuring expense, primarily related to facility closure costs, up to \$6 million through the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010 (fiscal 2010), of which \$4 million are expected to be facility closure costs and \$2 million are expected to be employee-related costs. Because the majority of the Restructuring 2009 costs are related to severance expenses, such activities are expected to yield future annual savings at least equal to the incurred costs.

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

As of December 31, 2008, the accrued liability balance relating to restructuring programs was \$113 million. For fiscal 2009, Federal-Mogul incurred \$79 million of restructuring charges, reversed \$47 million of restructuring charges and paid \$94 million of restructuring charges. As of December 31, 2009, the accrued liability balance was \$55 million, which includes \$4 million of foreign currency adjustments and is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet.

Total cumulative restructuring charges related to Restructuring 2009 through December 31, 2009 were \$158 million.

Impairment

Our Automotive segment recorded total impairment charges of \$17 million and \$434 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, respectively, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	For the Period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 20	\$ 18

Goodwill	(3)	222
Other indefinite-lived intangible assets		130
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates		64
	\$ 17	\$ 434

Federal-Mogul recorded impairment charges of \$20 million for fiscal 2009 and \$18 million for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008 to adjust property, plant and equipment to its estimated fair values. In recording the impairment charges, Federal-Mogul compared estimated net realizable values of property, plant and equipment based on future undiscounted cash flows to its current carrying values. Federal-Mogul determined the fair value of the assets by applying a probability weighted, expected present value technique to the estimated future cash flows. Impairment charges are included in expenses within our consolidated statements of operations.

Federal-Mogul's impairment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are discussed further in Note 9, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net. Impairments of investments in non-consolidated affiliates are discussed further in Note 6, Investments and Related Matters - Automotive.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

c. Railcar

We conduct our Railcar segment through our majority ownership in ARI. ARI manufactures railcars, custom designed railcar parts and other industrial products, primarily aluminum and special alloy steel castings. These products are sold to various types of companies including leasing companies, railroads, industrial companies and other non-rail companies. ARI also provides railcar maintenance services for railcar fleets, including that of its affiliate, American Railcar Leasing LLC (ARL). In addition, ARI provides fleet management and maintenance services for railcars owned by certain customers. Such services include inspecting and supervising the maintenance and repair of such railcars.

ARI's three largest customers (including an affiliate) accounted for 84%, 82%, 80%, respectively, of total manufacturing operations and services revenue for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

ARI is a reporting company under the Exchange Act and files annual, quarterly and current reports. Each of these reports is separately filed with the SEC and is publicly available at www.sec.gov.

d. Food Packaging

We conduct our Food Packaging segment through our majority ownership in Viskase. Viskase is a worldwide leader in the production and sale of cellulosic, fibrous and plastic casings for the processed meat and poultry industry. Viskase currently operates seven manufacturing facilities and nine distribution centers throughout North America, Europe and South America and derives approximately 68% of total net sales from customers located outside the United States. Viskase believes it is one of the two largest manufacturers of non-edible cellulosic casings for processed meats and one of the three largest manufacturers of non-edible fibrous casings. Viskase also manufactures heat-shrinkable plastic bags for the meat, poultry and cheese industry. As of December 31, 2009, \$120 million of Viskase's assets were located outside of the United States, primarily in France.

e. Metals

On November 5, 2007, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of PSC Metals, Inc. (PSC Metals) for a total consideration of \$335 million in cash. We conduct our Metals segment through our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, PSC Metals. PSC Metals collects industrial and obsolete scrap metal, processes it into reusable forms and supplies the recycled metals to its customers including electric-arc furnace mills, integrated steel mills, foundries, secondary smelters and metals brokers. PSC Metals' ferrous products include shredded, sheared and bundled scrap metal and other purchased scrap metal such as turnings (steel machining fragments), cast furnace iron and broken furnace iron. PSC Metals also processes non-ferrous metals including aluminum, copper, brass, stainless steel and nickel-bearing metals. Non-ferrous products are a significant raw material in the production of aluminum and copper alloys used in manufacturing. PSC Metals also operates a secondary products business that includes the supply of

secondary plate and structural grade pipe that is sold into niche markets for counterweights, piling and foundations, construction materials and infrastructure end-markets. For fiscal 2009, PSC Metals had three customers who accounted for approximately 27% of net sales. For fiscal 2008, PSC Metals had five customers who accounted for approximately 39% of net sales. For fiscal 2007, PSC Metals had five customers who accounted for approximately 38% of net sales.

During fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, PSC Metals completed the acquisitions of substantially all of the assets of four scrap metal recyclers. The aggregate purchase price for the acquisitions was \$55 million, the most significant of which was \$42 million relating to the September 2007 acquisition of substantially all of the assets of WIMCO Operating Company, Inc., a full service scrap metal recycler located in Ohio. A total of \$10 million of goodwill was recorded related to these acquisitions based on final purchase price allocations. The results of operations for yards acquired are reflected in the consolidated results of PSC Metals from the dates of acquisition.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

f. Real Estate

Our Real Estate segment consists of rental real estate, property development and resort activities.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we owned 30 and 31 rental real estate properties, respectively. In August 2008, the Real Estate segment acquired two net leased properties for \$465 million pursuant to the Code Section 1031 exchange. The acquisition of these two net leased properties was funded from a portion of the gross proceeds received from the sale of our Gaming segment. (See Note 9, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net Real Estate for additional information). Our property development operations are run primarily through Bayswater, a real estate investment, management and development subsidiary that focuses primarily on the construction and sale of single-family and multi-family homes, lots in subdivisions and planned communities and raw land for residential development. Our New Seabury development property in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and our Grand Harbor and Oak Harbor development property in Vero Beach, Florida each include land for future residential development of approximately 327 and 870 units of residential housing, respectively. Both developments operate golf and resort operations as well.

Our Real Estate operations compares the carrying value of its real estate portfolio, which includes commercial property for rent and residential property for current and future development, to its estimated realizable value to determine if its carrying costs will be recovered. In cases where our Real Estate operations do not expect to recover its carrying cost, an impairment charge is recorded as an expense and a reduction in the carrying cost of the asset. In developing assumptions as to estimated realizable value, our Real Estate operations consider current and future house prices, construction and carrying costs and sales absorptions for its residential inventory and current and future rental rates for its commercial properties.

Our Real Estate operations recorded an impairment charge of \$2 million for fiscal 2009 and \$4 million for each of fiscal 2008 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 (fiscal 2007). The impairment charges were primarily attributable to inventory units at the Grand Harbor and Oak Harbor, Florida division.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, our Real Estate operations became aware that certain subcontractors had installed defective drywall manufactured in China (referred to herein as Chinese drywall) in a few of our Florida homes. Defective Chinese drywall appears to be an industry-wide issue as other homebuilders have publicly disclosed that they are experiencing problems related to defective Chinese drywall. Based on our assessment, we believe that only a limited number of previously constructed homes contain defective Chinese drywall. We believe the costs to repair homes containing defective Chinese drywall will be immaterial.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, \$110 million and \$121 million, respectively, of the net investment in financing leases, net real estate leased to others and resort properties, which is included in property, plant and equipment, net, were pledged to collateralize the payment of nonrecourse mortgages payable.

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The following is a summary of the anticipated future receipts of the minimum lease payments receivable under the financing and operating method at December 31, 2009 (in millions of dollars):

Year	Amount
2010	\$ 50
2011	50
2012	50
2013	50
2014	47
Thereafter	295
	\$ 542

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3. Operating Units (continued)

g. Home Fashion

We conduct our Home Fashion segment through our majority ownership in WestPoint International, Inc. (WPI), a manufacturer and distributor of home fashion consumer products. WPI is engaged in the business of manufacturing, sourcing, marketing and distributing bed and bath home fashion products, including, among others, sheets, pillowcases, comforters, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, mattress pads, towels and related products. WPI recognizes revenue primarily through the sale of home fashion products to a variety of retail and institutional customers. In addition, WPI receives a small portion of its revenues through the licensing of its trademarks. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, WPI sold the inventory at all of its 30 retail outlet stores and subsequently ceased operations of its retail stores. Therefore, the portion of the business related to the retail operations has been classified for all periods presented as discontinued operations.

A relatively small number of customers have historically accounted for a significant portion of WPI's net sales. For fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 net sales to six, seven and six customers amounted to 59%, 57% and 54%, respectively, of WPI's total net sales.

Acquisition History

On August 8, 2005, we acquired 13.2 million, or 67.7%, of the 19.5 million outstanding common shares of WPI. Pursuant to the asset purchase agreement between WPI and WestPoint Stevens Inc. (WPS), rights to subscribe for an additional 10.5 million shares of common stock at a price of \$8.772 per share, or the rights offering, were allocated among former creditors of WPS. Depending upon the extent to which the other holders exercise certain subscription rights, Icahn Enterprises may acquire additional shares and may beneficially own between 15.7 million and 23.7 million shares of WPI common stock representing between 52.3% and 79.0% of the 30.0 million common shares that would then be outstanding.

On December 20, 2006, Icahn Enterprises acquired: (a) 1,000,000 shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock of WPI for a purchase price of \$100 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$100.0 million, and (b) 1,000,000 shares of Series A-2 Preferred Stock of WPI for a purchase price of \$100 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$100.0 million. Each of the Series A-1 and Series A-2 Preferred Stock has a 4.50% annual dividend, which is paid quarterly. For the first two years after issuance, the dividends are to be paid in the form of additional preferred stock. Thereafter, the dividends are to be paid in cash or in additional preferred stock at the option of WPI. Each of the Series A-1 and Series A-2 Preferred Stock is convertible into common shares of WPI at a rate of \$10.50 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution provisions; provided, however, that under certain circumstances, \$92.1 million of the Series A-2 Preferred Stock may be converted at a rate of \$8.772 per share.

As discussed in Note 18, Commitments and Contingencies, legal proceedings with respect to the acquisition are ongoing.

Restructuring and Impairment

To improve WPI's competitive position, WPI management intends to continue to reduce its cost of goods sold by restructuring its operations in the plants located in the United States, increasing production within its non-U.S. facilities and joint venture operations and sourcing goods from lower cost overseas facilities. In the second quarter of fiscal 2008, WPI entered into an agreement with a third party to manage the majority of its U.S. warehousing and distribution operations, which WPI consolidated into its Wagram, North Carolina facility. In April 2009, as part of its ongoing restructuring activities, WPI announced the closure of three of its then remaining four manufacturing facilities located in the United States. In the future, the vast majority of the products currently manufactured or fabricated in these facilities will be sourced from plants located outside of the United States. As of December 31, 2009, \$157 million of WPI's assets were located outside of the United States, primarily in Bahrain.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Operating Units (continued)

WPI incurred restructuring costs of \$19 million, \$25 million and \$19 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. Included in restructuring expenses are cash charges associated with the ongoing costs of closed plants, employee severance, benefits and related costs and transition expenses. The amount of accrued restructuring costs at December 31, 2008 was \$1 million. WPI paid \$19 million of restructuring charges for fiscal 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the accrued liability balance was \$1 million, which is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet.

Total cumulative restructuring charges from August 8, 2005 (acquisition date) through December 31, 2009 were \$77 million.

WPI incurred non-cash impairment charges of \$8 million, \$12 million and \$30 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. Included in these impairment charges were impairment charges related to WPI's trademarks of \$5 million, \$6 million and \$5 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. In recording the impairment charges related to its plants, WPI compared estimated net realizable values of property, plant and equipment to their current carrying values. In recording impairment charges related to its trademarks, WPI compared the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. The estimates of fair value of trademarks are determined using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology referred to as the relief from royalty methodology. Significant assumptions inherent in the relief from royalty methodology employed include estimates of appropriate marketplace royalty rates and discount rates. WPI's trademark valuations are evaluated further during its annual testing in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

WPI anticipates that restructuring charges will continue to be incurred throughout fiscal 2010. WPI anticipates incurring restructuring costs in fiscal 2010 relating to the current restructuring plan of approximately \$11 million, primarily related to the continuing costs of its closed facilities, employee severance, benefits and related costs and transition expenses. Restructuring costs could be affected by, among other things, WPI's decision to accelerate or delay its restructuring efforts. As a result, actual costs incurred could vary materially from these anticipated amounts.

4. Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

Gaming

On February 20, 2008, Icahn Enterprises consummated the sale of its subsidiary, American Casino & Entertainment Properties LLC (ACEP), for \$1.2 billion to an affiliate of Whitehall Street Real Estate Fund, realizing a gain of approximately \$472 million, after taxes. The sale of ACEP included the Stratosphere Hotel and Casino and three other Nevada gaming properties, which represented all of our remaining gaming operations.

Home Fashion Retail Stores

WPI closed all of its retail stores based on a comprehensive evaluation of the stores' long-term growth prospects and their on-going value to the business. On October 18, 2007, WPI entered into an agreement to sell the inventory at all of its retail stores and subsequently ceased operations of its retail stores. Accordingly, it has reported the retail outlet stores business as discontinued operations for all periods presented. As a result of the sale, WPI incurred charges related to the termination of the leases relating to its retail outlet stores facilities. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the accrued lease termination liability balance was \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively, which is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

Real Estate

Operating properties are reclassified to held for sale when subject to a contract. The operations of such properties are classified as discontinued operations. There were no material changes to the properties classified as discontinued operations during fiscal 2009.

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4. Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale (continued)

Results from Discontinued Operations

The financial position and results of operations for our former Gaming and certain portions of the Home Fashion and Real Estate segments described above are presented within other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets and income from discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented.

Total revenues for our discontinued operations for fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 were \$61 million and \$494 million, respectively, primarily relating to our former gaming segment. There were no revenues from our discontinued operations for fiscal 2009. Income from discontinued operations before income taxes and non-controlling interest (including gain on dispositions before taxes) for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008, and fiscal 2007 was \$1 million, \$749 million, and \$103 million, respectively. Results for fiscal 2008 included a gain on sale of discontinued operations of \$472 million, net of income taxes of \$260 million, recorded on the sale of ACEP. With respect to the taxes recorded on the sale of ACEP, \$103 million was recorded as a deferred tax liability pursuant to a Code 1031 Exchange transaction completed during the third quarter of fiscal 2008. The gain on sales of discontinued operations for fiscal 2007 includes \$12 million of gain on sales of real estate assets.

5. Related Party Transactions

Our Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated as of July 1, 1987, as thereafter amended, expressly permits us to enter into transactions with our general partner or any of its affiliates, including, without limitation, buying or selling properties from or to our general partner and any of its affiliates and borrowing and lending money from or to our general partner and any of its affiliates, subject to limitations contained in the Partnership Agreement and the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act. The indentures governing indebtedness contain certain covenants applicable to transactions with affiliates.

a. Investment Management

Until August 8, 2007, Icahn Management LP (Icahn Management) elected to defer most of the management fees from the Offshore Funds and such amounts remain invested in the Offshore Funds. At December 31, 2009, the balance of the deferred management fees payable (included in accrued expenses and other liabilities) by the Offshore Funds to Icahn Management was \$125 million. The deferred management fee payable increased (decreased) by \$32 million, \$(51) million and \$14 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively, due to the performance of the Private Funds.

Effective January 1, 2008, Icahn Capital paid for salaries and benefits of certain employees who may also perform various functions on behalf of certain other entities beneficially owned by Mr. Icahn (collectively, Icahn Affiliates), including administrative and investment services. Prior to January 1, 2008, Icahn & Co. LLC paid for such services. Under a separate expense-sharing agreement, Icahn Capital charged Icahn Affiliates \$4 million for such services for each of fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008. As of December 31, 2009, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet included \$1 million to be applied to Icahn Capital's charges to Icahn Affiliates for services to be provided to them.

In addition, effective January 1, 2008, certain expenses borne by Icahn Capital have been reimbursed by Icahn Affiliates, as appropriate, when such expenses were incurred. The expenses included investment-specific expenses for investments acquired by both the Private Funds and Icahn Affiliates that were allocated based on the amounts invested by each party, as well as investment management-related expenses that were allocated based on estimated usage agreed upon by Icahn Capital and Icahn Affiliates.

Mr. Icahn, along with his affiliates, makes investments in the Private Funds (other than the amounts invested by Icahn Enterprises Holdings and its affiliates). These investments are not subject to special profits interest allocations or incentive allocations. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the total fair value of these investments was approximately \$1.5 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Related Party Transactions (continued)

b. Railcar

As described in Note 1, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation, in January 2010, we acquired a controlling interest in ARI from affiliates of Mr. Icahn. As a result of this acquisition, we have the following related party transactions:

Agreements with ACF Industries LLC and American Railcar Leasing LLC

ARI has or had various agreements with ACF Industries LLC (ACF) and ARL, companies controlled by Mr. Icahn. The most significant agreements include the following:

Under the manufacturing services agreement entered into in 1994 and amended in 2005, ACF agreed to manufacture and distribute, at ARI's instruction, various railcar components. In consideration for these services, ARI agreed to pay ACF based on certain agreed-upon rates. For fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, ARI purchased inventory of \$14 million, \$45 million and \$47 million, respectively, of components from ACF. The agreement automatically renews unless written notice is provided by ARI.

In May 2007, ARI entered into a manufacturing agreement with ACF, pursuant to which ARI agreed to purchase approximately 1,390 tank railcars from ACF. The profit realized by ARI upon sale of the tank railcars to ARI customers was first paid to ACF in reimbursement for the start-up costs involved in implementing the manufacturing arrangements evidenced by the agreement and, thereafter, the profit was split evenly between ARI and ACF. The commitment under this agreement was satisfied in March 2009 and the agreement was terminated at that time. For fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, ARI incurred costs under this agreement of \$4 million, \$24 million and \$4 million, respectively, in connection with railcars that were manufactured and delivered to customers during these periods, which includes payments made to ACF for its share of the profits along with ARI costs. ARI recognized revenues of \$19 million, \$100 million and \$17 million, respectively, related to railcars shipped under this agreement for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

Effective as of January 1, 2008, ARI entered into a fleet services agreement with ARL, which replaced a 2005 railcar servicing agreement between the parties. The 2008 agreement reflects a reduced level of fleet management services, relating primarily to logistics management services, for which ARL now pays a fixed monthly fee. Additionally, under the agreement, ARI continues to provide railcar repair and maintenance services to ARL for a charge of labor, components and materials. ARI currently provides such repair and maintenance services for approximately 26,000 railcars for ARL. The agreement extends through December 31, 2010, and is automatically renewable for additional one-year periods unless either party gives at least 60 days prior notice of termination. There is no termination fee if ARI elects to terminate the agreement. For fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, revenues of \$14 million and \$15 million, respectively, were recorded under this agreement. Profit margins on sales to related parties approximate the margins

on sales to other large customers.

ARI from time to time manufactures and sells railcars to ARL under long-term agreements as well as on a purchase order basis. Revenue from railcars sold to ARL was \$105 million, \$183 million and \$140 million, respectively, for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, ARI had accounts payable of \$1 million and \$5 million, respectively, due to ACF and ARL.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, ARI had accounts receivable of \$1 million and \$9 million, respectively, due from ACF and ARL.

c. Food Packaging

As described in Note 1, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation, in January 2010 we acquired a controlling interest in Viskase from affiliates of Mr. Icahn. As a result of this acquisition, we have

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5. Related Party Transactions (continued)

the following related party transactions: Arnos Corporation, an affiliate of Mr. Icahn, was the lender on Viskase's Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2009. Viskase paid Arnos Corporation interest and unused commitment fees of \$1 million for each of fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008. In connection with our majority acquisition of Viskase on January 15, 2010, we assumed the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility from Arnos Corporation. See Note 12, Debt, for further discussion regarding Viskase's Revolving Credit Facility.

In November 2008, Barberrry, an affiliate of Carl C. Icahn, entered into a master lease agreement with Viskase. During July 2009, Viskase completed the construction of the cellulosic casing extrusion equipment in France. The total amount financed under the lease agreement, including accrued interest, was \$6 million. Viskase has repaid the capital lease with Barberrry in conjunction with the Viskase 9.875% Senior Secured bond offering during December 2009. The total payments, including fees and interest, amounted to \$6 million during fiscal 2009.

d. Administrative Services Icahn Enterprises Holdings

For each of fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, Icahn Enterprises paid an affiliate approximately \$2 million for the non-exclusive use of office space.

For each of fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, Icahn Enterprises paid \$1 million to XO Holdings, Inc., an affiliate of Icahn Enterprises GP, our general partner, for telecommunications services.

Icahn Enterprises Holdings provided certain professional services to an Icahn Affiliate for which it charged approximately \$3 million for each of fiscal 2009 and 2008 and \$1 million for fiscal 2007. As of December 31, 2009, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet included \$1 million to be applied to Icahn Enterprises Holdings' charges to the affiliate for services to be provided to it.

6. Investments and Related Matters

a. Investment Management

Investments and securities sold, not yet purchased consist of equities, bonds, bank debt and other corporate obligations, and derivatives, all of which are reported at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. The following table summarizes the Private Funds' investments, securities sold, not yet purchased and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives (in millions of dollars):

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Investments:				
Equity securities	\$3,671	\$ 2,908	\$5,183	\$ 2,876
Corporate debt	1,797	2,015	1,668	1,225
Mortgage backed securities	140	168	162	160
Total investments	\$5,608	\$ 5,091	\$7,013	\$ 4,261
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value:				
Equity securities	\$1,811	\$ 2,035	\$2,821	\$ 2,273
Total securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	\$1,811	\$ 2,035	\$2,821	\$ 2,273
Unrealized gains on derivative contracts, at fair value ⁽¹⁾	\$2	\$ 6	\$74	\$ 79
Unrealized losses on derivative contracts, at fair value ⁽²⁾	\$24	\$ 111	\$95	\$ 440

(1) Amounts are included in other assets in our consolidated financial statements.

(2) Amounts are included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Investments and Related Matters (continued)

The General Partners adopted FASB ASC Section 946.810.45, *Financial Services - Investment Companies - Consolidation - Other Presentation Matters*, as of January 1, 2007. FASB ASC Section 946.810.45 provides guidance on whether investment company accounting should be retained in the financial statements of a parent entity. Upon the adoption of FASB ASC Section 946.810.45, the General Partners lost their ability to retain specialized accounting. For those investments that (i) were deemed to be available-for-sale securities, (ii) fall outside the scope of Investments-Debt and Equity Securities Topic of the FASB ASC, or (iii) the Private Funds would otherwise account for under the equity method, the Private Funds apply the fair value option. The application of the fair value option is irrevocable.

The Private Funds assess the applicability of equity method accounting with respect to their investments based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors, including overall stock ownership of the Private Funds combined with those of affiliates of Icahn Enterprises.

The Private Funds applied the fair value option to certain of its investments that would have otherwise been subject to the equity method of accounting. During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, the Private Funds determined that they no longer had significant influence over these investments based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors. As of December 31, 2009, the fair value of these investments was \$11 million. For fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 the Private Funds recorded a loss of \$6 million, \$60 million and \$103 million, respectively, with respect to these investments. Such amounts are included in net gain (loss) from investment activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

Investments in Variable Interest Entities

The General Partners consolidate certain VIEs when they are determined to be their primary beneficiary, either directly or indirectly through other consolidated subsidiaries. The assets of the consolidated VIEs are primarily classified within cash and cash equivalents and investments in the consolidated balance sheets. The liabilities of the consolidated VIEs are primarily classified within securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value, and accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets and are non-recourse to the General Partners' general credit. Any creditors of VIEs do not have recourse against the general credit of the General Partners solely as a result of our including these VIEs in our consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated VIEs consist of the Offshore Fund and each of the Offshore Master Funds. The Offshore GP sponsored the formation of and manages each of these VIEs and, in some cases, has an investment therein. In evaluating whether the Offshore GP is the primary beneficiary of such VIEs, the Offshore GP has considered the nature and extent of its involvement with such VIEs and whether it absorbs the majority of losses among other variable interest holders, including those variable interest holders who are deemed related parties or de facto agents. In most cases, the Offshore GP was deemed to be the primary beneficiary of such VIEs because it would absorb the

majority of expected losses among other variable interest holders and its close association with such VIEs, including the ability to direct the business activities of such VIEs.

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6. Investments and Related Matters (continued)

The following table presents information regarding interests in VIEs for which the Offshore GP holds a variable interest as of December 31, 2009 (in millions of dollars):

	Offshore GP Is the Primary Beneficiary			Offshore GP Is Not the Primary Beneficiary	
	Net Assets	Offshore GP's Interests ⁽¹⁾	Pledged Collateral ⁽²⁾	Net Assets	Offshore GP's Interests ⁽¹⁾
Offshore Funds and Offshore Master Funds	\$ 2,222	\$ 35	\$ 967	\$ 3,008	\$ 125

Amount principally represents the Offshore GP's reinvested incentive allocations and therefore its maximum (1) exposure to loss. Such amounts are subject to the financial performance of the Offshore Funds and Offshore Master Funds and are included in the Offshore GP's net assets.

(2) Includes collateral pledged in connection with securities sold, not yet purchased, derivative contracts and collateral held for securities loaned. Pledged amounts may be in excess of margin requirements.

b. Automotive, Railcar, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and Other

Investments for Automotive, Railcar, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and other segments consist of the following (in millions of dollars):

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value
Marketable equity and debt securities available for sale	\$23	\$ 23	\$26	\$ 22
Equity method investments and other	291	291	247	247
Total investments	\$314	\$ 314	\$273	\$ 269

With the exception of our Automotive, Railcar and Home Fashion segments as discussed below, it is our policy to apply the fair value option to all of our investments that would be subject to the equity method of accounting. We record unrealized gains and losses for the change in fair value of such investments as a component of net gain (loss) from investment activities in the consolidated statement operations. We believe that these investments, individually or in the aggregate, are not material to our consolidated financial statements.

The following information relates to certain investment activities transacted by our operating units:

Proceeds from the sales of available-for-sale securities were \$61 million, \$59 million and \$382 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The gross realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities sold for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 were \$24 million, \$(17) million and \$3 million, respectively. For purposes of determining gains and losses to be reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings, the cost of securities is based on specific identification. Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities in the amount of \$4 million, \$(11) million and \$(24) million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively, have been included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Investment in Lear Corporation

In the third quarter of fiscal 2007, we adopted the fair value option for Lear Corporation (Lear) common stock which became eligible for the fair value option at the time we first recognized them in our consolidated financial statements.

We adopted the fair value option to our investment in Lear common stock to be consistent with the Private Funds accounting for its investment in Lear common stock. We recorded unrealized gains and losses for the change in fair value of such shares as a component of revenues for Icahn

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6. Investments and Related Matters (continued)

Enterprises Holdings in the consolidated statements of operations. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we sold all of our Lear common stock and realized a net loss of \$12 million. For fiscal 2007, we recorded \$3 million in unrealized losses resulting from the change in market value of Lear common stock.

Investment in ImClone Systems, Inc.

We adopted the provisions of the fair value option as of January 1, 2007 and elected to apply the fair value option to our investment in ImClone Systems, Inc. (ImClone). It is our policy to apply the fair value option to all of our investments that would be subject to the equity method of accounting. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we first applied the equity method of accounting to our investment in ImClone due to changes in ImClone's board, resulting in our having the ability to exercise significant influence over ImClone.

As of the date of adoption, the carrying value of our investment in ImClone was approximately \$164 million and the fair value of our investment was \$122 million. In accordance with the transition requirements, we recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning partners' equity for the difference between the fair value and carrying value on the date of adoption, which reduced partners' equity by \$42 million.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we received \$319 million pursuant to a tender offer from Bristol-Myers Squibb Company as consideration for their purchase of all of the ImClone shares held by us. For fiscal 2008, we recorded a realized gain of \$197 million in the sale of all of the ImClone shares. In fiscal 2007, we recorded \$74 million of unrealized gains resulting from the change in the market value of ImClone's stock. Such gains are reflected as a component of net gain (loss) from investment activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

c. Automotive

Investments in Non-Consolidated Affiliates

Federal-Mogul maintains investments in 14 non-consolidated affiliates, that are located in China, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Federal-Mogul's direct ownership in such affiliates ranges from approximately 1% to 50%. The aggregate investments in these affiliates were \$238 million and \$221 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Upon our purchase of the controlling interest in Federal-Mogul, Federal-Mogul's investments in non-consolidated affiliates were adjusted to estimated fair value during fiscal 2008. These estimated fair values were determined based upon internal and external valuations considering various relevant market rates and transactions, and discounted cash flow valuations methods, among other factors, as further described in Note 3, Operating Units.

Federal-Mogul evaluated the recorded value of its investments in non-consolidated affiliates for potential impairment as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. Given the economic downturn in the global automotive industry and the related declines in anticipated production volumes during fiscal 2008, Federal-Mogul concluded that its investments in non-consolidated affiliates were impaired, and an impairment charge of \$64 million was recorded for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Included in the aggregate investments in non-consolidated affiliates of \$238 million is the remaining fair value step-up (net of impairment, amortization and foreign currency) of \$61 million, which represents a difference between the amounts of these investments and underlying equity. This difference is comprised of \$34 million of definite-lived intangible and tangible assets with a weighted average remaining useful life of 17 years, and \$27 million of indefinite-lived intangible and tangible assets. There were no such impairments for fiscal 2009.

Equity earnings from non-consolidated affiliates amounted to \$16 million and \$19 million for fiscal 2009 and for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, respectively, which are included in other income, net in our consolidated financial statements. For fiscal 2009, these entities generated sales of \$504 million, net income of \$45 million, and at December 31, 2009 had total net assets of approximately

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6. Investments and Related Matters (continued)

\$511 million. Distributed dividends to Federal-Mogul from non-consolidated affiliates were \$7 million and \$28 million for fiscal 2009 and for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, respectively.

Federal-Mogul does not hold a controlling interest in an entity based on exposure to economic risks and potential rewards (variable interests) for which it is the primary beneficiary. Further, Federal-Mogul's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with its operating strategy and are not special purpose entities.

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

The guaranteed minimum amount represents a contingent guarantee of the initial investment of the joint venture partner and can be exercised at the discretion of the partner. As of December 31, 2009, the total amount of the contingent guarantee, were all triggering events to occur, approximated \$60 million. Federal-Mogul believes that this contingent guarantee is substantially less than the estimated current fair value of the guaranteee's interest in the affiliate. As such, the contingent guarantee does not give rise to a contingent liability and, as a result, no amount is recorded for this guarantee. If this put option were exercised, the consideration paid and net assets acquired would be accounted for in accordance with business combination accounting.

Any value in excess of the guaranteed minimum amount of the put option would be the subject of negotiation between Federal-Mogul and its joint venture partner.

Federal-Mogul has determined that its investments in Chinese joint venture arrangements are considered to be limited-lived as such entities have specified durations ranging from 30 to 50 years pursuant to regional statutory regulations. In general, these arrangements call for extension, renewal or liquidation at the discretion of the parties to the arrangement at the end of the contractual agreement. Accordingly, a reasonable assessment cannot be made as to the impact of such arrangements on the future liquidity position of Federal-Mogul.

d. Railcar

As of December 31, 2009, ARI was party to three joint ventures which are all accounted for using the equity method. ARI determined that, although these joint ventures are considered VIEs, it is not the primary beneficiary of such VIEs. The significant factors in this determination were that no partners, including ARI, has rights to the majority of returns,

losses or votes.

The risk of loss to ARI is limited to its investment in these joint ventures, certain loans due from these joint ventures to ARI and ARI's guarantee of certain loans. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the carrying amount of these investments was \$41 million and \$13 million, respectively, and the maximum exposure to loss was \$42 million and \$13 million, respectively. Maximum exposure to loss was determined based on ARI's carrying amounts in such investments, loans and accrued interest thereon due from applicable joint ventures and loan guarantees made to the applicable joint ventures.

7. Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP requires enhanced disclosures about investments that are measured and reported at fair value and has established a hierarchical disclosure framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment. Investments with

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7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date. The types of investments included in Level 1 include listed equities and listed derivatives. We do not adjust the quoted price for these investments, even in situations where we hold a large position.

Level 2 Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Investments that are generally included in this category include corporate bonds and loans, less liquid and restricted equity securities and certain over-the-counter derivatives. The inputs and assumptions of our Level 2 investments are derived from market observable sources including: reported trades, broker/dealer quotes and other pertinent data.

Level 3 Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. Fair value is determined using comparable market transactions and other valuation methodologies, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

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7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Investment Management

The following table summarizes the valuation of the Private Funds investments by the above fair value hierarchy levels measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions of dollars):

(1) Amounts are classified within other assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Amounts are classified within accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

The changes in investments measured at fair value for which the Investment Management operations has used Level 3 inputs to determine fair value are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$ 56	\$
Realized and unrealized losses, net	(56)	(67)
Purchases, net	228	123
Balance at December 31	\$ 228	\$ 56

There were no unrealized losses included in earnings related to Level 3 investments still held at December 31, 2009.

Changes in unrealized losses included in earnings for fiscal 2008 related to Level 3 investments still held as of December 31, 2008 were \$67 million. Total realized losses recorded for Level 3 investments are reported in net gain (loss) from investment activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

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7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Automotive, Railcar, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and Other

The following table summarizes the valuation of our Automotive, Railcar, Icahn Enterprises Holdings and other operations' investments by the above fair value hierarchy levels measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions of dollars):

	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets						
Marketable equity and debt securities	\$ 23	\$	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$	\$ 22
Derivative financial instruments ⁽¹⁾		13	13		1	1
	\$ 23	\$ 13	\$ 36	\$ 22	\$ 1	\$ 23
Liabilities⁽²⁾						
Derivative financial instruments	\$	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$	\$ 99	\$ 99
Unrealized losses on derivative contracts					10	10
	\$	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$	\$ 109	\$ 109

(1) Amounts are classified within other assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Amounts are classified within accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents Federal-Mogul's defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2
	(Millions of Dollars)		
U.S. Plans:			
Investments with Registered Investment Companies			
Equity securities	\$ 448	\$ 448	\$
Fixed income securities	142	142	
	\$ 590	\$ 590	\$
Non-U.S. Plans:			
Insurance contracts	\$ 32	\$	\$ 32
Investments with Registered Investment Companies			
Fixed income securities	8	8	
Equity securities	1	1	

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Government bonds	2		2
Equity securities	1	1	
Cash	1	1	
	\$ 45	\$ 11	\$ 34

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7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following table presents ARI's pension plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

Asset Category:	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Equity securities	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$
Funds	10	1	9
	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ 9

The following table presents Viskase's pension plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

Asset Category:	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$	\$
Equity securities	34	17	17	
Debt securities	30	11	19	
Hedge funds	25			25
	\$ 92	\$ 31	\$ 36	\$ 25

The changes in Viskase's pension plan assets for which Viskase has used Level 3 inputs to determine fair value are as follows (in millions of dollars):

Beginning balance at December 31, 2008	Level 3 \$ 15
Actual return on plan assets:	
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	5
Purchases, sales and settlements	5
Ending balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 25

In addition to items that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, there are also assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. As these assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, they are not included in the tables above. Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis include certain long-lived assets (see Notes 3, Operating Units and Note 9, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net), investments in non-consolidated affiliates (see Note 6, Investment and Related Matters Automotive) and CARO (see Note 18, Commitments and Contingencies). We determined that the fair value measurements included in each of these assets and liabilities rely primarily on our assumptions as unobservable inputs

that are not publicly available. As such, we have determined that each of these fair value measurements reside within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

8. Financial Instruments

Certain derivative contracts executed by the Private Funds with a single counterparty or by our Automotive operations with a single counterparty are reported on a net-by counterparty basis where a legal right of offset exists under an enforceable netting agreement. Values for the derivative financial instruments, principally swaps, forwards, over-the-counter options and other conditional and exchange contracts are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis. As a result, the net exposure to counterparties is reported in either other assets or accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Financial Instruments (continued)

a. Investment Management and Icahn Enterprises Holdings

The Private Funds currently maintain cash deposits and cash equivalents with major financial institutions. Certain account balances may not be covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, while other accounts may exceed federally insured limits. The Onshore Fund and the Offshore Master Funds have prime broker arrangements in place with multiple prime brokers as well as a custodian bank. These financial institutions are members of major securities exchanges. The Onshore Fund and Offshore Master Funds also have relationships with several financial institutions with which they trade derivative and other financial instruments.

In the normal course of business, the Private Funds trade various financial instruments and enter into certain investment activities, which may give rise to off-balance-sheet risk. Currently, the Private Funds' investments include futures, options, credit default swaps and securities sold, not yet purchased. These financial instruments represent future commitments to purchase or sell other financial instruments or to exchange an amount of cash based on the change in an underlying instrument at specific terms at specified future dates. Risks arise with these financial instruments from potential counterparty non-performance and from changes in the market values of underlying instruments.

Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value represent obligations of the Private Funds to deliver the specified security, thereby creating a liability to repurchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk, as the Private Funds' satisfaction of the obligations may exceed the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The Private Funds' investments in securities and amounts due from brokers are partially restricted until the Private Funds satisfy the obligation to deliver the securities sold, not yet purchased.

The Private Funds enter into derivative contracts, including swap contracts, futures contracts and option contracts with the objective of capital appreciation or as economic hedges against other securities or the market as a whole. The Private Funds also enter into foreign currency derivative contracts to economically hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on all or a portion of their non-U.S. dollar denominated investments.

The Private Funds and Icahn Enterprises Holdings have entered into various types of swap contracts with other counterparties. These agreements provide that they are entitled to receive or are obligated to pay in cash an amount equal to the increase or decrease, respectively, in the value of the underlying shares, debt and other instruments that are the subject of the contracts, during the period from inception of the applicable agreement to its expiration. In addition, pursuant to the terms of such agreements, they are entitled to receive other payments, including interest, dividends and other distributions made in respect of the underlying shares, debt and other instruments during the specified time frame. They are also required to pay to the counterparty a floating interest rate equal to the product of the notional amount multiplied by an agreed-upon rate, and they receive interest on any cash collateral that they post

to the counterparty at the federal funds or LIBOR rate in effect for such period.

The Private Funds trade futures contracts. A futures contract is a firm commitment to buy or sell a specified quantity of a standardized amount of a deliverable grade commodity, security, currency or cash at a specified price and specified future date unless the contract is closed before the delivery date. Payments (or variation margin) are made or received by the Private Funds each day, depending on the daily fluctuations in the value of the contract, and the whole value change is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss by the Private Funds. When the contract is closed, the Private Funds record a realized gain or loss equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed.

The Private Funds utilize forward contracts to seek to protect their assets denominated in foreign currencies from losses due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Private Funds exposure to credit risk associated with non-performance of forward foreign currency contracts is limited to the unrealized gains or

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8. Financial Instruments (continued)

losses inherent in such contracts, which are recognized in unrealized gains or losses on derivative, futures and foreign currency contracts, at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Private Funds may also purchase and write option contracts. As a writer of option contracts, the Private Funds receive a premium at the outset and then bear the market risk of unfavorable changes in the price of the underlying financial instrument. As a result of writing option contracts, the Private Funds are obligated to purchase or sell, at the holder's option, the underlying financial instrument. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance-sheet risk, as the Private Funds' satisfaction of the obligations may exceed the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2009, the maximum payout amounts relating to written put options were \$268 million. The Private Funds did not have any written put options at December 31, 2008.

Certain terms of the Private Funds' contracts with derivative counterparties, which are standard and customary to such contracts, contain certain triggering events that would give the counterparties the right to terminate the derivative instruments. In such events, the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment on derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position on December 31, 2009 is \$111 million.

At December 31, 2009, the Private Funds had approximately \$436 million posted as collateral for derivative positions, including those derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features; these amounts are included in cash held at consolidated affiliated partnerships and restricted cash within our consolidated balance sheet.

U.S. GAAP requires the disclosure of information about obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. Such guarantee arrangements requiring disclosure include contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

The Private Funds have entered into certain derivative contracts, in the form of credit default swaps, which meet the accounting definition of a guarantee, whereby the occurrence of a credit event with respect to the issuer of the underlying financial instrument may obligate the Private Funds to make a payment to the swap counterparties. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Private Funds have entered into such credit default swaps with a maximum notional amount of approximately \$164 million and \$604 million, respectively, with terms of approximately three years as of December 31, 2009. We estimate that our maximum exposure related to these credit default swaps approximates 33.8% of such notional amounts as of December 31, 2009.

The following table presents the notional amount, fair value, underlying referenced credit obligation type and credit ratings for derivative contracts in which the Private Funds are assuming risk (in millions of dollars):

Credit Derivative Type Derivative Risk Exposure	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		Underlying Reference Obligation
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	
Single name credit default swaps:					
Investment grade risk exposure	\$	\$	\$ 408	\$ 7	Corporate Credit
Below investment grade risk exposure	164	(16)	196	(106)	Corporate Credit
	\$ 164	\$ (16)	\$ 604	\$ (99)	

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents the fair values of the Private Funds derivatives (in millions of dollars):

	Asset Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Liability Derivatives ⁽²⁾	
	December 2009	December 2008	December 2009	December 2008
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	31,	31,	31,	31,
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest rate contracts	\$	\$ 20	\$	\$ 18
Foreign exchange contracts		8		
Equity contracts	9			17
Credit contracts	26	176	140	530
Sub-total	35	204	140	565
Netting across contract types ⁽³⁾	(29)	(125)	(29)	(125)
Total ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 6	\$ 79	\$ 111	\$ 440

(1) Net asset derivatives are located within other assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Net liability derivatives are located within accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

(3) Represents the netting of receivables balances with payable balances for the same counterparty across contract types pursuant to netting agreements.

(4) Excludes netting of cash collateral received and posted. The total collateral posted at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$436 million across all counterparties.

The following table presents the effects of the Private Funds derivative instruments on the statement of operations for fiscal 2009 (in millions of dollars):

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income ⁽¹⁾
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	
Interest rate contracts	\$ 57
Foreign exchange contracts	(7)
Equity contracts	(61)
Credit contracts	323
	\$ 312

(1)

Gains (losses) recognized on the Private Funds' derivatives are classified in net gain (loss) from investment activities within our consolidated statements of operations.

Each Private Fund's assets may be held in one or more accounts maintained for the Private Fund by its prime broker or at other brokers or custodian banks, which may be located in various jurisdictions. The prime broker and custodian banks are subject to various laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions in the event of their insolvency. Accordingly, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Fund's assets may be subject to substantial variations, limitations and uncertainties. The insolvency of any of the prime brokers, custodian banks or clearing corporations may result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Private Fund's assets or in a significant delay in the Private Fund having access to those assets.

Credit concentrations may arise from investment activities and may be impacted by changes in economic, industry or political factors. The Private Funds routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, resulting in credit concentration with respect to this industry. In the ordinary course of business, the Private Funds may also be subject to a concentration of credit risk to a particular counterparty.

The Private Funds seek to mitigate these risks by actively monitoring exposures, collateral requirements and the creditworthiness of our counterparties.

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Financial Instruments (continued)

b. Automotive

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

Federal-Mogul generally tries to use natural hedges within its foreign currency activities, including the matching of revenues and costs, to minimize foreign currency risk. Where natural hedges are not in place, Federal-Mogul considers managing certain aspects of its foreign currency activities and larger transactions through the use of foreign currency options or forward contracts. Principal currencies hedged have historically included the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Canadian dollar. Federal-Mogul had notional values of approximately \$10 million and \$5 million of foreign currency hedge contracts outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, that were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Unrealized net gains of \$1 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2008. Immaterial unrealized net losses were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2009. No hedge ineffectiveness was recognized during fiscal 2009.

During fiscal 2008, Federal-Mogul entered into a series of five-year interest rate swap agreements with a total notional value of \$1,190 million to hedge the variability of interest payments associated with its variable-rate term loans.

Through these swap agreements, Federal-Mogul has fixed its base interest and premium rate at a combined average interest rate of approximately 5.37% on the hedged principal amount of \$1,190 million. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, unrealized net losses of \$50 million and \$67 million, respectively, were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a result of these hedges. As of December 31, 2009, losses of \$34 million are expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to the consolidated statement of operations within the next 12 months. No hedge ineffectiveness was recognized for fiscal 2009.

These interest rate swaps reduce Federal-Mogul's overall interest rate risk. However, due to the remaining outstanding borrowings on Federal-Mogul's debt agreements that continue to have variable interest rates, management believes that interest rate risk to Federal-Mogul could be material if there are significant adverse changes in interest rates.

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

forecast for up to 15 months in the future.

Federal-Mogul had 140 and 364 commodity price hedge contracts outstanding with a combined notional value of \$28 million and \$91 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, substantially all of which mature within one year. Of these outstanding contracts, 112 and 346 commodity price hedge contracts with a combined notional value of \$26 million and \$83 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Unrealized net gains of \$5 million and unrealized net losses of \$33 million were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Unrealized net gains of \$3 million were recognized in other income, net during fiscal 2009, associated with ineffectiveness on contracts designated as accounting hedges.

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SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****8. Financial Instruments (continued)**

For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, changes in the time value are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. Unrealized gains and losses associated with ineffective hedges, determined using the hypothetical derivative method, are recognized in other income, net. Derivative gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive loss for effective hedges are reclassified into operations upon recognition of the hedged transaction. Derivative gains and losses associated with undesignated hedges are recognized in other income, net for outstanding hedges and cost of goods sold upon hedge maturity. Federal-Mogul's undesignated hedges are primarily commodity hedges and such hedges have become undesignated mainly due to forecasted volume declines.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject Federal-Mogul to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of accounts receivable and cash investments. Federal-Mogul's customer base includes virtually every significant global light and commercial vehicle manufacturer and a large number of retailers, distributors, retailers and installers of automotive aftermarket parts. Federal-Mogul's credit evaluation process and the geographical dispersion of sales transactions help to mitigate credit risk concentration. No individual customer accounted for more than 5% of Federal-Mogul's sales during fiscal 2009. Federal-Mogul requires placement of cash in financial institutions evaluated as highly creditworthy.

The following table presents the fair values of Federal-Mogul's derivative instruments (in millions of dollars):

	Asset Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Liability Derivatives ⁽¹⁾	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments				
Interest rate swap contracts	\$	\$	\$(50)	\$(67)
Commodity contracts	6		(1)	(36)
Foreign currency contracts		1		
	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$(51)	\$(103)
Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Commodity contracts	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$(7)
	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$(7)

⁽¹⁾ Federal-Mogul's asset derivatives and liability derivatives are classified within accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The following tables present the effect of Federal-Mogul's derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2009 (in millions of dollars):

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ (11)	Interest expense	\$ (37)		\$
Commodity contracts	20	Cost of goods sold	(18)	Other income, net	3
Foreign exchange contracts		Cost of goods sold	1		
	\$ 9		\$ (54)		\$ 3

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8. Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives
Commodity contracts	Cost of goods sold	\$ (7)
Commodity contracts	Other income, net	4
		\$ (3)

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill and intangible assets, net consist of the following (in millions of dollars):

Description	Amortization Periods	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Definite-lived intangible assets:							
Automotive	1 22 years	\$640	\$ (125)	\$515	\$640	\$ (76)	\$ 564
Food Packaging	6 13.5 years	23	(9)	14	23	(8)	15
Metals	5 15 years	11	(4)	7	11	(2)	9
Real Estate	12 12.5 years	121	(14)	107			
		\$795	\$ (152)	643	\$674	\$ (86)	588
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:							
Automotive				354			354
Food Packaging				2			2
Metals							3
Home Fashion				8			13
				364			372
Total intangible assets, net				\$ 1,007			\$ 960

December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
Gross	Accumulated	Net	Gross	Accumulated	Net

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	Carrying Amount	Impairment Losses	Carrying Value	Carrying Amount	Impairment Losses	Carrying Value
Goodwill:						
Automotive:						
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,298	\$ (222)	\$ 1,076	\$	\$	\$
Acquisitions				1,527		1,527
Fresh-start adjustments	(6)		(6)	(229)		(229)
Impairment		3	3		(222)	(222)
Balance at December 31	\$ 1,292	\$ (219)	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,298	\$ (222)	\$ 1,076
Railcar	7		7	7		7
Food Packaging	3		3	3		3
Metals:						
Balance at January 1	\$ 10	\$	\$ 10	\$ 16	\$	\$ 16
Impairment		(10)	(10)			
Finalize purchase allocation				(6)		(6)
Balance at December 31	\$ 10	\$ (10)	\$	\$ 10	\$	\$ 10
Total goodwill	\$ 1,312	\$ (229)	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,318	\$ (222)	\$ 1,096

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SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net (continued)**

The aggregate amortization expense related to our definite-live intangible assets was \$66 million, \$69 million and \$3 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. We utilize the straight line method of amortization, recognized over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The estimated future amortization expense for our definite-lived intangible assets is as follows (in millions of dollars):

Year	Amount
2010	\$ 62
2011	61
2012	59
2013	57
2014	56
Thereafter	349
	\$ 644

Automotive

Given the complexity of the calculation and significance of fourth quarter economic activity during fiscal 2008, Federal-Mogul had not yet completed its annual impairment assessment for fiscal 2008 prior to filing its Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based upon the draft valuations and preliminary assessment, our Automotive segment recorded estimated impairment charges of \$222 million and \$130 million for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, respectively, for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, Federal-Mogul completed this assessment, and recorded a reduction to its goodwill impairment of \$3 million. These charges were required to adjust the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets to estimated fair value. The estimated fair values were determined based upon consideration of various valuation methodologies, including guideline transaction multiples, multiples of current earnings, and projected future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the risk involved, giving appropriate consideration to the unprecedented economic downturn in the automotive industry that continued throughout the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The 2008 impairment charge was primarily attributable to significant decreases in forecasted future cash flows as Federal-Mogul adjusts to known and anticipated changes in industry production volumes.

During fiscal 2009, Federal-Mogul identified \$6 million of adjustments, principally related to foreign currency translation, associated with the pushdown of final fresh-start values to the individual operating entities that were necessary to properly state goodwill. Accordingly, Federal-Mogul recorded these adjustments during fiscal 2009, which reduced its goodwill balance by \$6 million.

Federal-Mogul has assigned \$115 million to technology, including value for patented and unpatented proprietary know-how and expertise as embodied in the processes, specifications and testing of products. The value assigned is based on the relief-from-royalty method which applies a fair royalty rate for the technology group to forecasted revenue. Royalty rates were determined based on discussions with management and a review of royalty data for similar or comparable technologies. The amortization periods between 10 and 14 years are based on the expected useful lives of the products or product families for which the technology relate.

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

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ICAHN ENTERPRISES HOLDINGS L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net (continued)

revenue is generally not heavily based upon prior relationship experience. As such, distinguishing revenue between that attributable to customer relationships as opposed to revenue attributable to recognized customer brands is difficult.

During fiscal 2008, Federal-Mogul completed its analysis of its various aftermarket revenue streams and bifurcated those streams between revenues associated with brand recognition and revenues associated with customer relationships. Valuations for brand names and customer relationships were then determined based upon the estimated revenue streams. As a result of the valuations, Federal-Mogul recorded \$484 million for its trademarks and brand names. As part of fresh-start reporting, value was assigned to trademarks or brand names based on its earnings potential or relief from costs associated with licensing the trademarks or brand names. As Federal-Mogul expects to continue using each trademark or brand name indefinitely with respect to the related product lines, the trademarks or brand names have been assigned indefinite lives and are tested annually for impairment. Based on its 2008 annual impairment test, Federal-Mogul recorded a \$130 million impairment charge related to these trademarks and brand names.

Federal-Mogul has assigned \$519 million to its customer relationships, of which \$62 million relates to original equipment (OE) customer relationships and \$457 million relates to aftermarket customer relationships. The values assigned to customer relationships are based on the propensity of these customers to continue to generate predictable future recurring revenue and income. The value was based on the present value of the future earnings attributable to the intangible assets after recognition of required returns to other contributory assets. The amortization periods of between 1 and 16 years are based on the expected cash flows and historical attrition rates, as determined within each of the separate product groups.

Federal-Mogul evaluates recorded goodwill and other indefinite-lived assets for impairment annually in October of each year. Federal-Mogul concluded that there was no impairment as a result of its annual assessment for fiscal 2009.

Federal-Mogul's goodwill balance of \$1,073 million as of December 31, 2009 passed Step 1 of its annual goodwill impairment analysis, with fair values in excess of carrying values of at least 15%.

Railcar

On March 31, 2006, ARI acquired all of the common stock of Custom Steel, Inc. (Custom Steel), a subsidiary of Steel Technologies, Inc. Custom Steel operates a facility located adjacent to ARI's component manufacturing facility in Kennett, Missouri, which produces value-added fabricated parts that primarily support ARI's railcar manufacturing operations. Prior to this acquisition, ARI was Custom Steel's primary customer. The acquisition resulted in goodwill of \$7 million.

ARI performs its annual goodwill impairment test as of March 1 of each fiscal year. The valuation uses a combination of methods to determine the fair value of the reporting unit including prices of comparable businesses, a present value technique and recent transactions involving businesses similar to ARI.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity, which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets, which contributed to a significant decline in ARI's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. For most of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, ARI's market capitalization value was significantly below the recorded net book value of ARI's consolidated balance sheet, including goodwill. Based on these overriding factors, indicators existed that ARI had experienced a significant adverse change in the business climate, which was determined to be a triggering event requiring ARI to review its goodwill for impairment. ARI performed a goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2008 and determined no impairment existed. ARI also performed the annual impairment test as of March 1, 2009, noting no adjustment was required.

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9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net (continued)

Food Packaging

As discussed in Note 1, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation, we acquired a majority interest in Viskase on January 15, 2010. As a result of our acquisition of a controlling interest in Viskase, certain long-term assets have been adjusted by a total of \$18 million as a result of our required utilization of common control parties' underlying basis in such assets as of the effective date of common control (November 2006) as follows: increase of \$3 million for goodwill, increase of \$20 million for intangible assets and decrease of \$5 million for building and equipment.

Metals

Our Metals segment tests indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually as of September 30 or more frequently if it believes indicators of impairment exist. Our Metals segment determines the fair value of its indefinite-lived intangible assets utilizing discounted cash flows. The resultant fair value is compared to its carrying value and an impairment loss is recorded if the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

Our Metals segment's sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 declined significantly as the demand and prices for scrap fell to extremely low levels due to historically low steel mill capacity utilization rates and declines in other sectors of the economy served by our Metals segment. Given the indication of a potential impairment, our Metals segment completed a valuation utilizing discounted cash flows based on current market conditions. This valuation resulted in an impairment loss for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$13 million which was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, eliminating all goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles from our Metals segment's balance sheet.

Real Estate

Acquisitions of real estate properties are accounted for utilizing the purchase method. Our Real Estate operations allocate the purchase price of each acquired property between land, buildings and improvements, and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities such as amounts related to in-place leases, acquired above- and below-market leases, and tenant relationships. The allocation of the purchase price requires judgment and significant estimates. Our Real Estate operations use information contained in independent appraisals as the primary basis for its purchase price allocations. Our Real Estate operations determine whether any rental rates are above or below market based upon comparison to similar financing terms for similar investment properties.

Values of properties are determined on an as-if vacant basis at acquisition date. The estimated fair value of acquired in-place leases are the costs our Real Estate operations would have incurred to lease the properties to the occupancy level of the properties at the date of acquisition. Such estimates include the fair value of leasing commissions,

operating costs and other direct costs that would be incurred to lease the properties to such occupancy levels.

Additionally, our Real Estate operations evaluates the time period over which such occupancy levels would be achieved. Such evaluation includes an estimate of the net lost market-based rental revenues and net operating costs (primarily consisting of real estate taxes, insurance and utilities) that would have been incurred during the lease-up period. Our Real Estate operations allocate a portion of the purchase price to tenant relationships considering various factors including tenant profile and the credit risk of the tenant. Acquired in-place leases and tenant relationships as of the date of acquisition are amortized over the remaining terms of the respective leases.

In August 2008, our Real Estate operations acquired two net leased properties for \$465 million pursuant to a Code Section 1031 exchange. The results of operations of the properties have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. The aggregate purchase price of \$465 million was allocated to the following assets acquired, based on their fair values: land \$90 million, buildings and improvements \$254 million and \$121 million attributable to definite-lived intangible assets relating to values determined for in-place leases and tenant relationships. The allocation of the purchase price was completed in

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9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net (continued)

the second quarter of fiscal 2009, resulting in a reclassification of \$121 million to definite-lived intangible assets which were initially classified as property, plant and equipment, net. The definite-lived intangible assets are being amortized over the 12 12.5 year initial term of the respective leases.

Home Fashion

For fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 WPI recorded an impairment charge of \$5 million, \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively, related to its trademarks. In recording impairment charges related to its trademarks, WPI compared the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. The estimates of fair value of trademarks are determined using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology referred to as the relief from royalty methodology. Significant assumptions inherent in the relief from royalty methodology employed include estimates of appropriate marketplace royalty rates and discount rates.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following:

	Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2009 2008 (In Millions)	
Land		\$ 304	\$ 312
Buildings and improvements	4 40	700	639
Machinery, equipment and furniture	1 25	2,121	1,881
Assets leased to others		484	601
Construction in progress		229	290
		3,838	3,723
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(880)	(544)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 2,958	\$ 3,179

Depreciation and amortization expense from continuing operations related to property, plant and equipment for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 was \$344 million, \$268 million and \$54 million, respectively.

Total rental expense for continuing operations under operating leases for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 was \$76 million, \$70 million and \$23 million, respectively.

11. Equity Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests consists of the following (in millions of dollars):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Investment Management	\$ 3,719	\$ 3,560
Automotive	324	276
Other	242	252
Total equity attributable to non-controlling interests	\$ 4,285	\$ 4,088

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SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****12. Debt**

Debt consists of the following (in millions of dollars):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Senior unsecured variable rate convertible notes due 2013 Icahn Enterprises ⁽¹⁾	\$ 556	\$ 556
Senior unsecured 7.125% notes due 2013 Icahn Enterprises ⁽¹⁾	960	958
Senior unsecured 8.125% notes due 2012 Icahn Enterprises ⁽¹⁾	350	349
Exit Facilities Federal-Mogul	2,672	2,495
Senior unsecured notes Railcar	275	275
Senior unsecured notes and revolving credit facility Food Packaging	174	129
Mortgages payable	114	123
Other	80	86
Total debt	\$5,181	\$ 4,971

(1) Proceeds from the issuance of Icahn Enterprises debt was transferred to Icahn Enterprises Holdings under the same terms and conditions as the Icahn Enterprises Notes.

Senior Unsecured Variable Rate Convertible Notes Due 2013 Icahn Enterprises

In April 2007, Icahn Enterprises issued an aggregate of \$600 million of variable rate senior convertible notes due 2013 (the variable rate notes). The variable rate notes were sold in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and issued pursuant to an indenture dated as of April 5, 2007, by and among Icahn Enterprises, as issuer, Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp. (Icahn Enterprises Finance), as co-issuer, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. Icahn Enterprises Finance, Icahn Enterprises wholly owned subsidiary, was formed solely for the purpose of serving as a co-issuer of Icahn Enterprises debt securities in order to facilitate offerings of the debt securities. Other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, no other subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises guarantee payment on the variable rate notes. The variable rate notes bear interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR minus 125 basis points, but the all-in-rate can be no less than 4.0% nor more than 5.5%, and are convertible into Icahn Enterprises depositary units at a conversion price of \$132.595 per Icahn Enterprises depositary unit per \$1,000 principal amount, subject to adjustments in certain circumstances. Pursuant to the indenture governing the variable rate notes, on October 5, 2008, the conversion price was adjusted downward to \$105.00 per Icahn Enterprises depositary unit per \$1,000 principal amount. As of December 31, 2009, the interest rate was 4.0%. The interest on the variable rate notes is payable quarterly on each January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15. The variable rate notes mature on August 15, 2013, assuming they have not been converted to Icahn Enterprises depositary units before their

maturity date.

Senior Unsecured Notes Icahn Enterprises

Senior Unsecured 7.125% Notes Due 2013

On February 7, 2005, Icahn Enterprises issued \$480 million aggregate principal amount of 7.125% senior unsecured notes due 2013 (the 2013 Notes), priced at 100% of principal amount. The 2013 Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture dated February 7, 2005 among Icahn Enterprises, as issuer, Icahn Enterprises Finance, as co-issuer, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as guarantor, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (referred to herein as the 2013 Notes Indenture). Other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, no other subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises guaranteed payment on the notes.

On January 16, 2007, Icahn Enterprises issued an additional \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 2013 Notes (the additional 2013 Notes and, together with the 2013 Notes, the notes), priced at 98.4% of

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12. Debt (continued)

par, or at a discount of 1.6%, pursuant to the 2013 Notes Indenture. The notes had a fixed annual interest rate of 7.125%, which was paid every six months on February 15 and August 15, and were due to mature on February 15, 2013.

The 2013 Notes Indenture restricted the ability of Icahn Enterprises Holdings, subject to certain exceptions, to, among other things: incur additional debt; pay dividends or make distributions; repurchase units; create liens; and enter into transactions with affiliates.

Effective January 15, 2010, pursuant to certain cash tender offers, the 2013 Notes Indenture was satisfied and discharged in accordance with its terms. See Note 19, Subsequent Events Senior Notes Offering, for further discussion of the cash tender offers and termination of the 2013 Notes Indenture.

Senior Unsecured 8.125% Notes Due 2012

On May 12, 2004, Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance co-issued senior unsecured 8.125% notes due 2012 (2012 Notes) in the aggregate principal amount of \$353 million. The 2012 Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated as of May 12, 2004, among Icahn Enterprises, Icahn Enterprises Finance, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as guarantor, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (the 2012 Notes Indenture). The 2012 Notes were priced at 99.266% of principal amount and had a fixed annual interest rate of 8.125%, which was paid every six months on June 1 and December 1. The 2012 Notes were due to mature on June 1, 2012. Other than Icahn Enterprises Holdings, no other subsidiaries of Icahn Enterprises guarantee payment on the notes.

The 2012 Notes Indenture restricted the ability of Icahn Enterprises Holdings, subject to certain exceptions, to, among other, things: incur additional debt; pay dividends or make distributions; repurchase units; create liens and enter into transactions with affiliates.

Effective January 15, 2010, pursuant to certain cash tender offers, the 2012 Notes Indenture was satisfied and discharged in accordance with its terms. See Note 19, Subsequent Events Senior Notes Offering, for further discussion of the cash tender offers and termination of the 2012 Notes Indenture.

Senior Unsecured Notes Restrictions and Covenants

The indenture governing the variable rates notes restricts the payment of cash distributions, the purchase of equity interests or the purchase, redemption, defeasance or acquisition of debt subordinated to the senior unsecured notes. The indenture also restricts the incurrence of debt or the issuance of disqualified stock, as defined in the indenture, with certain exceptions. In addition, the indenture governing Icahn Enterprises variable rate notes requires that on each quarterly determination date that Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings maintain certain minimum

financial ratios, as defined in the applicable indenture. The indenture also restricts the creation of liens, mergers, consolidations and sales of substantially all of our assets, and transactions with affiliates. Each of the 2013 Notes Indenture and the 2012 Notes Indenture contained similar restrictions and covenants prior to their termination on June 15, 2010.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings were in compliance with all covenants, including maintaining certain minimum financial ratios, as defined in the applicable indentures. Additionally, as of December 31, 2009, based on certain minimum financial ratios, Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings could not incur additional indebtedness.

On January 15, 2010, Icahn Enterprises sold \$2.0 billion in principal amount of new senior debt securities (the New Notes) for issuance in a private placement not registered under the Securities Act. The indenture governing the New Notes in general contains restrictions and covenants similar to those contained in the 2012 Notes Indenture and the 2013 Notes Indenture as described above. See Note 19, Subsequent Events Senior Notes Offering, for further discussion.

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12. Debt (continued)

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility Icahn Enterprises

On August 21, 2006, Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance as the borrowers, and certain of our subsidiaries, as guarantors, entered into a credit agreement with Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as administrative agent, and certain other lender parties. On July 20, 2009, Icahn Enterprises terminated the credit agreement as it determined that it was no longer necessary. There were no borrowings under the facility as of the termination date. Icahn Enterprises did not incur any early termination penalties.

Under the credit agreement, Icahn Enterprises was permitted to borrow up to \$150 million, including a \$50 million sub-limit that could be used for letters of credit. Borrowings under the agreement, which were based on Icahn Enterprises credit rating, bore interest at LIBOR plus 1.0% to 2.0%. Icahn Enterprises paid an unused line fee of 0.25% to 0.5%.

Exit Facilities Federal-Mogul

On the Effective Date, Federal-Mogul entered into a Term Loan and Revolving Credit Agreement (the Exit Facilities) with Citicorp U.S.A. Inc. as Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Syndication Agent and certain lenders. The Exit Facilities include a \$540 million revolving credit facility (which is subject to a borrowing base and can be increased under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions) and a \$2,960 million term loan credit facility divided into a \$1,960 million tranche B loan and a \$1,000 million tranche C loan. Federal-Mogul borrowed \$878 million under the term loan facility on the Effective Date and the remaining \$2,082 million of term loans, which were available for up to 60 days after the Effective Date, have been fully drawn.

The obligations under the revolving credit facility mature December 27, 2013 and bear interest for the six months at LIBOR plus 1.75% or at the alternate base rate (ABR, defined as the greater of Citibank, N.A. s announced prime rate or 0.50% over the Federal Funds Rate) plus 0.75%, and thereafter shall be adjusted in accordance with a pricing grid based on availability under the revolving credit facility. Interest rates on the pricing grid range from LIBOR plus 1.50% to LIBOR plus 2.00% and ABR plus 0.50% to ABR plus 1.00%. The tranche B term loans mature December 27, 2014 and the tranche C term loans mature December 27, 2015. The tranche C term loans are subject to a pre-payment premium, should Federal-Mogul choose to prepay the loans prior to December 27, 2011. All Exit Facilities term loans bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.9375% or at ABR plus 0.9375% at Federal-Mogul s election.

During fiscal 2008, Federal-Mogul entered into a series of five-year interest rate swap agreements with a total notional value of \$1,190 million to hedge the variability of interest payments associated with its variable rate term loans under the Exit Facilities. Through these swap agreements, Federal-Mogul has fixed its base interest and premium rate at a combined average interest rate of approximately 5.37% on the hedged principal amount of \$1,190 million. Since the

interest rate swaps hedge the variability of interest payments on variable rate debt with the same terms, they qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment.

Federal-Mogul had \$50 million and \$57 million of letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, all of which pertain to the term loan credit facility. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility was \$470 million and \$475 million, respectively.

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

The weighted average cash interest rates for debt were approximately 3.5% and 4.6% as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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

Senior Unsecured Notes Railcar

In February 2007, ARI issued \$275 million unsecured senior fixed rate notes that were subsequently exchanged for registered notes in March 2007 (the ARI Notes).

The ARI Notes bear a fixed interest rate of 7.5% and are due in 2014. Interest on the ARI Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1. The indenture governing the ARI Notes (the ARI Notes Indenture) contains restrictive covenants that limit ARI's ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, make certain restricted payments and enter into certain significant transactions with stockholders and affiliates. ARI was in compliance with all of its covenants under the ARI Notes Indenture as of December 31, 2009.

Prior to March 1, 2011, ARI may redeem the ARI Notes in whole or in part at a redemption price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount, plus an applicable premium based upon a present value calculation using an applicable treasury rate plus 0.5%, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Commencing on March 1, 2011, the redemption price is set at 103.75% of the principal amount of the ARI Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, and declines annually until it is reduced to 100.0% of the principal amount of the ARI Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest from and after March 1, 2013. The ARI Notes are due in full plus accrued unpaid interest on March 1, 2014.

Secured Notes and Revolving Credit Facility Food Packaging

9.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2018

In December 2009, Viskase issued \$175 million of 9.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the Viskase 9.875% Notes). The Viskase 9.875% Notes bear interest at a rate of 9.875% per annum, payable semi-annually in cash on January 15 and July 15, commencing on July 15, 2010. The Viskase 9.875% Notes have a maturity date of January 15, 2018.

The notes and related guarantees by any of Viskase's future domestic restricted subsidiaries are secured by substantially all of Viskase's and such domestic restricted subsidiaries' current and future tangible and intangible assets.

The indenture governing the Viskase 9.875% Notes (the Viskase 9.875% Notes Indenture) permits Viskase to incur other senior secured indebtedness and to grant liens on its assets under certain circumstances.

Prior to January 15, 2014, Viskase may redeem, at its option, up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Viskase 9.875% Notes issued under the Viskase 9.875% Notes Indenture with the net proceeds of any equity offering at 109.875% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, provided that at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the Viskase 9.875% Notes issued under the Viskase 9.875% Notes Indenture dated December 21, 2009 remains outstanding immediately following the redemption.

11.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2011

In June 2004, Viskase issued \$90 million of 11.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2011 (the Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes) and 90 million warrants (the New Warrants) to purchase an aggregate of approximately 805 thousand shares of common stock of Viskase. The proceeds of the Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes and the 90 million New Warrants totaled \$90 million. In December 2009, Viskase filed a notice of

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12. Debt (continued)

redemption effectively discharging the entire aggregate principal amount outstanding of its Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes plus accrued interest.

Each of the 90 million New Warrants entitles the holder to purchase 8.947 shares of Viskase's common stock at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. The New Warrants were valued for accounting purposes using a fair value method. Using a fair value method, each of the 90 million New Warrants was valued at \$11.117 for an aggregate fair value of the warrant issuance of \$1,001. The New Warrants expire on June 15, 2011. The remaining \$89 million of aggregate proceeds was allocated to the carrying value of the Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes as of June 29, 2004.

In June 2008, Viskase exchanged \$8.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 8% Senior Notes plus accrued interest for \$7.8 million principal amount of its 11.5% Senior Secured Notes. The holders of the exchanged 8% Senior Notes agreed that any accrued but unpaid interest on the exchanged 8% Senior Notes was reflected in the principal amount of the new 11.5% Senior Secured Notes that were issued, and accordingly the holders were not entitled to any separate payment with respect to such accrued but unpaid interest. The issuance of the Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes in exchange for the exchanged 8% Senior Notes was in full satisfaction and discharge of the Viskase's obligations to such holders with respect to the exchanged 8% Senior Notes.

On October 1, 2008, in connection with a tender and exchange offer of the 8% Senior Notes, Viskase issued \$2.6 million of 11.5% Senior Secured Notes.

In December 2008, in connection with the redemption of the 8% Senior Notes, Viskase issued \$10.2 of Viskase 11.5% Senior Secured Notes to an affiliate of Carl C. Icahn at a purchase price of \$8.1 million. The discount of \$2 million was amortized using the effective interest method.

Revolving Credit Facility

In November 2007, Viskase entered into a \$25 million secured revolving credit facility (the "Viskase Revolving Credit Facility") with Arnos Corporation, an affiliate of Mr. Icahn. In connection with our majority acquisition of Viskase on January 15, 2010, we assumed the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility from Arnos Corporation. On April 27, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Viskase, extending the maturity date of the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility from January 31, 2011 to January 31, 2012. Borrowings under the loan and security agreement governing the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility are subject to a borrowing base formula based on percentages of eligible domestic receivables and eligible domestic inventory. Under the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility, the interest rate is LIBOR plus a margin of 2.00% currently (which margin will be subject to performance based increases up to 2.50%); provided that the minimum interest rate shall be at least equal to 3.00%. The weighted average interest rate as of December 31, 2009 was 3.00%. The Viskase Revolving Credit facility also provides for an unused line fee of 0.375% per annum. There were no borrowings under the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility at December 31, 2009 and \$20

million of borrowings at December 31, 2008.

Indebtedness under the Viskase Revolving Credit Facility is secured by liens on substantially all of Viskase's domestic and Mexican assets, with liens on certain assets that are contractually senior to the Viskase 9.875% Notes and the related guarantees pursuant to an intercreditor agreement and the Viskase 9.875% Notes.

The Viskase Revolving Credit Facility contains various covenants which restrict Viskase's ability to, among other things, incur indebtedness, enter into mergers or consolidation transactions, dispose of assets (other than in the ordinary course of business), acquire assets, make certain restricted payments, create liens on our assets, make investments, create guarantee obligations and enter into sale and leaseback transactions and transactions with affiliates, in each case subject to permitted exceptions. The Viskase Revolving Credit Facility also requires that Viskase complies with various financial covenants. Viskase was in compliance with these requirements as of December 31, 2009.

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In its foreign operations, Viskase has unsecured lines of credit with various banks providing approximately \$6 million of availability. Borrowings under the lines of credit at December 31, 2009 were immaterial.

Letters of credit in the amount of \$2 million were outstanding under facilities with a commercial bank, and were cash collateralized at December 31, 2009.

Mortgages Payable

Mortgages payable, all of which are non-recourse to us, bear interest at rates between 4.97% and 7.99% and have maturities between June 30, 2011 and October 1, 2028.

Secured Revolving Credit Agreement WestPoint Home, Inc.

On June 16, 2006, WestPoint Home, Inc., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of WPI, entered into a \$250 million loan and security agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and lender. On September 18, 2006, The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc., General Electric Capital Corporation and Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC were added as lenders under this credit agreement. Under the five-year agreement, borrowings are subject to a monthly borrowing base calculation and include a \$75 million sub-limit that may be used for letters of credit. Borrowings under the agreement bear interest, at the election of WestPoint Home, either at the prime rate adjusted by an applicable margin ranging from minus 0.25% to plus 0.50% or LIBOR adjusted by an applicable margin ranging from plus 1.25% to 2.00%. WestPoint Home pays an unused line fee of 0.25% to 0.275%. Obligations under the agreement are secured by WestPoint Home's receivables, inventory and certain machinery and equipment.

The agreement contains covenants including, among others, restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness, investments, redemption payments, distributions, acquisition of stock, securities or assets of any other entity and capital expenditures. However, WestPoint Home is not precluded from effecting any of these transactions if excess availability, after giving effect to such transaction, meets a minimum threshold.

As of December 31, 2009, there were no borrowings under the agreement, but there were outstanding letters of credit of \$11 million. Based upon the eligibility and reserve calculations within the agreement, WestPoint Home had unused borrowing availability of \$46 million at December 31, 2009.

Debt Extinguishment

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we purchased outstanding debt of entities included in our consolidated financial statements in the principal amount of \$352 million and recognized an aggregate gain of \$146 million

representing the difference between the fair value of the consideration issued in the settlement transaction.

Sale of Previously Purchased Subsidiary Debt

During fiscal 2009, we received proceeds of \$166 million from the sale of previously purchased debt of entities included in our consolidated financial statements in the principal amount of \$215 million.

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12. Debt (continued)

Maturities

The following is a summary of the maturities of our debt obligations (in millions of dollars):

Year	Amount
2010	\$ 99
2011	65
2012	942
2013	1,018
2014	2,100
Thereafter	1,119
	\$ 5,343

As described in Note 19, Subsequent Events, on January 15, 2010 Icahn Enterprises sold \$850,000,000 of the 2016 Notes and \$1,150,000,000 of the 2018 Notes. A portion of the gross proceeds from the sale of the New Notes was used to purchase all of the \$353 million principal amount of Icahn Enterprises 2012 Notes and \$967 million principal amount of Icahn Enterprises 2013 Notes. The table above includes Icahn Enterprises obligations as of December 31, 2009 and thus reflects the 2012 Notes and 2013 Notes as due in the years in which they were originally due.

13. Compensation Arrangements

Investment Management

Prior to January 1, 2008, the General Partners, Icahn Management (for periods through August 8, 2007) and New Icahn Management (for the period August 8, 2007 through December 31, 2007) had agreements with certain of their employees whereby these employees had been granted rights to participate in a portion of the management fees and incentive allocations earned by the General Partners, Icahn Management and New Icahn Management. As discussed below, effective January 1, 2008, these employee rights to receive a portion of the management fees were terminated.

As discussed further in Note 3, Operating Units Investment Management, effective January 1, 2008, (i) the management agreements and the management fees payable thereunder were terminated and (ii) the partnership agreements of the Offshore Master Funds and the Onshore Fund were amended to provide that the General Partners will provide, or direct their affiliates to provide, the Services to the Private Funds and in consideration thereof the General Partners will receive special profits interest allocations from the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Master Funds. In addition, we amended the Contribution Agreement and the employment agreements of certain employees to accommodate the termination of the management agreements.

Effective January 1, 2008, the General Partners amended employment agreements with certain of their employees whereby such employees have been granted rights to participate in a portion of the special profits interest allocations (in certain cases, whether or not such special profits interest is earned by the General Partners) effective January 1, 2008 and incentive allocations earned by the General Partners, typically net of certain expenses and generally subject to various vesting provisions. The vesting period of these rights is generally between two and seven years, and such rights expire at the end of the contractual term of each respective employment agreement. The unvested amounts and vested amounts that have not been withdrawn by the employee generally remain invested in the Investment Funds and earn the rate of return of these funds, before the effects of any special profits interest allocations effective January 1, 2008 or incentive allocations, which are waived on such amounts. Accordingly, these rights are accounted for as liabilities and are remeasured at fair value each reporting period until settlement.

Prior to January 1, 2008, certain employees were granted rights to participate in a portion of the management fees and incentive allocations earned by the General Partners, Icahn Management (for periods through

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August 8, 2007) and New Icahn Management (for the period August 8, 2007 through December 31, 2007). The vesting period of such rights was generally between two and seven years and expired at the end of the contractual term of each respective employment agreement. Up to 100% of the amounts earned annually under such rights in respect of management fees were eligible to be deferred for a period not to exceed ten years from the date of deferral, based on an annual election made by the employee. Effective January 1, 2008, the employees' rights to receive a portion of the management fees were terminated.

The fair value of unvested and vested amounts that have not been withdrawn by the employee in respect of special profits interest allocations (and, prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) is determined at the end of each reporting period based, in part, on the (i) fair value of the underlying net assets of the Private Funds, upon which the respective special profits interest allocations (and prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) are based and (ii) performance of the funds in which such amounts are reinvested. The carrying value of such amounts represents the allocable special profits interest allocation (and, prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) and the appreciation or depreciation thereon. These amounts approximate fair value because the appreciation or depreciation on such amounts is based on the fair value of the Private Funds' investments, which are marked-to-market through earnings on a quarterly basis.

The General Partners, Icahn Capital, Icahn Management (for periods through August 8, 2007) and New Icahn Management (for the period August 8, 2007 through December 31, 2007) recorded compensation expense of \$13 million, \$2 million and \$22 million related to these rights for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. Compensation expense is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Compensation expense arising from grants in special profits interest allocations is recognized in the consolidated financial statements over the vesting period. Accordingly, unvested balances of special profits interest allocations effective January 1, 2008, if any, (and, prior to January 1, 2008, management fees) allocated to certain employees are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Unvested amounts not yet recognized as compensation expense within the consolidated statements of operations were \$1 million and \$4 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average of 3.8 years. Cash paid to settle rights that were withdrawn for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 was \$8 million, \$6 million and \$14 million, respectively.

The liabilities incurred by Icahn Management related to the rights granted to certain employees to participate in a portion of the management fees earned by Icahn Management remained with Icahn Management upon the execution of the Contribution Agreement on August 8, 2007. However, because the employees to whom these rights were granted became employees of New Icahn Management on August 8, 2007, New Icahn Management recognized the future compensation expense associated with the unvested portion of rights granted by Icahn Management through December 31, 2007, even though such liability will be settled by Icahn Management, with a corresponding increase to partners' equity.

As of January 1, 2008, New Icahn Management distributed its net assets to Icahn Capital. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2008, employees of New Icahn Management became employees of Icahn Capital and such future compensation expense associated with the unvested portion of rights granted by Icahn Management were recognized by Icahn Capital.

Automotive

Stock-Based Compensation

On February 2, 2005, the Predecessor Company entered into a five-year employment agreement with José Maria Alapont, effective March 23, 2005, whereby Mr. Alapont was appointed as the Predecessor Company's president and chief executive officer. In connection with this agreement, the Plan Proponents agreed to amend the Plan to provide that the reorganized Federal-Mogul would grant to Mr. Alapont stock options equal to at least 4% of the value of the Successor Company at the reorganization date (the Employment Agreement Options). The Employment Agreement Options vest ratably over the life of the employment

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agreement, such that one-fifth of the Employment Agreement Options will vest on each anniversary of the employment agreement effective date. For purposes of estimating fair value, the Employment Agreement Options were deemed to expire on December 27, 2014.

Additionally, one-half of the Employment Agreement Options had an additional feature allowing for the exchange of one half of the options for shares of stock of the Successor Company, at the exchange equivalent of four options for one share of Common Stock. The Employment Agreement Options without the exchange feature are referred to herein as plain vanilla options and those Employment Agreement Options with the exchange feature are referred to as options with exchange.

On the Effective Date and in accordance with the Plan, Federal-Mogul granted to Mr. Alapont stock options to purchase four million shares of Successor Company Common Stock at an exercise price of \$19.50 (the Granted Options). Pursuant to the Stock Option Agreement dated as of December 27, 2007 between Federal-Mogul and Mr. Alapont (the Initial CEO Stock Option Agreement), the Granted Options do not have an exchange feature. In lieu of options with exchange under the Employment Agreement Options, the Successor Company entered into a deferred compensation agreement with Mr. Alapont intended to be the economic equivalent of the options with exchange. Under the terms of this deferred compensation agreement, Mr. Alapont is entitled to certain distributions of Common Stock, or, at the election of Mr. Alapont, certain distributions of cash upon certain events as set forth in the Deferred Compensation Agreement dated as of December 27, 2007 between Federal-Mogul and Mr. Alapont (the Deferred Compensation Agreement). The amount of the distributions shall be equal to the fair value of 500,000 shares of Common Stock, subject to certain adjustments and offsets, determined as of the first to occur of (1) the date on which Mr. Alapont's employment with Federal-Mogul terminates, (2) March 23, 2010, the date on which Mr. Alapont's employment agreement with Federal-Mogul expires, (3) Mr. Alapont's death, (4) the date Mr. Alapont becomes disabled (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Code), (5) at the election of Mr. Alapont, a change in control (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Code), or (6) the occurrence of an unforeseeable emergency (as defined for purposes of Section 409A of the Code).

On February 15, 2008, Federal-Mogul entered into a Stock Option Agreement with Mr. Alapont (the CEO Stock Option Agreement), which was subsequently approved by Federal-Mogul's stockholders effective July 28, 2008. The CEO Stock Option Agreement grants Mr. Alapont a non-transferable, non-qualified option (the CEO Option) to purchase up to 4,000,000 shares of Federal-Mogul's common stock subject to the terms and conditions described below. The exercise price for the CEO Option is \$19.50 per share, which is at least equal to the fair market value of a share of Federal-Mogul's common stock on the date of grant of the CEO Option. In no event may the CEO Option be exercised, in whole or in part, after December 27, 2014. The CEO Stock Option Agreement provides for vesting as follows: 80% of the shares of common stock subject to the CEO Option vested as of December 31, 2009 and the final 20% of the shares of common stock subject to the CEO Option shall vest on March 23, 2010.

Federal-Mogul revalued the options granted to Mr. Alapont at December 31, 2009, resulting in a revised fair value of \$29 million. For fiscal 2009 and for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, Federal-Mogul recognized \$25 million in expense and \$17 million in income, respectively, associated with these options. (Federal-Mogul recognized income associated with these options due to a revised lower fair value during fiscal 2008.) Since the deferred compensation agreement provides for net cash settlement at the option of Mr. Alapont, the CEO Option is treated as a liability award and the vested portion of the CEO Option, aggregating \$28 million, has been recorded as a liability as of December 31, 2009. The remaining \$1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost as of December 31, 2009 related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining term of Mr. Alapont's employment agreement.

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Key assumptions and related option-pricing models used by Federal-Mogul are summarized in the following table:

Valuation Model	December 31, 2009 Valuation					
	Plain Vanilla Options		Options Connected to Deferred Compensation		Deferred Compensation Monte Carlo	
	Black-Scholes	Monte Carlo	Black-Scholes	Monte Carlo	Black-Scholes	Monte Carlo
Expected volatility	61 %	61 %	61 %	61 %	61 %	61 %
Expected dividend yield	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Risk-free rate over the estimated expected option life	1.41 %	1.47 %	1.47 %	1.47 %	1.47 %	1.47 %
Expected option life (in years)	2.52	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61

Expected volatility is based on the average of five-year historical volatility (71%) and implied volatility (50%) for a group of auto industry comparator companies as of the measurement date. Risk-free rate is determined based upon U.S. Treasury rates over the estimated expected option lives. Expected dividend yield is zero as Federal-Mogul has not pay dividends to holders of its common stock in the recent past nor does it expect to do so in the future. Expected option lives are primarily equal to one-half of the time to the end of the option term.

14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans

Federal-Mogul, ARI and Viskase each sponsors several defined benefit pension plans (Pension Benefits) (and, in the case of Viskase, such pension plans include defined contribution plans). Additionally, Federal-Mogul, ARI and Viskase each sponsors health care and life insurance benefits (Other Benefits) for certain employees and retirees around the world. The Pension Benefits are funded based on the funding requirements of federal and international laws and regulations, as applicable, in advance of benefit payments and the Other Benefits as benefits are provided to participating employees. As prescribed by applicable U.S. GAAP, Federal-Mogul, ARI and Viskase each uses, as applicable, appropriate actuarial methods and assumptions in accounting for its defined benefit pension plans, non-pension post-employment benefits, and disability, early retirement and other post-employment benefits. The measurement date for all defined benefit plans is December 31.

Effective December 31, 2009, Federal-Mogul, ARI and Viskase each adopted the new disclosure requirements relating to postretirement benefit plan assets. As discussed below, among other disclosure requirements, this standard requires disclosures about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop fair value measurements of plan assets as of the reporting date. For further discussion regarding fair value measurements, including inputs and valuation

techniques, of our financial instruments, see Note 7, Fair Value Measurements.

On March 23, 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was signed into law and, on March 30, 2010, a companion bill, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, was also signed into law. The newly enacted acts contain provisions which could impact our accounting for retiree medical benefits in future periods, however, the extent of that impact, if any, cannot be determined until regulations are promulgated under these acts and additional interpretations of these acts become available. We will continue to assess the accounting implications of these acts. See Note 19, Subsequent Events, below for further discussion on the impact of these acts.

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

The following provides disclosures for each of our Automotive, Railcar and Food Packaging segments benefit obligations, plan assets, funded status, recognition in the consolidated balance sheets and inputs and valuation assumptions:

a. Automotive

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Other Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Change in benefit obligation:						
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$986	\$1,006	\$334	\$348	\$494	\$523
Service cost	26	24	8	7	2	1
Interest cost	63	61	18	19	31	30
Employee contributions					2	2
Benefits paid	(79)	(75)	(24)	(23)	(50)	(50)
Medicare subsidies received					3	4
Curtailment			(2)	(1)		
Plan amendments		1			(7)	(8)
Actuarial losses (gains) and changes in actuarial assumptions	75	(31)	5	1	28	(3)
Net transfer in			6			
Currency translation			7	(17)	3	(5)
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$1,071	\$986	\$352	\$334	\$506	\$494
Change in plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$541	\$907	\$40	\$42	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	126	(295)	2	2		
Company contributions	2	4	23	23	45	44
Benefits paid	(79)	(75)	(24)	(23)	(50)	(50)
Medicare subsidies received					3	4
Employee contributions					2	2
Net transfer in			3			
Currency translation			1	(4)		

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Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$590	\$541	\$45	\$40	\$	\$
Funded status of the plan	\$(481)	\$(445)	\$(307)	\$(294)	\$(506)	\$(494)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:						
Net liability recognized	\$(481)	\$(445)	\$(307)	\$(294)	\$(506)	\$(494)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss, inclusive of tax impacts:						
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$319	\$348	\$6	\$2	\$13	\$(2)
Prior service cost (credit)	1	1			(14)	(8)
Total	\$320	\$349	\$6	\$2	\$(1)	\$(10)

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

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plans		International Plans		Other Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Discount rate	5.75 %	6.45 %	5.13 %	5.59 %	5.65 %	6.40 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.50 %	3.50 %	3.14 %	3.18 %		

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

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

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

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Other Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,071	\$ 986	\$ 351	\$ 331	\$ 506	\$ 494
Fair value of plan assets	590	541	41	35		

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

	Pension Benefits			
	United States Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,071	\$ 986	\$ 327	\$ 311
Accumulated benefit obligation	1,058	972	313	297
Fair value of plan assets	590	541	22	18

The accumulated benefit obligation for all pension plans is \$1,391 million and \$1,289 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plan		Non-U.S. Plans		Other Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Service cost	\$ 26	\$ 24	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 2	\$ 1

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Interest cost	63	61	18	19	31	30
Expected return on plan assets	(43)	(74)	(2)	(3)		
Amortization of actuarial losses	30					
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)					(1)	
Settlement and curtailment gain			(2)			
Net periodic cost	\$ 76	\$ 11	\$ 22	\$ 23	\$ 32	\$ 31

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Other Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Discount rate	6.45 %	6.25 %	5.59 %	5.67 %	6.40 %	6.20 %
Expected return on plan assets	8.50 %	8.50 %	5.79 %	6.33 %		
Rate of compensation increase	3.50 %	3.70 %	3.18 %	2.74 %		

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

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

	Pension Benefits	
	United States	Other Benefits
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Amortization of actuarial losses	\$ 25	\$
Amortization of prior service credit		(2)
Total	\$ 25	\$ (2)

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

	Other Benefits	
	2009	2008
Health care cost trend rate	7.1 %	7.5 %
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	5.0 %	5.0 %
Year ultimate health care cost trend rate reached	2014	2014
Drug cost trend rate	8.5 %	9.2 %
Ultimate drug cost trend rate	5.0 %	5.0 %
Year ultimate drug cost trend rate reached	2014	2014

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

	Total Service and Interest Cost (Millions of Dollars)	
		APBO
100 basis point (bp) increase in health care cost trend rate	\$ 2	\$ 24

100 bp decrease in health care cost trend rate (2) (22)

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

	Pension Benefits					
	United States Plans			International Plans		Other Benefits
	Change in 2010 Pension Expense	Change in PBO	Change in Accumulated OCL	Change in 2010 Pension Expense	Change in PBO	Change in Accumulated OCL
	(Millions of Dollars)					
25 bp decrease in discount rate	\$2	\$ 26	\$ (26)	\$ \$ 9	\$ (9)	\$ \$ 11
25 bp increase in discount rate	(2)	(26)	26	(9)	9	(10)
25 bp decrease in return on assets rate	2					
25 bp increase in return on assets rate	(2)					

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Federal-Mogul's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations at the measurement dates as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	United States Plan Assets December 31,			Non-U.S. Plan Assets December 31,		
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008	2010
Equity securities	76 %	71 %	75 %	4 %	4 %	4 %
Debt securities	24 %	29 %	25 %	25 %	26 %	25 %
Insurance contracts				71 %	70 %	71 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

The U.S. investment strategy mitigates risk by incorporating diversification across appropriate asset classes to meet the plan's objectives. It is intended to reduce risk, provide long-term financial stability for the plan and maintain funded levels that meet long-term plan obligations while preserving sufficient liquidity for near-term benefit payments. Risk assumed is considered appropriate for the return anticipated and consistent with the total diversification of plan assets. Approximately 73% of plan assets are invested in actively managed investment funds.

The majority of the assets of the non-U.S. plans are invested through insurance contracts. The insurance contracts guarantee a minimum rate of return. Federal-Mogul has no input into the investment strategy of the assets underlying the contracts, but they are typically heavily invested in active bond markets and are highly regulated by local law.

Projected benefit payments from the plans are estimated as follows:

	Pension Benefits		
	United States	Non-U.S. Plans	Other Benefits
	(Millions of Dollars)		
2010	\$ 71	\$ 22	\$ 44
2011	74	21	45
2012	75	22	44
2013	79	24	44
2014	76	25	43

Years	2015	2019	406	127	202
Federal-Mogul expects to contribute approximately \$105 million to its pension plans in fiscal 2010.					

Federal-Mogul also maintains certain defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees. The total expense attributable to the Federal-Mogul's defined contribution savings plan was \$20 million and \$21 million fiscal 2009 and the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, respectively.

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits

Federal-Mogul accounts for benefits to former or inactive employees paid after employment but before retirement under applicable U.S. GAAP. The liabilities for such U.S. and European postemployment benefits for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$42 million.

b. Railcar

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation beginning of year	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 3	\$ 4
Service cost				
Interest cost	1	1		
Plan amendment				(1)
Adjustment to benefits			(3)	
Actuarial loss (gain)	1			
Benefits paid	(1)	(1)		
Benefit obligation end of year	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$	\$ 3
Change in plan assets:				
Plan assets beginning of year	\$ 11	\$ 14	\$	\$
Actual return (loss) on plan assets	1	(4)		
Employer contributions	1	2		
Benefits paid	(1)	(1)		
Plan assets at fair value end of year	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$	\$
Funded status				
Benefit obligation in excess of plan assets at year end	\$ (6)	\$ (6)	\$	\$ (3)

Pension
Benefits
2009 2008
Postretirement
Benefits
2009 2008
(Millions of Dollars)

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Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

Net liability recognized	\$6	\$ 6	\$	\$ 3
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income pre-tax:				
Net actuarial (loss) gain	\$(5)	\$ (6)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Net prior service (cost) credit			3	1
Total	\$(5)	\$ (6)	\$ 4	\$ 2

The components of net periodic benefit cost for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 are immaterial.

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Pension and other postretirement benefit costs and liabilities are dependent on assumptions used in calculating such amounts. The primary assumptions include factors such as discount rates, expected return on plan assets, mortality rates and retirement rates, as discussed below.

Discount Rates

ARI reviews these rates annually and adjusts them to reflect current conditions. ARI deemed these rates appropriate based on the Citigroup Pension Discount curve analysis along with expected payments to retirees.

Expected Return On Plan Assets

ARI's expected return on plan assets is derived from detailed periodic studies, which include a review of asset allocation strategies, anticipated future long-term performance of individual asset classes, risks (standard deviations) and correlations of returns among the asset classes that comprise the plans' asset mix. While the studies give appropriate consideration to recent plan performance and historical returns, the assumptions are primarily long-term, prospective rates of return.

Mortality and Retirement Rates

Mortality and retirement rates are based on actual and anticipated plan experience.

The assumptions used to determine end of year benefit obligations are shown in the following table:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Discount rate	5.75 %	6.25 %	5.83 %	5.60 %

The assumptions used in the measurement of net periodic cost are shown in the following table:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	6.25 %	6.25 %	5.75 %	5.83 %	6.30 %	5.75 %
Expected return on plan assets	7.25 %	8.00 %	8.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A

ARI invests in a balanced portfolio of individual equity securities and various funds to maintain a diversified portfolio

structure with distinguishable investment objectives. The objective of the total portfolio is long-term growth and appreciation along with capital preservation, to maintain the value of plan assets over time in real terms net of fees, distributions and liquidity obligations.

The overall objective of the pension plans' investments is to grow plan assets in relation to liabilities, while prudently managing the risk of a decrease in the pension plans' assets. The pension plans' management committee has established a target investment mix with upper and lower limits for investments in equities, fixed-income and other appropriate investments. Assets will be re-allocated among asset classes from time-to-time to maintain an investment mix as established for each plan. The committee has established an average target investment mix of approximately 65% equities and approximately 35% fixed-income for the plans.

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	Pension Benefits (Millions of Dollars)
2010	\$ 1
2011	1
2012	1
2013	1
2014	1
2015 and thereafter	7
Total	\$ 12

ARI expects to contribute \$1 million to its pension plans in fiscal 2010.

c. Food Packaging

	Pension Benefits 2009 2008 (Millions of Dollars)	
Change in benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 119	\$ 122
Service cost		
Interest cost	8	8
Actuarial loss (gain)	13	(3)
Benefits paid	(8)	(8)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 132	\$ 119
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 80	\$ 103
Actual return (loss) on plan assets	15	(21)
Employer contribution	4	5
Benefits paid	(8)	(7)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 91	\$ 80

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Unfunded status of the plan	\$ (41)	\$ (39)
Net liability recognized in consolidated balance sheets	\$ (41)	\$ (39)

	Pension Benefits	
	2009	2008
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 132	\$ 119
Accumulated benefit obligation	132	118
Fair value of plan assets	92	79

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Included in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, as of December 31, 2009 are the following amounts not yet recognized in net periodic benefit cost (in millions of dollars):

Net actuarial loss	\$	28
Prior service (credit)	(1)

Amounts included in other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost for fiscal 2010 are net actuarial loss of \$2 million.

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

Component of net periodic benefit cost	Pension Benefits		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Interest cost	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 7
Expected return on plan assets	(7)	(9)	(8)
Benefits paid	2		
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 3	\$ (1)	\$ (1)

Weighted average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost as of December 31:

	Pension Benefits					
	2009		2008		2007	
Discount rate	5.90	%	6.90	%	6.55	%
Expected return on plan assets	8.25	%	8.50	%	8.50	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00	%	3.50	%	3.50	%

Viskase evaluates its discount rate assumption annually as of December 31 for each of its retirement-related benefit plans based upon a Hewitt yield curve.

Viskase's expected return on plan assets is evaluated annually based upon a study which includes a review of anticipated future long-term performance of individual asset classes, and consideration of the appropriate asset allocation strategy to provide for the timing and amount of benefits included in the projected benefit obligation. While

the study gives appropriate consideration to recent fund performance and historical returns, the assumption is primarily a long-term prospective rate.

Viskase's overall investment strategy is to achieve growth through a mix of approximately 67% of investments for long-term growth and 33% for near-term benefit payments with a wide diversification of asset types, fund strategies and fund managers. The target allocations for plan assets are 37% equity securities, 30% hedge funds and 33% to debt securities.

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14. Pensions, Other Postemployment Benefits and Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

The following table provides a summary of the estimated benefit payments for the postretirement plans for the next five fiscal years individually and for the following five fiscal years in the aggregate:

Year	Total Estimated Benefit Payments
2010	\$ 8
2011	8
2012	8
2013	8
2014	9

Viskase expects to contribute \$4 million to its pension plans in fiscal 2010.

Icahn Enterprises Holdings and other

We and certain of our subsidiaries have retirement savings plans under Section 401(k) of the Code covering our non-union employees. Under the plans, employees are entitled to defer, within prescribed limits, a portion of their income on a pre-tax basis through contributions to the plans. We currently match the deferrals based upon certain criteria, including levels of participation by our employees. We recorded charges for matching contributions of \$1 million for each of fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 and \$2 million for fiscal 2007.

15. Segment and Geographic Reporting

As of December 31, 2009, our five reportable segments were: (1) Investment Management; (2) Automotive; (3) Metals; (4) Real Estate and (5) Home Fashion. Our Investment Management segment provides investment advisory and certain administrative and back office services to the Private Funds, but does not provide such services to any other entities, individuals or accounts. Our Automotive segment consists of Federal-Mogul. Our Metals segment consists of PSC Metals. Our Real Estate segment consists of rental real estate, residential property development and the operation of resort properties associated with our residential developments. Our Home Fashion segment consists of WPI. As discussed in Note 1, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation, as a result of our acquisition of controlling interests in ARI and Viskase, our consolidated financial statements now include the results of ARI and Viskase for all periods in these financial statements and related notes contained in Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement in the S-4. ARI and Viskase represent our Railcar and Food Packaging segments, respectively. In addition, we present the unconsolidated results of Icahn Enterprises Holdings, and investment activity and expenses associated with the activities thereof.

We assess and measure segment operating results based on segment earnings as disclosed below. Segment earnings from operations are not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash requirements, nor synonymous with cash flow from operations. Certain terms of financings for our Automotive, Railcar, Food Packaging, Home Fashion and Real Estate segments impose restrictions on the segments' ability to transfer funds to us, including restrictions on dividends, distributions, loans and other transactions.

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15. Segment and Geographic Reporting (continued)

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15. Segment and Geographic Reporting (continued)

(1) Automotive results are for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

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15. Segment and Geographic Reporting (continued)

Condensed balance sheets by reportable segment as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented below (in millions of dollars).

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SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****15. Segment and Geographic Reporting (continued)**

Total capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization by reportable segment were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Capital Expenditures			Depreciation and Amortization		
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2009	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007
	(In Millions)					
Automotive	\$ 176	\$ 276	\$	\$ 349	\$ 290	\$
Railcar	15	52	59	24	21	15
Food Packaging	24	12	9	16	16	15
Metals	12	38	27	13	16	10
Real Estate	1	468	3	25	9	6
Home Fashion	2	12	30	10	12	16
Icahn Enterprises Holdings				3	4	4
	\$ 230	\$ 858	\$ 128	\$ 440	\$ 368	\$ 66

(1) Automotive results are for the period March 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

The following table presents our segment's geographic net sales from external customers and property, plant and equipment, net for the periods indicated:

	Net Sales ⁽¹⁾			Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	
	Year Ended December 31,			December 31,	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
	(In Millions)				
United States	\$ 3,355	\$ 4,697	\$ 2,265	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,751
Germany	893	1,133	11	422	447
Other	2,542	2,600	230	1,010	981
	\$ 6,790	\$ 8,430	\$ 2,506	\$ 2,958	\$ 3,179

(1) Net sales are attributed to countries based on location of customer.

16. Income Taxes

The difference between the book basis and the tax basis of our net assets, not directly subject to income taxes, is as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Book basis of net assets	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,564
Book/tax basis difference	(467)	(100)
Tax basis of net assets	\$ 2,367	\$ 2,464

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16. Income Taxes (continued)

Our corporate subsidiaries recorded the following income tax (expense) benefit attributable to operations for our taxable subsidiaries (in millions of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Continuing Operations			
Current			
Domestic	\$ (14)	\$ (55)	\$ (47)
International	(30)	(35)	(7)
Total current	(44)	(90)	(54)
Deferred			
Domestic	49	44	16
International	39	(30)	5
Total deferred	88	14	21
	\$ 44	\$ (76)	\$ (33)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Discontinued Operations			
Current	\$	\$	\$ (16)
Deferred		(4)	(3)
	\$	\$ (4)	\$ (19)

The tax effect of significant differences representing deferred tax assets (liabilities) (the difference between financial statement carrying value and the tax basis of assets and liabilities) is as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 10	\$ 24
Net operating loss	907	702
Tax credits	103	52
Postemployment benefits, including pensions	406	422
Reorganization costs	100	110
Other	62	106

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Total deferred tax assets	1,588	1,416
Less: Valuation allowance	(1,125)	(1,031)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 463	\$ 385
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (217)	\$ (228)
Intangible assets	(320)	(336)
Investment in U.S. subsidiaries	(367)	(367)
Other	(50)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(954)	(931)
	\$ (491)	\$ (546)

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We recorded deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of \$121 million and \$612 million as of December 31, 2009, respectively, and \$124 million and \$670 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are included in other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets.

A reconciliation of the effective tax rate on continuing operations as shown in the consolidated statements of operations to the federal statutory rate is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Foreign operations	3.1	(0.4)	(0.3)
Goodwill impairment		(2.8)	
Valuation allowance	(0.4)	(2.5)	3.9
Gain on settlement of liabilities subject to compromise	(0.2)	(0.9)	
Income not subject to taxation	(38.8)	(31.1)	(33.8)
Other	(2.5)	0.2	1.2
	(3.8)%	(2.5)%	6.0 %

For fiscal 2009, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets increased \$94 million. The increase is attributable to a \$78 million increase in the valuation allowance recorded by Federal-Mogul, a \$23 million increase in valuation allowance recorded by WPI, offset in part by a \$7 million decrease in the valuation allowance recorded by Viskase.

For fiscal 2008, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets increased \$821 million. The increase is primarily attributable to a \$484 million increase from our acquisition of a controlling interest in Federal-Mogul as of March 1, 2008, plus additional valuation allowances established during fiscal 2008 of \$303 million and \$34 million, respectively, on the deferred tax assets of Federal-Mogul and WPI.

Automotive

Federal-Mogul did not record taxes on its undistributed earnings from foreign subsidiaries of \$617 million at December 31, 2009 since these earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested. If at some future date, these earnings cease to be permanently reinvested, Federal-Mogul may be subject to U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on such amounts. Determining the unrecognized deferred tax liability on the potential distribution of these earnings is not practicable as such liability, if any, is dependent on circumstances existing when remittance occurs. At December 31, 2009, Federal-Mogul had a deferred tax asset of \$726 million for tax loss carryforwards and tax credits, including \$316 million in the United States with expiration dates from fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2029; \$201 million in the United Kingdom with no expiration date; and \$209 million in other jurisdictions with various

expiration dates. Prior to January 1, 2009, any reduction in the valuation allowance as a result of the recognition of deferred tax assets were adjusted through goodwill. Effective January 1, 2009, pursuant to revised business combination standards, any reduction to the valuation allowance will be reflected through continuing operations.

Home Fashion, Food Packaging and Other

At December 31, 2009, WPI had a deferred tax asset of \$197 million for federal and state net operating loss carryforwards with expiration dates from years 2025 through 2029. WPI evaluated all positive and negative evidence associated with its deferred tax assets and concluded that a valuation allowance on all its deferred tax assets should be established.

At December 31, 2009, Viskase had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards totaling \$106 million, which will begin expiring in the year 2023 and forward.

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16. Income Taxes (continued)

At December 31, 2009, Atlantic Coast had federal net operating loss carryforwards totaling \$17 million, which will begin expiring in the year 2024 and forward.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

Upon the adoption of U.S. GAAP for the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, we recognized approximately \$1 million increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007 balance of partners' equity. On March 1, 2008, approximately \$252 million of unrecognized tax benefits were added pursuant to our acquisition of a controlling interest in Federal-Mogul, \$92 million of which would have affected the annual effective tax rate.

A summary of the changes in the gross amounts of unrecognized tax benefits for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Balance at January 1	\$ 467	\$ 11	\$ 16
Addition from acquisition of Federal-Mogul		252	
Addition based on tax positions related to the current year	20	41	1
Increase for tax positions of prior years	13	210	
Decrease for tax positions of prior years	(45)	(18)	(4)
Decrease for statute of limitation expiration	(26)	(19)	(2)
Impact of currency translation and other	1	(10)	
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 430	\$ 467	\$ 11

At December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$430 million, \$467 million and \$11 million, respectively. Of these totals, \$94 million, \$94 million and \$6 million, respectively, represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized, would affect the annual effective tax rate in the respective periods. The total unrecognized tax benefits differ from the amount which would affect the effective tax rate primarily due to the impact of valuation allowances.

During the next 12 months, we do not anticipate any significant changes to the amount of our unrecognized tax benefits. However, due to ongoing tax examinations, it is not possible to estimate additional net increases or decreases to our unrecognized tax benefits.

We recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and record penalties as a component of income tax expense. We recorded \$15 million, \$11 million and \$2 million as of December 31, 2009,

2008 and 2007, respectively, in liabilities for tax related net interest and penalties in our consolidated balance sheets. Income tax expense related to interest and penalties were \$4 million and \$3 million for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. Income tax expense related to interest and penalties for fiscal 2007 was immaterial.

We or certain of our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various state jurisdictions and various non-U.S. jurisdictions. We and our subsidiaries are no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2005 or state and local examinations for years before 2001, with limited exceptions. We, or our subsidiaries, are currently under various income tax examinations in several states and foreign jurisdictions, but are no longer subject to income tax examinations in major foreign tax jurisdictions for years prior to 1998.

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17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following (in millions of dollars):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Postemployment benefits, net of tax	\$ (347)	\$ (363)
Hedge instruments, net of tax	(68)	(101)
Translation adjustments and other	(242)	(324)
	\$ (657)	\$ (788)

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Federal-Mogul

Environmental Matters

Federal-Mogul has been designated as a potentially responsible party (PRP) by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, other national environmental agencies and various provincial and state agencies with respect to certain sites with which Federal-Mogul may have had a direct or indirect involvement. PRP designation typically requires the funding of site investigations and subsequent remedial activities.

Many of the sites that are likely to be the costliest to remediate are often current or former commercial waste disposal facilities to which numerous companies sent wastes. Despite the joint and several liability that might be imposed on Federal-Mogul pertaining to these sites, Federal-Mogul's share of the total waste sent to these sites has generally been small. Federal-Mogul believes its exposure for liability at these sites is limited.

Federal-Mogul has also identified certain other present and former properties at which it may be responsible for cleaning up or addressing environmental contamination, in some cases as a result of contractual commitments.

Federal-Mogul is actively seeking to resolve these actual and potential statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. Although difficult to quantify based on the complexity of the issues, Federal-Mogul has accrued amounts corresponding to its best estimate of the costs associated with such regulatory and contractual obligations on the basis of available information from site investigations and best professional judgment of consultants.

Total environmental liabilities were \$22 million and \$26 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet.

Federal-Mogul believes that recorded environmental liabilities will be adequate to cover its estimated liability for its exposure in respect to such matters. In the event that such liabilities were to significantly exceed the amounts recorded by Federal-Mogul, our Automotive segment's results of operations could be materially affected. At December 31, 2009, Federal-Mogul estimates reasonably possible material additional losses above and beyond its best estimate of required remediation costs as recorded approximately \$45 million.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations

Federal-Mogul records conditional asset retirement obligations (CARO) in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP.

Federal-Mogul's primary CARO activities related to the removal of hazardous building materials at its facilities. Federal-Mogul records a CARO when the amount can be reasonably estimated, typically upon the expectation that an operating site may be closed or sold. Federal-Mogul has identified sites with contractual obligations and several sites that are closed or expected to be closed and sold. In connection with these sites, Federal-Mogul has accrued \$30 million and \$27 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, for CARO, primarily related to anticipated costs of removing hazardous building materials, and has considered impairment issues that may result from capitalization of CARO.

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18. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Federal-Mogul has additional CARO, also primarily related to removal costs of hazardous materials in buildings, for which it believes reasonable cost estimates cannot be made at this time because Federal-Mogul does not believe it has a reasonable basis to assign probabilities to a range of potential settlement dates for these retirement obligations.

Accordingly, Federal-Mogul is currently unable to determine amounts to accrue for CARO at such sites.

For those sites that Federal-Mogul identifies in the future for closure or sale, or for which it otherwise believes it has a reasonable basis to assign probabilities to a range of potential settlement dates, Federal-Mogul will review these sites for both CARO and impairment issues.

A roll forward of the CARO liability for fiscal 2009 is as follows (in millions of dollars):

Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 27
Liabilities incurred	5
Liabilities settled/adjustments	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 30

Other Matters

Federal-Mogul is involved in other legal actions and claims, directly and through its subsidiaries. We do not believe that the outcomes of these other actions or claims are likely to have a material adverse effect on the operating results or cash flows of our Automotive segment. However, we cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or the ultimate impact on our investment in Federal-Mogul and its subsidiaries.

WPI Litigation

As of December 31, 2009 we are defendants in two lawsuits, one in federal court in New York and one in the Delaware state court, challenging, among other matters, the status of our ownership interests in the common and preferred stock of WPI.

On March 26, 2010, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the Second Circuit) issued an Opinion in our favor, holding that we (through Aretex LLC) are entitled to own a majority of the common stock in, and thus have control of WPI.

We had acquired ownership of a majority of the common stock in WPI through a July 2005 Sale Order entered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Under that Sale Order, WPI acquired substantially all of the assets of WestPoint Stevens, Inc. The losing bidders at the Bankruptcy Court auction that led to the Sale Order challenged the Sale Order. In November 2005, the United States District Court for the Southern

District of New York modified portions of the Sale Order in a manner that could have reduced our ownership of WPI stock below 50%. In its March 26, 2010 decision, the Second Circuit held that we are entitled to own a majority of the common stock of WPI, and thus have control of WPI. The Second Circuit ordered the Bankruptcy Court's Sale Order reinstated, to ensure that our percentage ownership of the common stock of WPI will be at least 50.5%. The Second Circuit modified the distribution of certain Subscription Rights in WPI. The manner in which those Subscription Rights are distributed, and whether or not they are exercised, could modify our percentage ownership of WPI's common stock, so that our percentage could range from 50.5% to 79%. The Second Circuit ordered the District Court to remand the matter back to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings consistent with its ruling.

There is a related proceeding in Delaware Chancery Court, brought by the same losing bidders who are parties to the case decided by the Second Circuit. The Delaware case had been stayed pending a decision from the Second Circuit. In prior proceedings in the Delaware Court, the Court dismissed breach of fiduciary duty claims, held that WPI had a contractual obligation to proceed with a Registration Statement for its stock, and also declined to dismiss a Delaware statutory claim and other claims. In their claim relating to the Registration Statement, plaintiffs had maintained that they held liens on a majority of WPI common stock, and were

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18. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

entitled to have all of that common stock registered to facilitate its sale. On April 19, 2010, the plaintiffs in the Delaware case requested leave to amend their complaint in light of the Second Circuit's decision. The plaintiffs asked that they be permitted to plead new claims for breach of fiduciary duty (and aiding and abetting such alleged breach) against WPI, Icahn Enterprises L.P., Icahn Enterprises Holdings Limited Partnership, Carl C. Icahn and others, based on WPI's not having proceeded with a Registration Statement. Plaintiffs asked for leave to amend their contractual claim against WPI relating to the Registration Statement, so that the claim would relate to the stock which the Second Circuit held that plaintiffs own, rather than the stock upon which plaintiffs had claimed a lien. Plaintiffs seek to allege that because WPI did not proceed with the Registration Statement, plaintiffs were unable to sell their stock in WPI, and seek to recover the diminution in the value of that stock. Plaintiffs also seek to maintain, with amendment, their claim for unjust enrichment against all defendants, including WPI, Icahn Enterprises L.P, Icahn Enterprises Holdings Limited Partnership, Carl C. Icahn and others. Plaintiffs have stated that they will withdraw certain other claims, including the Delaware statutory claim. The Delaware Court held a conference on April 21, 2010, and requested that WPI and other defendants advise the Court by April 30, 2010 as to how they will respond to plaintiffs' motion to amend the complaint. On April 29, 2010, WPI and other defendants advised the Court that they will not oppose filing of the proposed amended complaint, but will bring a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment after the amended complaint is filed. In light of the Second Circuit's decision holding that we own a majority of common stock in WPI, and are entitled to control, the Delaware Court vacated a prior Limited Status Quo Order which had required WPI to give notice to plaintiffs of certain corporate actions. On May 20, 2010, WPI and other defendants filed their motion to dismiss the amended complaint. Briefs on the motion have not yet been filed.

National Energy Group, Inc.

National Energy Group, Inc. (NEGI) is a defendant, together with Icahn Enterprises and various individuals, including one of the current directors of Icahn Enterprises GP, as additional defendants, in a purported stockholder derivative and class action lawsuit alleging that among other things, certain of NEGI's current and former officers and directors breached their fiduciary duties to NEGI and its stockholders in connection with NEGI's sale of its 50% interest in an oil and gas holding company. Following such disposition, NEGI has had no business and its principal assets consist of cash and short-term investments which currently aggregate approximately \$48 million. In March, 2008, NEGI dissolved and filed a Form 15 with the SEC deregistering its securities with the SEC under the Exchange Act. As a result, NEGI's status as a public company has been suspended. No cash distributions will be made to NEGI's shareholders until the NEGI board determines that NEGI has paid, or made adequate provision for the payment of, its liabilities and obligations, including any liabilities relating to the lawsuit.

The parties to the lawsuit have reached an agreement in principle to settle the lawsuit which is subject to court approval, pursuant to which we will pay approximately \$9 million and all claims against all defendants will be dismissed. We expect the settlement to be approved and finalized in the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

PSC Metals

Environmental Matters

PSC Metals has been designated as a PRP under U.S. federal and state superfund laws with respect to certain sites with which PSC Metals may have had a direct or indirect involvement. It is alleged that PSC Metals and its subsidiaries or their predecessors transported waste to the sites, disposed of waste at the sites or operated the sites in question. PSC Metals has reviewed the nature and extent of the allegations, the number, connection and financial ability of other named and unnamed PRPs and the nature and estimated cost of the likely remedy. Based on reviewing the nature and extent of the allegations, PSC Metals has estimated its liability to remediate these sites to be immaterial at each of December 31, 2009 and 2008. If it is determined that PSC has liability to remediate those sites and that more expensive remediation approaches are required in the future, PSC Metals could incur additional obligations, which could be material.

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Certain of PSC Metals' facilities are environmentally impaired in part as a result of operating practices at the sites prior to their acquisition by PSC Metals and as a result of PSC Metals' operations. PSC Metals has established procedures to periodically evaluate these sites, giving consideration to the nature and extent of the contamination. PSC Metals has provided for the remediation of these sites based upon management's judgment and prior experience. PSC Metals has estimated the liability to remediate these sites to be \$27 million and \$24 million of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Management believes, based on past experience, that the vast majority of these environmental liabilities and costs will be assessed and paid over an extended period of time. PSC Metals believes that it will be able to fund such costs in the ordinary course of business.

Estimates of PSC Metals' liability for remediation of a particular site and the method and ultimate cost of remediation require a number of assumptions that are inherently difficult to make, and the ultimate outcome may be materially different from current estimates. Moreover, because PSC Metals has disposed of waste materials at numerous third-party disposal facilities, it is possible that PSC Metals will be identified as a PRP at additional sites. The impact of such future events cannot be estimated at the current time.

ARI

Environmental Matters

ARI is subject to comprehensive federal, state, local and international environmental laws and regulations relating to the release or discharge of materials into the environment, the management, use, processing, handling, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, or otherwise relating to the protection of human health and the environment. These laws and regulations not only expose ARI to liability for the environmental condition of its current or formerly owned or operated facilities, and its own negligent acts, but also may expose ARI to liability for the conduct of others or for ARI's actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time these actions were taken. In addition, these laws may require significant expenditures to achieve compliance, and are frequently modified or revised to impose new obligations. Civil and criminal fines and penalties and other sanctions may be imposed for non-compliance with these environmental laws and regulations. ARI's operations that involve hazardous materials also raise potential risks of liability under common law. ARI management believes that there are no current environmental issues identified that would have a material adverse affect on ARI.

ARI is involved in investigation and remediation activities at a property that it now owns to address historical contamination and potential contamination by third parties. ARI is also involved with a state agency in the cleanup of this site under these laws. These investigations are in process but it is too early to be able to make a reasonable estimate, with any certainty, of the timing and extent of remedial actions that may be required, and the costs that would be involved in such remediation. Substantially all of the issues identified relate to the use of this property prior to its transfer to ARI in 1994 by ACF and for which ACF has retained liability for environmental contamination that

may have existed at the time of transfer to ARI. ACF has also agreed to indemnify ARI for any cost that might be incurred with those existing issues. However, if ACF fails to honor its obligations to ARI, ARI would be responsible for the cost of such remediation. ARI believes that its operations and facilities are in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations and that any noncompliance is not likely to have a material adverse effect on its operations or financial condition.

Other

ARI has been named the defendant in a wrongful death lawsuit, *Nicole Lerma v. American Railcar Industries, Inc.* The lawsuit was filed on August 17, 2007, in the Circuit Court of Greene County, Arkansas Civil Division. Mediation on January 6, 2009, was not successful and the trial has been scheduled for May 14, 2010. ARI believes that it is not responsible and has meritorious defenses against such liability. While it is reasonably possible that this case could result in a loss, there is not sufficient information to estimate the amount of such loss, if any, resulting from the lawsuit. Refer to Note 19, Subsequent Events, for an update on the outcome of this lawsuit.

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One of ARI's joint ventures entered into a credit agreement in December 2007. Effective August 5, 2009, ARI and the other initial partner acquired this loan from the lender parties thereto, with each party acquiring a 50.0% interest in the loan. The total commitment under the term loan is \$60 million with an additional \$10 million commitment under the revolving loan. ARI is responsible to fund 50.0% of the loan commitments. The balance outstanding on these loans, due to ARI, was \$33 million of principal and accrued interest as of December 31, 2009. ARI's share of the remaining commitment on these loans was \$4 million as of December 31, 2009.

Investment Management

In connection with Tropicana Entertainment Inc.'s (Tropicana) completion of the Restructuring Transactions (see Note 19, Subsequent Events,) Tropicana entered into a credit agreement, dated as of December 29, 2009 (the Exit Facility) which consists of (i) a \$130 million Term Loan Facility issued at a discount of 7%, which was funded on March 8, 2010, the Effective Date, and (ii) a \$20 million Revolving Facility. Each of Investment Funds is a lender under the Exit Facility and, in the aggregate, hold over 50% of the loans under the Term Loan Facility and is obligated to provide 100% of any amounts borrowed by Tropicana under the Revolving Facility. As of December 31, 2009, Tropicana has not borrowed any amounts from the Revolving Facility.

Leases

Future minimum lease payments under operating leases with initial terms of one or more years consist of the following at December 31, 2009 (in millions of dollars):

Year	Operating Leases
2010	\$ 52
2011	41
2012	32
2013	26
2014	25
Thereafter	43
	\$ 219

Other

In the ordinary course of business, we, our subsidiaries and other companies in which we invest are parties to various legal actions. In management's opinion, the ultimate outcome of such legal actions will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

19. Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events through June 9, 2010, which is the date on which the financial statements were issued.

Senior Notes Offering

On January 15, 2010, Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp. (collectively, the Issuers), sold \$850,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Notes due 2016 (the 2016 Notes) and \$1,150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8% Senior Notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes) and, together with the 2016 Notes, referred to as the New Notes) pursuant to the purchase agreement, dated January 12, 2010 (the Purchase Agreement), by and among the Issuers, Icahn Enterprises Holdings, as guarantor (the Guarantor), and Jefferies & Company, Inc., as initial purchaser (the Initial Purchaser). Icahn Enterprises

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19. Subsequent Events (continued)

Finance, Icahn Enterprises wholly owned subsidiary, was formed solely for the purpose of serving as a co-issuer of Icahn Enterprises debt securities in order to facilitate offerings of debt securities. The 2016 Notes were priced at 99.411% of their face value and the 2018 Notes were priced at 99.275% of their face value. The gross proceeds from the sale of the New Notes were approximately \$1,986,656,000, a portion of which was used to purchase the approximately \$1.28 billion in aggregate principal amount (or approximately 97%) of the 2013 Notes and the 2012 Notes that were tendered pursuant to cash tender offers and consent solicitations and to pay related fees and expenses. Interest on the New Notes will be payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing July 15, 2010. The Purchase Agreement contains customary representations, warranties and covenants of the parties and indemnification and contribution provisions whereby the Issuers and the Guarantor, on the one hand, and the Initial Purchaser, on the other, have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities. The 2012 Notes and 2013 Notes were satisfied and discharged pursuant to their respective indentures on January 15, 2010.

The New Notes were issued under and are governed by an indenture, dated January 15, 2010 (the Indenture), among the Issuers, the Guarantor and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. The Indenture contains customary events of defaults and covenants relating to, among other things, the incurrence of debt, affiliate transactions, liens and restricted payments. On or after January 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem all of the 2016 Notes at a price equal to 103.875% of the principal amount of the 2016 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with such optional redemption prices decreasing to 101.938% on and after January 15, 2014 and 100% on and after January 15, 2015. On or after January 15, 2014, the Issuers may redeem all of the 2018 Notes at a price equal to 104.000% of the principal amount of the 2018 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with such option redemption prices decreasing to 102.000% on and after January 15, 2015 and 100% on and after January 15, 2016. Before January 15, 2013, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of each of the 2016 Notes and 2018 Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at a price equal to 107.750% and 108.000%, respectively, of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, provided that at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes or 2018 Notes, as the case may be, originally issued remains outstanding immediately after such redemption. If the Issuers experience a change of control, the Issuers must offer to purchase for cash all or any part of each holder's New Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the New Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The New Notes and the related guarantee are the senior unsecured obligations of the Issuers and rank equally with all of the Issuers' and the Guarantor's existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and rank senior to all of the Issuers' and the Guarantor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The New Notes and the related guarantee are effectively subordinated to the Issuers' and the Guarantor's existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness. The New Notes and the related guarantee are also effectively subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities of the Issuers' subsidiaries other than the Guarantor.

In connection with the sale of the New Notes, the Issuers and the Guarantor entered into a Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 15, 2010 (the Registration Rights Agreement), with the Initial Purchaser. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuers have agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC, on or prior to 120 calendar days after the closing of the offering of the New Notes, to register an offer to exchange the New Notes for registered notes guaranteed by the Guarantor with substantially identical terms, and to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement to become effective by the 210th day after the closing of the offering of the Notes. Additionally, the Issuers and the Guarantor may be required to file a shelf registration state