

AXIALL CORP/DE/
Form DEF 14A
April 19, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

CONFIDENTIAL, FOR USE OF THE COMMISSION ONLY (AS PERMITTED
BY RULE 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

AXIALL CORPORATION

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to
Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated
and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

**Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act
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previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

- (1) Amount Previously Paid:
 - (2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:
 - (3) Filing Party:
 - (4) Date Filed:
-

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders
May 21, 2013

JW Marriott Hotel, 3300 Lenox Road NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30346

To the Stockholders:

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Axiall Corporation (the “Company”) will be held at the JW Marriott Hotel, 3300 Lenox Road NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30326, on May 21, 2013 at 1:30 p.m. local time for the following purposes:

(1)

To elect eleven directors to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified;

(2)

To approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of certain of the Company’s executive officers;

(3)

To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP to serve as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2013; and

(4)

To transact any other business as may properly come before the annual meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on March 29, 2013 as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the annual meeting.

Please vote before the annual meeting in one of the following ways:

(1)

Use the toll-free number shown on your proxy card (or voting instruction card if you received the proxy materials by mail from a broker or bank);

(2)

Visit the website shown on your proxy card or voting instruction card to vote via the Internet; or

(3)

Complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card or voting instruction card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

You are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting. To attend the annual meeting in person, you must present the admission ticket that is attached to the annual meeting proxy card that you received with this proxy statement, along with photo identification. However, whether or not you plan to be personally present at the annual meeting, please

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complete, date and sign the enclosed proxy card or voting instruction card and return it promptly in the enclosed postage prepaid envelope, or vote via telephone or the Internet, to ensure your shares are represented at the annual meeting.

April 19, 2013

By Order of the Board of Directors

Timothy Mann, Jr.

Executive Vice President,

General Counsel and Secretary

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

To assist you in reviewing the Company's 2012 performance and executive compensation, the following summary calls to your attention certain key elements of our 2012 financial performance and our proxy statement. The following information is only a summary. For more complete information about these topics, please review the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the complete proxy statement.

Business Highlights for 2012

We believe 2012 was a year of significant progress and accomplishment for our Company in many areas, making it one of the strongest financial years in the Company's history, even though 2012, like several of the years before it, presented a challenging economic environment.

Some of the key business highlights related to the Company's 2012 performance include:

- entering into agreements providing for the merger of the Company with the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc., a transaction that closed in January 2013, and is expected to achieve one of the Company's primary strategic initiatives – increasing chlorovinyls integration – and which is expected to result in the following additional benefits:
 - creating a leading, integrated chemicals and building products company with annual revenues of approximately \$5 billion;
 - creating the third largest chlor-alkali producer and second largest vinyl chloride monomer producer in North America;
 - significantly increasing the Company's chlorine and caustic production capacity, enabling the Company to produce chlorine in excess of its internal needs and better capture favorable margins and financial benefits throughout the chlorovinyls chain and the business cycle;
 - providing the Company with new opportunities for growth, including expected growth in vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride-related sales;
 - making the Company one of the lowest-cost integrated chlor-alkali producers in the world due to our access to low-cost North American natural gas, with the electricity and steam requirements of approximately 70% of our chlor-alkali capacity expected to be provided by natural gas fired cogeneration;

—
providing the Company with increased operational flexibility to serve both its internal needs and external customers from five North American chlor-alkali production facilities instead of a single site;

—
diversifying the Company's product portfolio as a result of additional downstream product offerings; and

—
increasing profitability and enhancing shareholder value.

•
reaching annual net sales of \$3.33 billion, a 3% increase compared to our 2011 net sales of \$3.22 billion, and an 18% increase compared to 2010 net sales of \$2.82 billion;

•
increasing adjusted EBITDA to \$334.9 million, a 50% improvement over our 2011 adjusted EBITDA of \$222.9 million, and a 66% increase compared to 2010 adjusted EBITDA of \$201.3 million;⁽¹⁾

•
reaching annual net sales of \$1.10 billion in our Aromatics segment, compared to 2011 net sales of \$1.02 billion and 2010 net sales of \$799.7 million, while improving annual Adjusted EBITDA for that segment to \$66.1 million, compared to 2011 Adjusted EBITDA of \$11.9 million and 2010 Adjusted EBITDA of \$24.7 million;⁽¹⁾ and

•
improving gross margins and operating income in our Building Products segment, and more than doubling the amount of net sales generated as a result of innovative products recently introduced by that segment, from \$32 million to \$66 million, despite challenging building and construction markets.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a financial measure reported under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (1) ("GAAP"). See Annex A for a reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the nearest financial measure reported under GAAP.

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In addition to entering into agreements providing for a merger that is expected to accomplish one of our primary strategic objectives, and improving our net sales and adjusted EBITDA, we also improved our free cash flow in 2012. Specifically, we generated \$175 million of free cash flow in 2012, a 43% increase compared to our 2011 free cash flow of \$122 million and an improvement of 25% over 2010 free cash flow of \$139 million.⁽²⁾

This increase in free cash flow exceeded our goal and gave us the flexibility to further reduce our leverage and to reinstitute the payment of quarterly cash dividends to our stockholders. More specifically, during 2012, we:

- redeemed \$50 million aggregate principal amount of our 9% senior secured notes, due 2017; and

- paid three cash dividends to our stockholders totaling \$8.32 million.

Executive Compensation Highlights for 2012

The compensation that our executives earned in 2012 reflects the Company's compensation philosophy, and the business results achieved by the Company and those individual executives, as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis that begins on page 26 in this proxy statement. Consistent with our compensation philosophy and objectives, during 2012 the leadership development and compensation committee (the "Committee") took the following compensation-related actions:

- provided annual cash incentive compensation opportunities based upon performance against various adjusted EBITDA, operational and strategic goals;

- granted all of our named executive officers ("NEOs"), except for Mr. Mann who was hired in July 2012, long-term equity incentive awards that will not vest until three years after the grant date, and under which the number of shares issuable on the vesting date, if any, increases and decreases proportionally based solely on the performance of the Company's stock price, all of which are intended to more closely align the interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders;

- provided that 82% of our chief executive officer's ("CEO") 2012 target direct compensation⁽³⁾ and, on average, approximately 68% of our other executive officers' 2012 target direct compensation was incentive-based, and thus, "at risk;" and

- adjusted the NEO's base salaries by amounts that resulted in their 2012 base salaries increasing by less than 3%, on average, as compared to their 2011 base salaries.

- (2) *Free cash flow is not a financial measure reported under GAAP. See Annex A for a reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the nearest financial measures reported under GAAP.*

- We define “target direct compensation” to be the aggregate of each executive’s annual: (1) base salary; (2) cash incentive compensation opportunity at the target level established by the leadership development and compensation committee; and (3) long-term equity incentive awards at the target level established by that committee. Other components of the total annual compensation of our executive officers not included in target direct compensation are set forth in the Summary Compensation Table under the heading “Other Compensation” on page 43 of this proxy statement.*
- (3)

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Total Stockholder Return Since Our 2009 Restructuring

Axiall Corporation incurred approximately \$1.5 billion of debt when it acquired its building products business in 2006. At that time, the Company was led by a different chief executive officer and chief financial officer. In February 2008, sixteen months after the Company incurred that debt and purchased its building products business, Mr. Carrico was appointed as the Company's chief executive officer and Mr. Thompson was appointed as the Company's chief financial officer.

As a result of: (1) the significant deterioration of general economic and business conditions, including a severe recession in the housing and construction markets; and (2) our highly leveraged capital structure, the Company determined in 2009 that without undertaking a significant corporate recapitalization, it would not generate enough cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations and its maintenance, capital investment and operating needs. Thus, after reviewing its financial restructuring options, the Company implemented restructuring steps that included an exchange of approximately \$736.0 million of then outstanding debt for newly issued common and convertible preferred stock and a related 1-for-25 reverse stock split.

If the Company had not been able to complete those restructuring steps, it likely would have been required to pursue a potential reorganization or restructuring under the bankruptcy laws, a process that would have resulted in significant additional costs, disruptions and the likely cancellation of the equity held by the Company's stockholders at that time.

Given the significant impact of our financial restructuring, we believe that any historical analysis of our stock price performance that does not take the restructuring into account may not provide a complete presentation of our financial results and stock price performance.

The graph below presents a comparison of the cumulative total return⁽⁴⁾ of an investment in each of Axiall Corporation common stock, the Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index and the Standard & Poor's Chemical SmallCap Index on July 29, 2009, the date we completed our financial restructuring, until December 31, 2012. We believe this graph, as well as other information presented in this proxy statement and information presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, should be considered by investors when evaluating our recent results of operations and stock price performance.

- Total returns were calculated using the assumption that all dividends, including distributions of cash, were reinvested in common stock. We have benchmarked returns against the two Standard & Poor's indices because we believe those indices provide the closest comparison to our lines of business and comparable size companies.*
- (4) *Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules, the following stock performance graph is not deemed "filed" with the SEC and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*

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Our Board Is Committed to Corporate Governance Practices that Are Favorable Toward, and Promote Accountability to, Our Stockholders

A majority of the members of our Board joined the Board at or after the time of our 2009 recapitalization. Particularly since its 2009 recomposition, our Board has a demonstrated track record of implementing governance structures and practices that we believe are favorable towards, and promote accountability to, the Company's stockholders. In recent years, those steps have included:

- amending the Company's charter and bylaws to declassify the Board;
- maintaining the separation of the chief executive officer and Board Chairman roles, an approach that was adopted in 2008;
- implementing a majority voting requirement for uncontested director elections;
- adopting a policy that requires any director who fails to obtain the required vote to offer to resign;
- adopting a policy that prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from engaging in short-selling transactions with respect to the Company's common stock;
- adopting a policy that prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from engaging in hedging transactions with respect to the Company's common stock; and
- adopting a policy that generally prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from pledging Company securities, except in very limited circumstances.

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Proposals to be Voted on by Stockholders

		Page Reference
		Board Vote Recommendation (for more detail)
Proposal I	Election of Directors	FOR each Director Nominee 10
Proposal II	Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation	FOR 51
Proposal III	Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	FOR 53

Proposal I Election of Directors

You will find important information about the experience and qualifications of each of the director nominees that you are being asked to elect on pages 11 through 16 of this proxy statement. Our nominating and governance committee and the other members of our Board believe each of these nominees possesses the experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills, as well as a commitment to the success of our Company, to qualify the nominee to serve as a director of the Company.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote “for” each of the nominees for election.

Proposal II Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

For the third year, our stockholders have the opportunity to cast a non-binding, advisory vote on the compensation program for our named executive officers. We were pleased that last year more than 80 percent of our stockholders supported our executive compensation program by voting “for” the proposal to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers. In evaluating the “say-on-pay” proposal this year, we recommend that you review the entire Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this proxy statement, which explains how and why the leadership development and compensation committee and our Board arrived at their executive compensation actions, decisions and design for 2012.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote “for” this proposal.

Proposal III Ratification of the Company’s Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Year Ending December 31, 2013

Ernst & Young LLP (“E&Y”) has served as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm since March 15, 2011. The audit committee of the Board of Directors has appointed E&Y as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2013.

The Board of Directors recommends that this appointment be ratified. If the stockholders fail to ratify this appointment, the audit committee may, but is not required to, reconsider whether to retain E&Y. Even if the appointment is ratified, the audit committee in its discretion may direct the appointment of a different accounting firm at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be in the best interest of the Company.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote “for” this proposal.

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PROXY STATEMENT

General Information

This proxy statement and the accompanying form of proxy are being furnished to the stockholders of Axiall Corporation (the “Company”) on or about April 19, 2013 in connection with the solicitation of proxies by our Board of Directors for use at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 21, 2013 at 1:30 p.m. local time at the JW Marriott Hotel, 3300 Lenox Road NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30326, and any adjournment or postponement of the annual meeting.

Revoking Your Proxy Before it is Voted

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted at the annual meeting by:

(1)

voting over the telephone or Internet if eligible to do so;

(2)

delivering to our corporate secretary a signed notice of revocation or a new proxy card with a later date-in either such case, your latest dated vote before the annual meeting will be the vote counted; or

(3)

voting in person at the annual meeting.

Voting Instructions; Ways to Vote

The enclosed proxy card provides voting instructions for eligible stockholders. Stockholders not wishing to vote by telephone or via the Internet or whose proxy card does not mention information about telephone or Internet voting should complete the enclosed paper proxy card and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Signing and returning the proxy card or submitting the proxy by telephone or via the Internet does not affect your right to revoke your proxy or to vote in person at the annual meeting.

If your shares are held in “street name” by a bank, broker or other nominee, you should check the voting form used by that firm to determine whether you may provide voting instructions to the bank, broker or other nominee by telephone or the Internet.

Voting of Shares Represented by Proxies

Unless otherwise specified, all shares represented by effective proxies will be voted:

-

FOR the election of the eleven nominees as directors;

-

FOR the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of the Company's executive officers; and

-

FOR the ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP to serve as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Our Board of Directors does not know of any other business to be brought before the annual meeting, but if any other business is properly brought before the annual meeting, proxies will be voted upon those matters in accordance with the judgment of the person or persons acting under the proxies.

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Cost of Soliciting Proxies

We will pay the cost of soliciting proxies. In addition to use of the mails, proxies may be solicited in person or by telephone or facsimile by our directors and officers, who will not receive additional compensation for these services. We have retained AST Phoenix Advisors to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of \$8,000. Brokerage houses, nominees, custodians and fiduciaries will be requested to forward soliciting material to beneficial owners of stock held of record by them, and we will reimburse those persons for their reasonable expenses in doing so.

Stockholders Who Are Entitled to Vote at the Meeting

Only holders of record of outstanding shares of common stock of the Company at the close of business on March 29, 2013 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting. Because March 29, 2013 is a holiday on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed for trading, effectively, the stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 28, 2013 will be stockholders of record for purposes of the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Each stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held on the record date. There were 69,801,675 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote as of the record date.

Quorum

The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the annual meeting is necessary to constitute a quorum to conduct business. Abstentions and “broker non-votes” will be counted as present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum. Brokers have the discretion to vote shares held in “street name”—a term that refers to shares held in the name of a broker on behalf of its customer, the beneficial owner—on matters considered “routine” under New York Stock Exchange listing rules, such as the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors, but not on other, “non-routine” matters, such as the election of directors or an advisory vote on executive compensation. Broker non-votes generally occur when shares held in street name by a broker for a beneficial owner are not voted with respect to a non-routine matter because the broker has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner and the broker lacks discretionary authority to vote the shares.

Votes Required for Approval of Matters to be Considered

Each director who receives a majority of votes cast (number of shares voted “for” exceeds the number of shares voted “against”) will be elected as a director. With respect to the election of directors, stockholders may (1) vote “for” all of the nominees, (2) vote “against” all of the nominees, (3) vote “against” certain of the nominees but vote “for” the other nominees, or (4) “abstain” from voting on one or more, or all, of the nominees. Shares not present, in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting and abstentions will have no effect on the outcome of the election of directors. Similarly, any broker non-votes will not be considered to be votes cast on the election of directors and therefore will have no effect on the outcome of the election of directors.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast is required for each of the approval of the advisory vote on executive compensation and ratification of the appointment of independent auditors. With respect to each of these items, stockholders may (1) vote “for,” (2) vote “against,” or (3) “abstain” from voting. Abstentions are not considered to be votes cast and therefore will have no effect on the outcome of the vote on these matters. In addition, with respect to the advisory vote on executive compensation, broker non-votes are not considered to be votes cast and therefore will

have no effect on the outcome of the vote on this matter. As the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors is a routine matter under New York Stock Exchange listing rules, there will be no broker non-votes with respect to this matter.

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To attend the annual meeting, you will need to bring an admission ticket (or legal proxy) and valid picture identification. If your shares are registered in your name and you received proxy materials by mail, your admission ticket is attached to your proxy card. If you hold shares through an account with a bank or broker, you will need to contact your bank or broker and request a legal proxy, which will serve as your admission ticket. Cell phones must be turned off prior to entering the annual meeting. Cameras and video, audio or any other electronic recording devices will not be allowed in the meeting room during the annual meeting, other than for Company purposes.

PROPOSAL I ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

At the Company's 2010 annual meeting, our stockholders approved, and the Company thereafter implemented, amendments to our Certificate of Incorporation to declassify our Board. Pursuant to those amendments, all previously elected directors continue to serve for the remainder of their elected terms, the last of which expire for Messrs. Macadam, Noetzel and Weinstein at this annual meeting. Accordingly, all eleven of our directors are now subject to annual election by our stockholders. Any vacancies that occur on our Board of Directors, or any newly elected directorships, may be filled by the Board, and any such newly appointed director will serve for the remainder of the unexpired portion of the term of the director who departed, if any, or otherwise until the next succeeding annual meeting of stockholders.

In evaluating director candidates and considering incumbent directors for re-nomination to the Board, the nominating and governance committee may consider a variety of factors, including each nominee's character, independence, judgment, financial literacy, educational experience, professional experience and personal and professional accomplishments, in light of the needs of the Company. For incumbent directors, factors considered by the committee also include the nominee's past performance on the Board and contributions to any Board committees on which the nominee has served.

In addition, under the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 18, 2012, by and among the Company, PPG Industries, Inc. and certain subsidiaries of the Company and PPG (the "Merger Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company merged with the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG, the Company agreed to appoint to the Company's Board three individuals designated by PPG, effective on the closing date of the merger, which was January 28, 2013. PPG subsequently designated, and the Board elected, Victoria F. Haynes, Michael H. McGarry and Robert Ripp as new directors. The Merger Agreement requires that the Company propose each of Dr. Haynes, Mr. McGarry and Mr. Ripp as director nominees for election to the Board at the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, to serve until the Company's next annual meeting of stockholders, and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified.

As a result of all of the foregoing, the following director nominees, who are all of the current members of the Board, are proposed for election to the Board, to serve until the Company's next annual meeting of stockholders, and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| • | • |
| Paul D. Carrico | William L. Mansfield |
| • | • |
| T. Kevin DeNicola | Michael H. McGarry |
| • | • |

Patrick J. Fleming

•

Robert M. Gervis

•

Victoria F. Haynes

•

Mark L. Noetzel

•

Robert Ripp

•

David N. Weinstein

Stephen E. Macadam

The nominating and governance committee, and the other members of the Board, believe this slate of director nominees has the appropriate mix of educational and professional experiences, specific areas of expertise, skills and qualifications that are appropriate to enable the Board to successfully address the needs and challenges of the Company and its various business segments. In addition, each of these director nominees has proven his or her leadership, integrity and sound judgment during the time that he or she has served on the Board.

Unless instructed otherwise, properly executed proxies will be voted for the election of all eleven of the nominees named above. If any such nominee is unwilling or unable to serve (an eventuality of which we are not currently aware), proxies may be voted for a substitute nominee selected by the Board of Directors, or the Board may determine to reduce the number of nominees.

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Nominees for Election and Qualifications to Serve as Director

Listed below is a description of certain specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills possessed by each director that in the opinion of the nominating and governance committee and the Board qualify that individual to serve as a director of the Company.

Paul D. Carrico

Paul D. Carrico, age 62, has been a director and has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since February 2008. Prior thereto, he had served as Vice President, Chemicals and Vinyls since October 2006, Vice President, Polymer Group from May 2005 until October 2006 and Business Manager, Resin Division from 1999, when he joined the Company, until May 2005. Mr. Carrico earned a Master's degree in Engineering from the University of Louisville and a Master's degree in Management from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Carrico has served in various management positions with the Company for more than twelve years, culminating with his appointment as Chief Executive Officer in February 2008. This gives him unique knowledge of the Company's history and the opportunities and challenges associated with the Company's businesses and operations, as well as the ability to serve as an effective liaison between the Company's management team and the Board. In addition, Mr. Carrico had more than twenty-four years of experience in the chemicals industry before joining the Company.

T. Kevin DeNicola

T. Kevin DeNicola, age 58, has served as a director since September 2009. Mr. DeNicola served as Chief Financial Officer of Kior, Inc., a biofuels business, from November 2009 until January 2011. Prior to that role, he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at KBR, Inc., a leading global engineering, construction and services company supporting the energy, hydrocarbon, government services and civil infrastructure sectors from June 2008 through September 2009. Prior to this role, he served in various positions, including Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Lyondell Chemical Company ("Lyondell") from May 2002 to December 2007. Subsequent to Mr. DeNicola's departure from Lyondell after its acquisition by Basell AF S.C.A., but within the two-year period thereafter, Lyondell Basell filed a petition for reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy laws. Mr. DeNicola earned a Masters degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Virginia and a Masters of Business Administration from Rice University. Mr. DeNicola is a director of Comerica, Incorporated.

Mr. DeNicola has served as Chief Financial Officer of three diverse, complex businesses: (1) a biofuels business; (2) a global engineering and construction firm; and (3) a large chemicals company. Mr. DeNicola was employed by that chemicals company for nearly 17 years, where, in addition to serving as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, he served, at various times, as Director of Investor Relations, Vice President of Corporate Development and as Assistant Treasurer. Mr. DeNicola's significant experience as the Chief Financial Officer of various companies provides him with a solid platform from which he, as Chairman of the audit committee, can advise and consult with the Board and Company management on financial, accounting and audit-related matters, as well as matters related to effective internal controls. In addition, substantial experience in various management positions with a chemicals company provides Mr. DeNicola with expertise within one of the primary industries in which the Company operates.

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Patrick J. Fleming

Patrick J. Fleming, age 69, has served as a director since February 2000 and served as non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors from February 2008 until January 2010. In addition, Mr. Fleming served as chairman of the compensation committee from May 2004 until February 2008. Mr. Fleming has been a self-employed energy consultant since retiring from Texaco Inc. in January 2000. In 1998 and 1999, he served as the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Calortex Inc., a joint venture between Texaco, Calor Gas and Nuon International, and resided in the United Kingdom. From 1994 to December 1997, Mr. Fleming was President of Texaco Natural Gas, Inc. Mr. Fleming earned a Masters of Business Administration from Xavier University and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Muskingum College.

Mr. Fleming has served as a director of the Company for more than thirteen years, during which he served as the non-executive Chairman of the Board for twenty-three months. This experience gives him unique knowledge of the Company's history and the opportunities and challenges associated with the Company's businesses and operations. Mr. Fleming also served as the chairman of the Board's compensation committee from May 2004 until February 2008, an experience that gives him valuable insight into the executive compensation issues the Board must address on a regular basis. In addition, Mr. Fleming's experience as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of a complex, international joint venture in the gas industry, as well as his experience in various senior management positions in the natural gas industry before that, give him a unique and important understanding of, and insight into, an industry that supplies the Company with one of its most critical energy requirements, including an understanding of the factors impacting the pricing, availability, distribution and logistics related thereto.

Robert M. Gervis

Robert M. Gervis, age 52, has served as a director since September 2009. He founded Epilogue, LLC, a private advisory firm, and has served as the Managing Member and President since April 2009. Prior to this role, he served in various senior executive positions at Fidelity Investments from 1994 to March 2009; and before Fidelity, Mr. Gervis was a partner in the international law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges. Mr. Gervis earned a Juris Doctorate from The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Lehigh University. Mr. Gervis is also a CFA charterholder. Mr. Gervis is a director of Aspen Aerogels, Inc., a manufacturer of aerogel insulation products sold to the oil and gas, cryogenic transportation, building and construction, military and aerospace industries.

Mr. Gervis spent twelve years managing businesses and senior executives, including investment professionals charged with evaluating a wide range of investment opportunities, and operating and managing those investments once they were acquired or made. Mr. Gervis' management experience during his tenure with Fidelity Investments included serving as (1) Chief Executive Officer of an oil and natural gas exploration and production company; (2) Chief Operating Officer of a full-service real estate development and investment company that specialized in the acquisition, design, development and management of high-profile projects in both the United States and foreign markets; and (3) Managing Director of a private equity division that invested in a broad range of industries, including technology, biotechnology, real estate, oil and gas exploration and production and telecommunications. These positions, combined with the sophisticated transactional work Mr. Gervis managed while he was a partner at the international law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, gives Mr. Gervis significant insight into, and understanding of, the methods and processes used to assess and evaluate potential investment opportunities and other complex transactions that may be presented to the Company. In addition, because Mr. Gervis has served on many boards and investment committees and currently serves on two for-profit boards of directors, he has substantial experience regarding how boards can and should effectively oversee and manage companies, and a significant understanding of governance issues.

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Victoria F. Haynes

Victoria F. Haynes, age 65, has served as a director since January 2013. Dr. Haynes served as president and chief executive officer of RTI International, which performs scientific research and development in advanced technologies, public policy, environmental protection, and health and medicine, from 1999 until retiring in 2012. Prior to joining RTI, Dr. Haynes was Vice President of the Advanced Technology Group and Chief Technical Officer of BF Goodrich Corporation, a specialty chemicals and aerospace company, from 1992 to 1999. She also is a director of PPG Industries, Inc. and Nucor Corporation, and is a member of the Supervisory Board of Royal DSM, a global life sciences and material sciences company. Dr. Haynes also served as a director of Archer Daniels Midland Company from 2007 until 2011. She holds a Ph.D. in physical organic chemistry from Boston University.

Dr. Haynes is a proven leader in matters related to advanced technology, research and development, and environmental protection, an area of great importance to the Company. Her service as President and Chief Executive Officer of RTI International and as Vice President of the Advanced Technology Group and Chief Technical Officer of BF Goodrich Corporation provides her with decades of valuable experience and insight into research and development and technological issues faced by large, complex, global companies, such as Axiall Corporation, including the development and assessment of strategies related to such matters. In addition, Dr. Haynes has significant experience serving as a director of publicly traded companies, and thus, has substantial insight regarding public company oversight, and a significant understanding of the corporate governance issues related thereto.

Stephen E. Macadam

Stephen E. Macadam, age 52, has served as a director since September 2009. He has been Chief Executive Officer and a director of Enpro Industries, Inc., a leading provider of engineered industrial products for processing, general manufacturing and other industries worldwide, since April 2008. Prior to this role, he served as Chief Executive Officer of BlueLinx Holdings, a leading distributor of building products in the United States, from October 2005 until February 2008, and as Chief Executive Officer of Consolidated Container Company from August 2001 to October 2005. Prior to August 2001, Mr. Macadam served as Executive Vice President, Pulp and Paperboard, of Georgia-Pacific Corporation beginning in 1998. Mr. Macadam earned a Master's degree in Finance from Boston College and a Master's of Business Administration from Harvard Business School. Mr. Macadam is a director of Enpro Industries, Inc.

Mr. Macadam has over eleven years of experience serving in the position of chief executive officer for large, publicly-traded companies with complex manufacturing and/or distribution, logistics, sales and marketing functions and operations. Importantly, Mr. Macadam has served as the Chief Executive Officer of a leading North American building products distribution company. In addition, he has served in senior management roles within the packaging industry, an important industry into which the Company's products are sold. Mr. Macadam's senior management experience in industries that are highly relevant to the Company's businesses makes him an important asset to the Board. In addition, as a result of having been the chief executive officer of three separate publicly-traded companies, Mr. Macadam has a significant understanding of executive compensation and corporate governance issues and trends that currently impact the Company, or may impact it in the future.

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Michael H. McGarry

Michael H. McGarry, age 55, has served as a director since January 2013. He is Executive Vice President of PPG Industries, Inc., and led PPG's chlor-alkali and derivatives business from July 2008 until the date the Company merged with that business in January 2013. Since February 2013, Mr. McGarry has had responsibility for the management of PPG's architectural coatings – Americas and Asia Pacific, architectural coatings – Europe, Middle East and Africa and flat glass businesses. In addition, he has leadership responsibility for PPG's global information technology, environment, health and safety, and corporate quality functions. From September 2012 until February 2013, Mr. Garry was responsible for the global aerospace and automotive refinish businesses. He held the position of Senior Vice President, Commodity Chemicals, of PPG from 2008 until August 2012, and of Vice President, Coatings, Europe and Managing Director, PPG Europe from July 2006 until June 2008. Before serving in those roles, Mr. McGarry served as Vice President, Chlor-Alkali and Derivatives of PPG from March 2004 through June 2006. He is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin with a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

Mr. McGarry has many years experience leading and managing the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc., with which the Company merged in January 2013. His in-depth knowledge of all aspects of that business is a valuable asset to the Board and to Company management. In addition, with more than ten years of experience serving in senior management roles for PPG, a large, international, publicly traded company, Mr. McGarry has a significant understanding of complex manufacturing, distribution, logistics, sales, marketing, information technology and environmental and product stewardship issues that are especially relevant to the Company.

William L. Mansfield

William L. Mansfield, age 64, has served as a director since September 2012. Mr. Mansfield served as the Chairman of Valspar Corporation, a leading manufacturer of paint and coatings, from August 2007 until June 2012. He served as Chief Executive Officer of Valspar from February 2005 until June 2011, and as President of Valspar from February 2005 to February 2008. Mr. Mansfield earned a Bachelor of Science degree in commerce and engineering from Drexel University in 1971 and a Master's in Business Administration from Lehigh University. Mr. Mansfield also serves as a director of Bemis Company, Inc., a leading flexible packaging company, and Triumph Group, Inc., a company engaged in the design, engineering, manufacture, repair, overhaul, and distribution of aerostructures, aircraft components, accessories, subassemblies, and systems.

Mr. Mansfield's role as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of a large, international paint and coatings company for many years, and the senior management positions he held before that, provide him with a broad range of valuable experience in strategic planning, operations, sales, logistics, financial management and investor relations, making him an asset to the Company's Board. In addition, Mr. Mansfield has valuable experience serving as a director of large, publicly traded companies, including having served as the chairman of such a company, and thus, has a significant understanding of the accounting, audit, finance and corporate governance issues and trends that impact public companies, such as Axiall Corporation.

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Mark L. Noetzel

Mark L. Noetzel, age 55, has served as a director since September 2009 and as the non-executive Chairman of the Board since January 2010. He was President and CEO of Cilion, Inc., a venture capital backed renewable fuel company, from August 2007 to May 2009. Prior to this role, he had served in several senior positions at BP plc, including Group Vice President, Global Retail, from 2003 until 2007, Group Vice President, B2B Fuels and New Markets, during 2001 and 2002 and Group Vice President, Chemicals, from 1998 until 2001. Prior to those senior management roles with BP plc, Mr. Noetzel served in other management and non-management roles with Amoco from 1981 until BP plc acquired Amoco in 1998. Mr. Noetzel earned a Bachelor's degree from Yale University and a Master's of Business Administration from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Noetzel is chairman of the board of directors of Aspen Aerogels, Inc., a manufacturer of aerogel insulation products sold to the oil and gas, cryogenic transportation, building and construction, military and aerospace industries. In addition, he serves on the board of Siluria Technologies, Inc., which has developed a proprietary process technology which directly converts natural gas to ethylene.

Mr. Noetzel has nearly two decades of experience serving in senior executive management roles with large, international businesses within the energy and fuel industries, including managing distribution, logistics, operations and retailing functions covering twenty different countries for a business with \$65 billion of annual sales. Mr. Noetzel also has served as a senior manager with a large international chemical company.

Robert Ripp

Robert Ripp, age 71, has served as a director since January 2013. Since 1999, Ripp has served as Chairman of Lightpath Technologies, a manufacturer of optical lens and module assemblies for the telecom sector. He served as Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Lightpath from October 2001 to July 2002. Earlier, Mr. Ripp served in several senior management roles with AMP Incorporated, a publicly traded, international electrical products company, including Executive Vice President of Global Sales and Marketing, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to that Mr. Ripp served in several senior financial management positions with International Business Machines, including as Vice President and Treasurer. Mr. Ripp holds a Bachelor's degree from Iona College and a Master's of Business Administration from New York University. He also is a director of ACE Limited and PPG Industries, Inc.

Mr. Ripp's extensive accounting and financial experience, gained from serving as a chief executive officer, chief financial officer and corporate treasurer of large, international, publicly traded companies, as well as from serving on the audit committees of several such companies, is a valuable asset to the Board. In addition, Mr. Ripp's service in the roles of chairman, director and senior officer positions of various publicly traded companies gives him an important understanding of the executive compensation and corporate governance issues and trends currently impacting the Company, and that may impact the Company in the future, as well as an understanding of how public company boards can and should function effectively.

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David N. Weinstein

David N. Weinstein, age 53, has served as a director since September 2009. He has been a business consultant specializing in reorganization activities since September 2008. Before that, Mr. Weinstein served as Managing Director and Group Head, Debt Capital Markets-High Yield and Leverage Finance at Calyon Securities, a global provider of commercial and investment banking products and services for corporations and institutional clients, from March 2007 to August 2008. Before assuming that role, Mr. Weinstein was a consultant specializing in business reorganization and capital markets activities from September 2004 to February 2007. Prior to that, Mr. Weinstein was a Managing Director and Head of High Yield Capital Markets at BNP Paribas, BankBoston Securities and Chase Securities, Inc., and head of the capital markets group in the High Yield Department at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Weinstein earned a Bachelor's degree from Brandeis University and a Juris Doctorate from Columbia University School of Law. Mr. Weinstein served as the Chairman of the board of directors of Pioneer Companies, Inc. from January 2002 to December 2005, the Chairman of the board of directors of York Research Corp. from November 2002 to June 2004, and as a director of Interstate Bakeries Corporation from August 2006 to January 2007. Mr. Weinstein is a director of Horizon Lines, Inc. and DeepOcean Group Holding AS.

Mr. Weinstein has nearly two decades of experience in the area of capital markets and other finance-related fields, where he has served, among others, in the positions of managing director and head of high yield capital markets for several large, global investment banking firms. Mr. Weinstein's background providing long-term financial solutions to the issues faced by non-investment grade or highly leveraged issuers offers an understanding of capital-related matters and financial acumen that are important attributes to the Company's success, and to Mr. Weinstein's leadership of the finance committee. Additionally, having served on many boards of directors, Mr. Weinstein also brings substantial experience addressing public-company board issues. Mr. Weinstein has experience and insight into chemical industry operations, management, and capital structure having served as chairman of a publicly-traded chemical company that was one of the largest chlor-alkali producers in the United States.

Vote Required

Each nominee who receives a majority of votes cast (number of shares voted "for" exceeds the number of shares voted "against") will be elected as a director.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" EACH OF THE NOMINEES FOR ELECTION.

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Independence of Directors; Corporate Governance Guidelines; Code of Business Ethics

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines require that a majority of our directors meet the independence standards of the New York Stock Exchange listing requirements and applicable SEC rules. In addition, in determining director independence, the Board considered any pre-existing relationships between each director and PPG Industries, Inc. Under these criteria, the Board has determined that each of Messrs. DeNicola, Fleming, Gervis, Macadam, Mansfield, Noetzel, Ripp and Weinstein and Dr. Haynes meet these standards for independence and are independent of management.

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as our Code of Business Ethics, are publicly available on our website at www.axiall.com under "Investors-Governance" or available in print to any stockholder by contacting Investor Relations, Axiall Corporation by mail at 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346 or by phone at (770) 395-4500.

Our Board Is Committed to Corporate Governance Practices that Are Favorable Toward, and Promote Accountability to, Our Stockholders

A majority of the members of our Board joined the Board at or after the time of our 2009 recapitalization. Particularly since its 2009 recomposition, our Board has a demonstrated track record of implementing governance structures and practices that we believe are favorable towards, and promote accountability to, the Company's stockholders. In recent years, those steps have included:

- amending the Company's charter and bylaws to declassify the Board;
- maintaining the separation of the chief executive officer and Board Chairman roles, an approach that was adopted in 2008;
- implementing a majority voting requirement for uncontested director elections;
- adopting a policy that requires any director who fails to obtain the required vote to offer to resign;
- adopting a policy that prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from engaging in short-selling transactions with respect to the Company's common stock;
-

adopting a policy that prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from engaging in hedging transactions with respect to the Company's common stock; and

-

adopting a policy that generally prohibits directors, officers and certain other Company employees from pledging Company securities, except in very limited circumstances.

Executive Sessions

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines require that non-employee directors meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. Mr. Noetzel, the non-executive Chairman of the Board, presides at those sessions. Stockholders may communicate with these directors in the manner described under "Communications with Directors" below.

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Compensation of Directors

In 2012 and currently, each non-employee director is paid an annual fee of \$70,000. In addition, the Board's non-executive Chairman is paid an additional annual fee of \$80,000, the chairman of the audit committee is paid an additional annual fee of \$20,000, the chairman of the leadership development and compensation committee is paid an additional annual fee of \$15,000 and the chairman of each other committee of the Board is paid an additional annual fee of \$10,000. Each of the Company's non-employee directors is paid an additional fee of \$1,000 per Board or committee meeting for every official meeting over a threshold of 25 official meetings per year that each such director attends. Non-employee directors are also eligible to participate in our 2011 equity and performance incentive plan. In May 2012, each non-employee director received a grant of restricted stock units ("RSUs") valued at approximately \$80,000⁽⁵⁾. These RSU awards vest on the earlier of the first anniversary of the date of grant or the day immediately preceding the next annual meeting of stockholders. Compensation of directors is determined by the Board following a recommendation by the nominating and governance committee, which reviews such compensation on a periodic basis. Directors are also eligible to defer compensation into the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan described under the caption "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Summary of Our 2012 Executive Compensation Program—Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Program."

The table below details compensation provided to each non-employee director who served as a member of our Board in 2012. For information on the compensation paid to Mr. Carrico, see the Summary Compensation Table elsewhere in this proxy statement.

Each non-employee director on May 22, 2012 was granted 2,426 RSUs on that date, a grant which was valued at \$80,000 by the Board, as calculated by the volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common stock during the forty-five consecutive trading days after the date on which the Company issued its earnings press release announcing its financial results for its 2011 fiscal year. That valuation method is different from the one used in reporting the value of equity awards in the director compensation table set forth below, as more fully described in footnote 1 to that table.

Name	Fees Earned or	Stock	Total
	Paid in Cash	Awards	
	(\$)	(\$) ⁽¹⁾	(\$)
T. Kevin DeNicola ⁽²⁾	98,000	72,368	170,368
Patrick J. Fleming ⁽³⁾	76,000	72,368	148,368
Robert M. Gervis ⁽⁴⁾	81,000	72,368	153,368
Stephen E. Macadam ⁽⁵⁾	75,000	72,368	147,368
William L. Mansfield ⁽⁶⁾	21,287	70,762	92,049
Mark L. Noetzel ⁽⁷⁾	150,000	72,368	222,368
Wayne C. Sales ⁽⁸⁾	49,583	72,368	121,951
David N. Weinstein ⁽⁹⁾	81,000	72,368	153,368

(1)

Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of RSU grants made in May 2012, with respect to the directors other than Mr. Mansfield, and the aggregate grant date fair value of the RSU grant made to Mr. Mansfield in September 2012, calculated in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC Topic 718. See note 12 of the consolidated financial statements in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for certain assumptions underlying the value of awards. The following directors held outstanding stock option awards set forth opposite their names at December 31, 2012: Mr. Fleming (822 shares). The following directors held the number of unvested RSUs set forth opposite their names at December 31, 2012: Mr. Noetzel (5,097); Mr. DeNicola (5,097); Mr. Fleming (5,097); Mr. Gervis (5,097); Mr. Macadam (5,097); Mr. Mansfield (1,820); and Mr. Weinstein (5,097).

(2)

The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. DeNicola is the sum of the \$70,000 annual cash fee paid to all non-employee directors; the \$20,000 annual fee earned by Mr. DeNicola in his role as chairman of the audit committee and \$8,000 earned by Mr. DeNicola pursuant to the Company’s policy that each of the Company’s non-employee directors is paid an additional fee of \$1,000 per Board or committee meeting for every official meeting over a threshold of 25 official meetings per year that each such director attends.

(3)

The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Fleming is the sum of the \$70,000 annual cash fee paid to all non-employee directors and \$6,000 earned by Mr. Fleming pursuant to the Company’s policy that each of the Company’s non-employee directors is paid an additional fee of \$1,000 per Board or committee meeting for every official meeting over a threshold of 25 official meetings per year that each such director attends.

(4)

The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Gervis is the sum of the \$70,000 annual cash fee paid to all non-employee directors; the \$10,000 annual fee earned by Mr. Gervis in his role as chairman of the nominating and corporate governance committee and \$1,000 earned by Mr. Gervis pursuant to the Company’s policy that each of the Company’s non-employee directors is paid an additional fee of \$1,000 per Board or committee meeting for every official meeting over a threshold of 25 official meetings per year that each such director attends.

(5)

Mr. Macadam was appointed chairman of the leadership development and compensation committee effective September 1, 2012. The amount of earned fees reported for him is the sum of the annual cash fee of \$70,000 paid to all non-employee directors and one-third of the annual fee of \$15,000 paid to the chairman of the leadership development and compensation committee, a prorated amount of such fee that reflects the amount of time Mr. Macadam served in that role during 2012.

(6)

Mr. Mansfield was elected to the Board effective September 11, 2012. The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Mansfield is a prorated amount of the annual cash fee of \$70,000 that is paid to all non-employee directors, to compensate Mr. Mansfield for the amount of time Mr. Mansfield served as a director during 2012.

(7)

The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Noetzel is the sum of the \$70,000 annual cash fee paid to all

non-employee directors and the \$80,000 annual fee earned by Mr. Noetzel in his role as chairman of the Board.

(8)

Mr. Sales resigned from the Board effective July 29, 2012. The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Sales is a prorated amount of both the annual cash fee of \$70,000 and the \$15,000 annual fee paid to the chairman of the Board's leadership development and compensation committee, to compensate Mr. Sales for the period of time that Mr. Sales served in those roles prior to his resignation. Due to his resignation, Mr. Sales forfeited the RSUs granted to him in May 2012.

(9)

The amount of earned fees reported for Mr. Weinstein is the sum of the \$70,000 annual cash fee paid to all non-employee directors; the \$10,000 annual fee earned by Mr. Weinstein in his role as the chairman of the finance committee and \$1,000 earned by Mr. Weinstein pursuant to the Company's policy that each of the Company's non-employee directors is paid an additional fee of \$1,000 per Board or committee meeting for every official meeting over a threshold of 25 official meetings per year that each such director attends.

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The Audit Committee

The audit committee of the Board consists of T. Kevin DeNicola (Chairman), Patrick J. Fleming and William L. Mansfield, who was appointed to the audit committee effective September 11, 2012. Stephen E. Macadam served as a member of the audit committee during 2012, until he assumed the role of chairman of the leadership development and compensation committee in September 2012. Each member of the audit committee has the ability to read and understand financial statements, and the Board has determined that each member of the audit committee is “independent” as defined by the New York Stock Exchange listing requirements and Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Board has also determined that T. Kevin DeNicola is an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined by SEC rules. In making such determination, the Board took into consideration, among other things, the express provision in Item 407(d) of SEC Regulation S-K that the determination that a person has the attributes of an audit committee financial expert shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on that person than the responsibility and liability imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the Board, nor shall it affect the duties and obligations of other audit committee members or the Board. The primary functions of the audit committee are to review the adequacy of the system of internal controls and management information systems, to review the results of our independent registered public accounting firm’s quarterly reviews of our interim financial statements, and to review the planning and results of the annual audit with our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee also has responsibilities related to the oversight of the Company’s overall risk management process. This committee held eight meetings in 2012.

The Finance Committee

The finance committee of the Board consists of David N. Weinstein (Chairman), Robert M. Gervis, Mark L. Noetzel and Michael H. McGarry, who was appointed to the finance committee effective January 28, 2013. This committee’s primary functions include overseeing the financial plan, policies and practices of the Company. More specifically, the duties of the committee include: (1) evaluating and monitoring the Company’s capital structure and any proposed adjustments to that structure, including working capital and cash-flow management and short-term investment policies; (2) reviewing any proposed capital or debt issuances or repurchases; (3) reviewing commercial and investment banking relationships and activities; (4) reviewing potential acquisitions, divestitures or investments in new businesses or joint ventures; (5) reviewing the funding for, and reports regarding the asset investment strategy of, the Company’s employee benefit plans; and (6) reviewing the Company’s investor profiles and related investor relations programs. This committee held four meetings in 2012.

The Leadership Development and Compensation Committee

The leadership development and compensation committee of the Board consists of Stephen E. Macadam (Chairman), T. Kevin DeNicola and David N. Weinstein. Mr. Macadam was appointed as chairman of this committee effective September 1, 2012. Wayne C. Sales, who resigned from the Board effective July 29, 2012, had been chairman of this committee during 2012 prior to his resignation. The primary functions of the leadership development and compensation committee include overseeing our executive compensation and equity and performance incentive compensation plans and policies. This committee has the authority to retain, compensate and oversee compensation consultants. For additional information regarding the processes and procedures for consideration and determination of executive compensation, see the Compensation Discussion and Analysis starting on page 26 of this proxy statement. This committee held six meetings in 2012.

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The Nominating and Governance Committee

The nominating and governance committee consists of Robert M. Gervis (Chairman), Patrick J. Fleming, William L. Mansfield, who was appointed to the committee effective September 11, 2012, and Victoria F. Haynes, who was appointed to the committee effective January 28, 2013. Stephen E. Macadam was a member of this committee in 2012 prior to becoming chairman of the Board's leadership development and compensation committee in September 2012. Wayne C. Sales also was a member of this committee in 2012 prior to his resignation from the Board, effective July 29, 2012. This committee's primary functions are: (1) identifying individuals qualified to become members of the Board; (2) recommending director nominees for each annual meeting of stockholders, and nominees to fill any Board vacancies; (3) evaluating and making recommendations to the Board regarding director compensation and continuing education; (4) monitoring and evaluating legal and regulatory trends and other developments relating to corporate governance matters, including trends in stockholder activities; and (5) making recommendations to the Board regarding corporate governance policies and practices. This committee held four meetings in 2012.

This committee may select candidates based on their character, judgment, business experience and specific areas of expertise, among other then-relevant considerations, such as the requirements of applicable law and listing standards. Given the evolving needs and challenges of the Company's business, the selection process at any time may emphasize different qualities based on, among other things, the Board's diversity and composition at the relevant time, giving due consideration to a number of factors which may include differences with respect to personal, professional or educational experience, the nature and geographic scope of business experience and its relevance to the Company's strategy, and the ability to commit the time required to understand the Company's business. The committee recommends new Board members in consultation with the other non-management Board members, executive management and external consultants. This committee has the authority to retain, and from time to time in the past, including in 2012, has retained, an executive search firm to assist in the identification of potential director candidates.

This committee will consider nominees recommended by stockholders on the same terms as those recommended by any search firm or selected by the committee. Any recommendation should be addressed in writing to the Nominating and Governance Committee, c/o the Corporate Secretary, Axiall Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346. Stockholders may recommend candidates at any time, but to be considered by the committee for inclusion in the Company's proxy statement for the next annual meeting of stockholders, recommendations must be submitted in writing at least 60 days but no more than 90 days in advance of the first anniversary of the date the Company's proxy statement was first mailed to stockholders for the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders. A stockholder's notice must contain the following:

- the name and address of the stockholder recommending the director candidate for consideration and the beneficial owners, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made;
- a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record of Company stock and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting;
- the class, series and number of securities of the Company owned by the stockholder recommending the director candidate for consideration and the beneficial owners, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made;

- a description of all agreements or understandings that the stockholder, beneficial owner, nominee or any other person has in connection with the nomination;

- such other information regarding the nominee as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the proxy rules of the SEC;

- the signed consent of the nominee to serve as a director of the Company if elected; and

- whether the stockholder or beneficial owners intends to deliver a proxy statement and proxy card to holders of the requisite number of the Company's shares to approve the nomination.

Committee Charters

Each of the foregoing committees has a written charter, which is publicly available on our website at www.axiall.com under "Investors-Governance" and available in print to any stockholder by contacting Investor Relations, Axiall Corporation by mail at 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346 or by phone at (770) 395-4500.

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Board Leadership Structure

The Board believes that its leadership structure, including any potential combination or separation of the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chairman roles, should be determined based upon the specific needs of the Company, and what is determined to be in the best interests of the Company’s stockholders from time to time. As a result, no written policy exists requiring either the combination or separation of the Chairman and CEO leadership roles, and the Company’s governing documents do not mandate a particular structure. This provides the Board with the flexibility to establish what it believes, in the exercise of its judgment, is the most appropriate leadership structure for the Company at any given time.

The Chairman of the Board provides leadership to the Board and works with the Board to provide guidance with respect to how the Board defines its structure and prioritizes and carries out its duties and responsibilities. In addition to presiding at Board meetings and executive sessions of the Board, the Chairman’s duties include working with management and the chairmen of the Board’s various committees to: (1) schedule and call Board meetings; (2) establish the agenda for each Board meeting; (3) review and determine the appropriate materials to be provided to directors; (4) monitor and address recent developments in corporate governance and the Company’s assessment of, and responses to, corporate governance issues; (5) encourage and facilitate active and constructive participation from all directors; and (6) facilitate communications between the Board and management. In addition, the Chairman serves as a conduit for communications from the Board to the Company’s management team, and plays a significant role in overseeing the effectiveness of the Company’s approach to risk management. Mr. Noetzel has served as the Chairman since January 2010.

The Board believes that a leadership structure that separates the CEO and Chairman positions continues to be appropriate and in the best interest of stockholders at this time because it allows the CEO to maintain his focus on managing the Company’s operations, improving the Company’s financial performance and executing on the Company’s long-term strategic plan, while the non-executive Chairman gives attention to the numerous demands and tasks associated with directly managing the Board’s agendas, activities, committees and meetings. In addition, the Board believes this structure strengthens the Board’s independence.

All of the Company’s directors play an active role in overseeing the Company, both at the Board and Board-committee levels. As set out in the Company’s Corporate Governance Guidelines, our directors’ core responsibility is to exercise their business judgment to act in what they reasonably believe to be the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. Our Board includes only one director who serves as a member of the Company’s executive management team (Mr. Carrico, our CEO) and otherwise consists of ten non-employee directors. Our non-employee directors are skilled and experienced leaders in business, each bringing decades of valuable experience to the Board in subject areas that include accounting and finance, legal, capital markets, manufacturing, operations and logistics, and sales and marketing. In these roles, our directors have been called upon to review, evaluate and solve a wide range of complex issues, and to develop and implement many challenging and important business initiatives, plans, policies and strategies, which makes them well-qualified to oversee our Company, and to provide advice and counsel to our CEO and other senior officers of the Company.

Risk Oversight

The Board’s responsibilities include overseeing the management of the Company’s risks and approach to risk management. The Board evaluates and considers risks within the context of the business and other operational decisions that the Board and management team face, and as part of the Company’s business plans and strategies. The Board understands that it is neither realistic nor prudent to eliminate all risk. In fact, the Board believes purposeful and

appropriate risk-taking is necessary for the Company to be competitive and to achieve its business objectives. As such, part of the Board's risk-related duties include considering, understanding and overseeing what level of risk is appropriate for the Company, given the nature of the particular risk being considered.

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While the Board maintains ultimate responsibility for oversight of the Company's risk management, the Board implements its risk oversight function both as a whole and through its various committees, which meet regularly with, and report to, the full Board. The audit committee has been assigned responsibility for oversight of the overall risk management process. In addition, each of the Board's committees has been assigned responsibility for risk management oversight of specific areas. More specifically:

•

The audit committee oversees risks related to the Company's audit process, financial statements, financial reporting process (including internal control over financial reporting), disclosure controls and procedures, accounting matters and various ethical and legal matters. The audit committee oversees the Company's internal audit function and ethics program;

•

The leadership development and compensation committee evaluates and oversees the risks and rewards associated with the Company's compensation philosophies, plans and policies, reviewing and approving compensation plans and policies with the objective of mitigating compensation-related risk, without unduly diminishing the incentive-based nature of the compensation;

•

The finance committee oversees risks related to the Company's financial position and financing activities, including as they relate to the Company's capital structure and any proposed adjustments to that capital structure, capital and debt issuance and related credit or debt agreements, commercial and investment banking relationships, acquisitions, divestitures and investments in new businesses or joint ventures, the issuance or repurchase of equity or debt securities, as well as the funding for and asset investment strategy of the Company's employee benefits plans; and

•

The nominating and governance committee oversees risks related to the Board member nomination process, and risks related to the proposed adoption of various corporate governance policies and principles. In addition, this committee is charged with developing and recommending to the Board changes in corporate governance policies and principles, Board committee structures, as well as leadership and membership to enable the Board and its committees to effectively carry out their respective risk oversight responsibilities.

As a part of the risk oversight process, each committee meets privately in separate sessions with appropriate members of management, and its advisors, as it deems appropriate.

As part of its risk management process, the Company maintains a toll-free hotline that employees and other stakeholders may use to anonymously report alleged violations of the Company's Code of Business Ethics, health and safety-related policies and rules, employment laws and regulations, and any alleged violations of other laws, regulations, rules or policies. In addition, employees may use the toll-free hotline to anonymously report allegations of questionable activities relating to accounting, internal controls or audit matters. The third-party service provider that maintains the hotline notifies the Company of any calls received. All such calls are addressed promptly by either the Company's Corporate Compliance Director or a Corporate Compliance Assistant, who is an employee in the Company's human resources department.

If any calls to the hotline allege questionable activities or violations that are not related to accounting, internal control or audit matters, the Corporate Compliance Director and/or a Compliance Committee will respond to the allegations in an appropriate manner. If any call to the hotline alleges questionable activities related to accounting, internal control or an audit matter, the Corporate Compliance Director will notify the Company's Director of Internal Audit, who in turn will notify the Chairman of the audit committee. Thereafter, the matter will be brought to the attention of the other members of the audit committee and, depending on the nature of the allegations, to the Chairman of the Board. The audit committee has the power to authorize internal and external investigations of such allegations, and to ensure that appropriate resources are provided for conducting any such investigation. The Company believes its toll-free hotline, and the processes activated by calls to the hotline are important in helping the Company mitigate its exposure to harmful risks.

Because overseeing risk is an ongoing process and inherent in the Board's and Company management's decision-making processes, the Board discusses the Company's various risks throughout the year at its regularly scheduled or, if deemed appropriate, special meetings, in relation to specific proposed actions and/or newly obtained information about previously discussed risks. Additionally, at one or more meetings of the full Board each year, the Board devotes a portion of its meeting time to evaluating and discussing risks, the steps Company management is taking to mitigate such risks, and other potential risk mitigation strategies or programs that may be considered appropriate or desirable. At any such meetings, or at other times as determined appropriate, the Board has access to management personnel with knowledge and insight into specific issues for consideration.

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Communications with Directors

Any stockholder or interested party is welcome to communicate with the Chairman of the Board, any other director, the non-employee directors as a group or the Board of Directors by writing to the directors or the Board, c/o the Corporate Secretary, Axiall Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346. The Corporate Secretary will review the communications and will, within a reasonable period of time after receiving the communications, forward all communications to the appropriate director or directors, other than those communications that are merely solicitations for products or services or relate to matters that are of a type that are clearly improper or irrelevant to the functioning of the Board or the business and affairs of the Company.

Board Meetings, Attendance and Relationships

The Board of Directors held eighteen meetings in 2012. All incumbent directors attended no fewer than 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board and the committees on which they served during 2012. The Company encourages its directors to attend its annual stockholders' meeting. In 2012, all of our directors attended the annual meeting. None of our directors or executive officers is related to any of our other directors or executive officers.

Review of Related Party Transactions

While we did not have any related party transactions with our executive officers, directors, 5% or greater stockholders or their immediate family members in 2012, and we do not have a written policy regarding such matters, in the event such a transaction is proposed in the future, we would refer the matter to our audit committee for approval or disapproval.

[Back to Contents](#)**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following table lists information as of March 29, 2013 about the number of shares of the Company's common stock beneficially owned by each incumbent director, each executive officer listed on the summary compensation table included in this proxy statement, all of our directors and current executive officers as a group, and each person or group known by us to own more than 5% of our common stock.

For additional information on the equity ownership of the Company's directors and executive officers, see "PROPOSAL I Election of Directors Director Compensation" and "Executive Compensation Outstanding Equity Awards at 2012 Fiscal Year-End," respectively.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner⁽¹⁾	Amount of Common Stock Beneficially Owned and Nature of Beneficial Ownership⁽²⁾		Percent of Class⁽³⁾
	Paul D. Carrico	339,749	(4)
Gregory C. Thompson	118,352	(5)	*
Mark J. Orcutt	82,239	(6)	*
Joseph C. Breunig	22,233	(7)	*
Timothy Mann, Jr.	11,333	(8)	*
Patrick J. Fleming	13,947	(9)	*
T. Kevin DeNicola	12,742	(10)	*
Robert M. Gervis	12,742	(10)	*
Stephen E. Macadam	12,742	(10)	*
Mark L. Noetzel	12,742	(10)	*
David N. Weinstein	12,742	(10)	*
Michael H. McGarry	2,210	(11)	*
William L. Mansfield	1,820	(12)	*
Robert Ripp	989	(11)	*
Victoria F. Haynes	930	(11)	*
All directors and executive officers as group (15 persons)	657,512	(13)	*
FMR LLC			
82 Devonshire Street	8,325,234	(14)	11.92 %
Boston, MA 02109			
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	4,483,962	(15)	6.42 %

270 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10017

Blackrock Inc.

40 East 52nd Street

4,004,896 ⁽¹⁶⁾

5.73 %

New York, NY 10022

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*

Represents less than 1%.

(1)

The address of each of our directors and executive officers is c/o Corporate Secretary, Axiall Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346.

(2)

Beneficial ownership as reported in the table has been determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Under those rules, a person is deemed to be a “beneficial owner” of a security if that person has or shares “voting power,” which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or “investment power,” which includes the power to dispose of, or to direct the disposition of, such security. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership (such as by exercise of options) within 60 days. Under such rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities, and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which he or she may disclaim any beneficial interest. Except as indicated in other notes to this table, directors and executive officers possessed sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock referred to in the table.

(3)

Based on 69,801,675 shares of the Company’s common stock outstanding as of March 29, 2013.

(4)

Includes 24,488 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Carrico, and 45 shares held in his 401(k) account.

(5)

Includes 9,125 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Thompson and 536 shares in his 401(k) account.

(6)

Includes 8,554 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Orcutt.

(7)

Mr. Breunig does not hold any vested or unvested options.

(8)

Mr. Mann does not hold any vested or unvested options.

(9)

Includes 822 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Fleming, as well as 1,346 shares with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 18, 2013 and 2,426 shares with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 20, 2013.

(10)

Includes 1,346 shares with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 18, 2013 and 2,426 shares with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 20, 2013.

(11)

Includes 745 shares with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 20, 2013.

(12)

These 1,820 shares are with respect to RSUs that will vest on May 20, 2013

(13)

See notes (4) through (12).

(14)

As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on March 11, 2013, FMR LLC has sole voting power with respect to 119,532 shares, shared voting power with respect to 0 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 8,325,234 shares.

(15)

As reported on Amendment No. 5 to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 8, 2013, JP Morgan Chase & Co. has sole voting power with respect to 4,136,798 shares, shared voting power with respect to 8,520 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 4,474,217 shares.

(16)

As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on January 11, 2013, BlackRock, Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 4,004,896 shares, shared voting power with respect to 0 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 4,004,896 shares.

[SECTION 16\(a\) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE](#)

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and executive officers and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock to file reports regarding their beneficial ownership of our common stock. Based solely upon a review of those filings furnished to us and, written representations in the case of our directors and executive officers, we believe all reports required to be filed by Section 16(a) with the SEC were timely filed in 2012, except for: (1) one filing on behalf of our Executive Vice President, Chemicals, relating to a single reportable transaction arising from his forfeiture of 4,307 shares of Company stock to cover the payment of taxes with respect to the vesting of certain RSUs in September 2012, which was filed in error on the twenty-sixth business day after the transaction; and (2) one filing on behalf of a non-employee director relating to a single reportable transaction arising from the director's gift of 2,503 shares of Company stock to a family trust, which was filed in error on the seventh

business day after the deadline for reporting the transaction.

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section of the proxy statement, we will describe the important components of our executive compensation program for our named executive officers, or “NEOs,” whose compensation is set forth in the 2012 Summary Compensation Table on page 43 of this proxy statement, and in other compensation tables described elsewhere in this proxy statement. For 2012, our NEOs were:

•

Paul D. Carrico, our President and Chief Executive Officer;

•

Gregory C. Thompson, our Chief Financial Officer;

•

Joseph C. Breunig, our Executive Vice President, Chemicals;

•

Mark J. Orcutt, our Executive Vice President, Building Products; and

•

Timothy Mann, Jr., our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

This section of the proxy statement also provides an overview of our executive compensation philosophy and program, and explains how and why the Leadership Development and Compensation Committee (the “Committee”) determined the specific compensation policies and decisions involving the NEO’s.

Executive Summary

Our Business

We are a leading North American manufacturer and international marketer of chemicals and building products, with annual sales of more than \$3.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012, and operations in Canada, Taiwan and the United States. Due to our merger with the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. in January 2013, we expect that our annual sales for the year ending December 31, 2013 will be approximately \$5 billion. Through our numerous subsidiaries, we manufacture and sell a wide array of chemicals products, including: chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer, chlorinated solvents, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride, muriatic acid, phosgene derivatives, polyvinyl chloride, vinyl compounds, acetone, cumene and phenol. We also manufacture and sell vinyl-based building and home improvement products, including window and door profiles, mouldings, siding, pipe and pipe fittings, and decking. For more information about our business, please see “Item 1, Business” and “Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which is being provided with this proxy

statement.

2012 Business Achievements

Although 2012 was a challenging year for both the domestic and global economies, as a result of the leadership of our Board and executive officers, and the dedication and hard work of our employees, 2012 was a year of significant accomplishment and progress for our Company in many areas, including being our fourth consecutive year of improved financial performance. During 2012, some of our significant accomplishments included:

-

entering into agreements providing for the merger of the Company with the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc., which is expected to achieve one of the Company's primary strategic initiatives – increasing chlorovinyls integration – and which is expected to result in the following additional benefits:

-

creating a leading, integrated chemicals and building products company that is expected to have annual revenues of approximately \$5 billion;

-

creating the third largest chlor-alkali producer and second largest vinyl chloride monomer producer in North America;

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—

significantly increasing the Company's chlorine and caustic production, enabling the Company to produce chlorine in excess of its internal needs and better capture favorable margins and financial benefits throughout the chlorovinyls chain and the business cycle;

—

providing the Company with new opportunities for growth, including expected growth in vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride-related sales;

—

making the Company one of the lowest-cost integrated chlor-alkali producers in the world due to our access to low-cost North American natural gas, with the electricity and steam requirements of approximately 70% of our chlor-alkali capacity expected to be provided by natural gas fired cogeneration;

—

providing the Company with increased operational flexibility to serve both its internal needs and external customers from five North American chlor-alkali production facilities instead of a single site;

—

diversifying the Company's product portfolio as a result of additional downstream product offerings; and

—

increasing profitability and enhancing shareholder value.

•

reaching annual net sales of \$3.33 billion, a 3% increase compared to our 2011 net sales of \$3.22 billion, and an 18% increase compared to our 2010 net sales of \$2.82 billion;

•

increasing adjusted EBITDA to \$334.9 million, a 50% improvement over our 2011 adjusted EBITDA of \$222.9 million, and a 66% increase compared to 2010 adjusted EBITDA of \$201.3 million;⁽⁶⁾

•

reaching annual net sales of \$1.10 billion in our Aromatics segment, compared to 2011 net sales of \$1.02 billion and 2010 net sales of \$799.7 million, while improving annual Adjusted EBITDA for that segment to \$66.1 million, compared to 2011 Adjusted EBITDA of \$11.9 million and 2010 Adjusted EBITDA of \$24.7 million;⁽⁶⁾

improving gross margins and operating income in our Building Products segment, and more than doubling the amount of net sales generated from the innovative products recently introduced by that segment, from \$32 million to \$66 million, despite challenging building and construction markets;

•

achieving \$175 million of free cash flow in 2012, a 43% increase compared to our 2011 free cash flow of \$122 million and an improvement of 25% over 2010 free cash flow of \$139 million;⁽⁷⁾

•

reducing our debt by \$50 million; and

•

reinstating the payment of cash dividends to our stockholders, and paying a total of \$8.32 million in such dividends in 2012.

(6) Adjusted EBITDA is not a financial measure reported under GAAP. See Annex A for a reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the nearest financial measures reported under GAAP.

(7) Free cash flow is not a financial measure reported under GAAP. See Annex A for a reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to the nearest financial measures reported under GAAP.

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Total Stockholder Return Since Our 2009 Restructuring

As discussed on page 5 of this proxy statement, we undertook significant financial and operating restructuring steps in 2009, as a result of: (i) the significant deterioration of general economic and business conditions, including a severe recession in the housing and construction markets; and (ii) our highly leveraged capital structure, which was the result of the substantial debt the Company incurred when it purchased its building products business in 2006. These restructuring steps included an exchange of approximately \$736.0 million of then-outstanding debt for newly issued common and convertible preferred stock and a related 1-for-25 reverse stock split.

If the Company had not been able to complete these restructuring steps, the Company likely would have been required to pursue a reorganization or restructuring under the bankruptcy laws, a process that would have resulted in significant additional costs, disruptions and likely the cancellation of the equity held by the Company's stockholders at that time. Given the significant impact of these restructuring steps, we believe that our stock performance since July 29, 2009, the date of the financial restructuring, is an important factor for stockholders to consider when evaluating our performance, as well as the other information in this proxy statement and the information in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The cumulative total return of an investment in Axiall Corporation common stock from July 29, 2009, the date the Company completed its debt for equity exchange and related 1-for-25 reverse stock split, until December 31, 2012 is 475.9%, compared to a cumulative total return of 70.29% for an investment in the Standard & Poor's Chemical SmallCap Index over that same period of time, and 70.83% for an investment in the Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index over that same period of time, as illustrated by the following graph⁽⁸⁾.

2012 Executive Compensation Highlights

Consistent with our compensation philosophy and objectives, during 2012 the Committee took the following compensation-related actions:

- provided annual cash incentive compensation opportunities based on performance against a combination of various adjusted EBITDA, operational and strategic goals;
- granted all of our NEOs, except for Mr. Mann who was hired in July 2012, long-term, equity incentive awards that do not fully vest until three years after the grant date, and under which the number of shares issuable on the vesting date, if any, increases and decreases proportionally based solely on the performance of the Company's stock price, thereby aligning the interests of our NEOs with those of our stockholders;
- provided that 82% of our CEO's 2012 target direct compensation⁽⁹⁾ and, on average, approximately 68% of our other NEOs' 2012 target direct compensation was incentive-based, and thus, "at risk;" and
-

adjusted the NEO's base salaries by amounts that resulted in their 2012 base salaries increasing by less than 3%, on average, as compared to their 2011 base salaries.

Total returns were calculated using the assumption that all dividends, including distributions of cash, were (8) reinvested in common stock. We have benchmarked returns against the two Standard & Poor's indices because we believe those indices provide the closest comparison to our lines of business and comparable size companies.

We define "target direct compensation" to be the aggregate of each executive's annual: (1) base salary; and (2) non-equity incentive compensation opportunity, at the target level established by the Committee; and (3) (9) long-term equity incentive awards, at the target level established by the Committee. Other components of the total compensation of our executive officers not included in target direct compensation are set forth on the Summary Compensation Table on page 43 of this proxy statement.

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Compensation-Related Corporate Governance Standards

We strive to maintain effective governance standards, including with respect to the oversight of our executive compensation policies and practices. To that end, in 2012:

•

the Committee consisted solely of independent directors whose decisions regarding the compensation of our CEO were made in executive sessions that were not attended by any executive officers, including the CEO;

•

the Committee recommended to the non-management members of the Board for their ratification the types and amounts of compensation for the CEO, and the Board ratified the Committee's recommendations in an executive session that was not attended by any executive officer, including the CEO;

•

the Board recommended the approval of, and our stockholders approved, the compensation of our executive officers in an advisory "say-on-pay" stockholder vote taken in 2012, that will be taken again in 2013 – we expect this annual say-on-pay vote to continue for the foreseeable future;

•

the Committee's independent compensation consultant, Semler Brossy Consulting Group, was retained directly by the Committee and did not provide any services to management;

•

the Committee evaluated whether there was any conflict of interest with respect to Semler Brossy and certain of its employees providing executive compensation consulting services to the Committee, and concluded that no such conflict existed;

•

the Committee conducted an annual review with its compensation consultant of the nature and amount of compensation paid to the executive officers of a peer group of chemicals and building products companies (with characteristics similar to the Company) so that the compensation paid to the Company's executive officers would be competitive, but aligned with our compensation philosophy; and

•

the Committee conducted a review of our compensation philosophy and objectives and compensation-related risks arising from the compensation policies and practices for all employees, and determined that such risks were not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Compensation-Related Corporate Governance Elements

Our compensation philosophy and objectives contain several specific elements that are designed to align our executive compensation with the long-term interests of our stockholders, including:

- stock ownership guidelines that emphasize the importance of substantive, long-term share ownership by both directors and executive officers, so as to better align their financial interests with those of our stockholders;
- none of our executive officers having multi-year guarantees of compensation;
- a policy allowing the Company to “claw-back” any incentive compensation paid or granted to any executive officer based on financial results that subsequently are restated as the result of the executive’s fraudulent or illegal conduct;
- provisions in our equity awards granted after May 2011 that require a “double-trigger” for accelerated vesting in connection with a change in control;
- a May 2011 amendment to our change in control severance plan that eliminates the excise tax gross up benefit that had been provided under that plan, with respect to any person who becomes an executive officer on or after May 16, 2011 (including any person newly hired by the Company and any person promoted from within the Company from a non-executive officer position to an executive officer position on or after that date); and
- a policy of providing only limited perquisites to our executive officers in the form of a Company car or car allowance, the value of which is disclosed in the table set forth in footnote (4) to the Summary Compensation Table beginning on page 43 of this proxy statement.

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Our Executive Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The Company’s executive compensation philosophy, which was established by the Committee and approved by the Board, is to: (1) reward favorable Company and business unit financial, operational and strategic performance, as well as stock price performance; and (2) deliver total compensation and benefits at target performance levels approximating the median compensation and benefits paid by competing companies in the chemicals and building products sectors, with the ability to pay above or below that median as the Company’s and/or individual executive officer’s performance varies, and also taking into account factors such as an officer’s role and responsibilities, experience and tenure, prior performance, actual and expected contributions, and internal pay equity considerations.

The Committee designed the executive compensation programs in place during 2012 to be consistent with that compensation philosophy. Specifically, the Committee observed the following guiding principles that emerge from our compensation philosophy:

-
- **Compensation Should Be Performance-Based:** A substantial portion of the total compensation opportunity should reflect and reinforce a “pay for performance” culture, and should vary based upon our financial, operational and strategic performance against pre-established goals, and the long-term value of Axiall Corporation;

-
- **Compensation Should Be Aligned with Stockholder Interests:** Our compensation programs should align the interests of executive officers with the long-term interests of our stockholders by providing strong incentives to maximize long-term value for our stockholders, while balancing acceptable risks through the use of stock ownership guidelines and “clawback” policies applicable to executives; and

-
- **Compensation Should Be Market Competitive:** Our success is heavily dependent on our ability to attract and retain experienced executive officers who are proven leaders, and to motivate them to consistently deliver positive strategic and financial results. As a result, overall compensation should be structured to present an attractive package to existing and potential executive officers.

The Committee believes that it is appropriate to favor performance-based cash and equity incentive compensation in lieu of supplemental benefits and executive prerequisites.

While a significant portion of potential annual compensation is risk-based, we have also instituted policies and programs designed to discourage unnecessary risk-taking which is not in the Company’s long-term interests. For example, the Company maintains stock ownership guidelines to emphasize the importance of substantive, long-term share ownership by executive officers intended to align their financial interests with those of stockholders. (The Company also has share ownership guidelines in place for its directors.) The guidelines are denominated as a multiple of base salary for the executive officers, and a multiple of the annual retainer for directors.

CEO	5 times salary
Other Executive Officers	2.5 times salary
Directors	5 times annual retainer

Each executive officer and non-employee director has five years as an officer or director, respectively, to attain stock ownership and compliance with the stock ownership requirements annually. All of the individuals named in the Summary Compensation Table below who are required to comply with this policy (based on hire date) are currently in compliance with these minimum stock ownership requirements. Mr. Breunig, who was hired in September 2010, and Mr. Mann, who was hired in July 2012, have until September 2015 and July 2017, respectively, to comply with the guidelines.

In addition, our Board has adopted a policy that provides, to the extent permitted by law, that if the Board, or any committee, determines that any bonus, incentive payment, equity award or other compensation has been awarded to or received by an executive officer and such compensation was based on any financial results or operating metrics that were subsequently the subject of a material restatement as a result of such officer's knowing or intentional fraudulent or illegal conduct and a lower payment would have been made to the officer based on the restated results, then the Board has the right to recover from the officer such compensation (in whole or in part) as it deems appropriate under the circumstances.

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How Executive Compensation Decisions are Made

This section of our Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes who makes various executive compensation decisions and how those decisions are made.

The Role of the Compensation Committee

The Committee continually reviews the design and administration of our executive compensation policies and programs to ensure they appropriately reflect our compensation philosophy. Any program changes that are made are driven by the Committee's desire to maintain alignment with stockholder interests and to be consistent with the guiding philosophy and objectives referenced above.

The Committee considers the tax and accounting implications of compensation, but those are not the only factors considered, as the Committee also considers all of the other factors discussed in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis when making compensation decisions. The Committee recognizes that one or more of these other factors may outweigh tax or accounting considerations.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") limits deductibility of certain compensation for our Chief Executive Officer and the three other executive officers (other than the Chief Financial Officer) who are highest-paid and employed at year-end to \$1 million. If certain conditions are met, performance-based compensation may be excluded from this limitation.

Most compensation paid by the Company is designed to be deductible under Section 162(m) of the Code. The Committee, however, may exercise the discretion to pay nondeductible compensation where the Committee determines that following the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code would not be in the best interests of the Company's stockholders.

The Committee evaluates and administers the compensation of our executive officers in a holistic manner, makes compensation decisions around program design, and adjusts pay in light of our compensation philosophy, market practices and total compensation objectives. The Committee ordinarily positions the various compensation elements at levels it believes are targeted to be at or near the median of compensation paid by the market references, but that positioning for any executive officer is also dependent upon an officer's role and responsibilities, experience and tenure, prior performance, actual and expected contributions and internal pay equity considerations. Market positioning of the individual elements of compensation and benefits, as well as the relationships among these elements, are described in the sections that follow.

With respect to the proposed compensation for the CEO, the Committee determines appropriate types and amounts of compensation after consideration of factors it deems appropriate from time to time. The Committee then makes a recommendation on CEO pay to the non-management members of the Board. The Committee's recommendations are then considered for ratification by the non-management Board members, and may be modified during the course of their deliberations.

For the other executive officers, and within the constructs of any applicable employment agreement that may have been negotiated and entered into by the Company, the Committee considers all appropriate factors, including the recommendations of the CEO, in reaching its decisions. The CEO's recommendations are considered for approval by the Committee, and in some cases are modified by the Committee during the course of its deliberations.

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In setting and evaluating annual compensation of the Company's executive officers, the Committee reviews and considers, among other factors, the pay mix, which is the percentage of total compensation represented by each element of compensation, of each of the Company's executive officers, as compared to the Company's "market references" described below. The actual pay mix for each of the Company's NEOs for 2012 was as follows:

Named Executive Officer	2012 Base Salary	2012 Non-Equity	2012 Long-Term	2012 Other
	as % of Total	Incentive Award	Equity Incentive	Compensation
	Nonpension	as % of Total	Award as % of	as % of Total
	Compensation ⁽¹⁾	Nonpension	Total Nonpension	Nonpension
	Compensation ⁽¹⁾	Compensation ⁽¹⁾	Compensation ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Compensation ⁽¹⁾
Paul D. Carrico	15	32	44	9
Gregory C. Thompson	23	31	33	13
Joseph C. Breunig	25	33	35	7
Mark J. Orcutt	29	29	29	13
Timothy Mann, Jr. ⁽³⁾	11	32	56	1

(1)

"Total Actual Nonpension Compensation" includes base salary, 2012 non-equity/cash incentive award, long-term equity incentive award, and "other" compensation, but excludes changes in pension value, which is an actuarial value, and non-qualified deferred compensation earnings.

(2)

Reflects the grant date fair value of RSUs, calculated in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 718. See note 12 of the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for certain assumptions underlying the value of awards.

(3)

Mr. Mann's first day of employment with the Company was July 17, 2012. The amount of his base salary, non-equity incentive award and long-term equity incentive award for 2012 was established under the terms of his hiring agreement.

The Role of Our Chief Executive Officer

Within the parameters of the compensation philosophy and objectives established by the Committee and/or Board, each year our CEO recommends to the Committee the level of base salary, the target annual cash/non-equity incentive award and the target long-term equity incentive award for each of the other executive officers. The recommendations of our CEO are based on his evaluation of each executive officer's performance, the performance of the individual business units or functions for which that executive officer is responsible and management retention considerations. The Committee considers the CEO's recommendations, along with all other appropriate factors, in reaching its decisions regarding the compensation of each executive officer. In some cases, the CEO's recommendations are

modified by the Committee during the course of its deliberations.

The Role of the Board of Directors

Our Board reviews and either approves or disapproves the recommendations of the Committee with respect to: (1) the design of incentive compensation plans; (2) any significant changes to compensation guidelines and benefit plans; and (3) significant changes to benefit programs. In addition, the Committee determines, and then recommends to the non-management members of the Board for their ratification all compensation, equity and benefits to be paid to the CEO (with the CEO not participating in those deliberations).

The Role of the Compensation Consultant

As a part of its responsibilities, the Committee has the authority to appoint, compensate and oversee the Company's outside compensation consultant. In 2012, the Committee retained Semler Brossy Consulting Group as its consultant to assist the Committee with its responsibilities related to the Company's compensation policies and programs for its executive officers. In addition, in 2012, the Board's nominating and governance committee retained Semler Brossy as its consultant to assist that committee with its responsibilities related to the Company's compensation policies and programs for its directors. Semler Brossy did not provide any services unrelated to executive officer and director compensation consulting to any Board committee or to the Company during 2012.

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The compensation consultant reports directly to the Committee. One or more representatives of the compensation consultant attends the meetings of the Committee, as requested by the Committee chairman, and communicates with the chairman of the Committee between meetings, as needed. The compensation consultant does not make decisions regarding the compensation of our executive officers. Rather, the compensation consultant provides advice, guidance and information that the Committee and, with respect to certain decisions, our Board, may consider when making executive compensation decisions.

The Committee's compensation consultant supports the Committee by, at least annually, conducting an independent and comprehensive review of our executive compensation programs, including providing periodic reports showing total remuneration for each executive officer, and an evaluation of total compensation and individual pay elements based upon our market references. In December 2011, the compensation consultant conducted such a review and analysis, and discussed it with the Committee in connection with the Committee's determination of executive officer compensation for 2012. That review included evaluations of the elements of direct compensation, including: base salary, annual non-equity incentive awards and long-term equity-based incentive awards against our peer group and survey data.

The Use of Data About Other Companies' Compensation Programs

In conducting the evaluations that the Committee used in its executive compensation decision making for 2012, the compensation consultant used "market references," which consisted of a peer group of chemicals and building products companies with characteristics similar to the Company (based on revenue, market capitalization, assets and/or number of employees), so as to understand competitive pay practices. The market reference peer group consisted of the following companies in 2012:

- Acuity Brands
- Albemarle Corporation
- Armstrong World Industries
- Cytec Industries
- Ferro Corporation
- FMC Corporation
- Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
- Owens Corning
- Polyone Corporation
- Rockwood Holdings, Inc.
- RPM International Incorporated
- Universal Forest Products Incorporated
- USG Corp.
- Valspar Corporation

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- Martin Marietta Materials Incorporated
- Vulcan Materials Company
- Olin Corporation
- Westlake Chemical Corporation

In addition, to assess compensation levels, the compensation consultant recommended to the Committee and the Committee utilized data from the Aon Hewitt compensation survey. The survey data was adjusted to include only companies in the chemical or building products industries, and was adjusted based upon the size of the Company's annual revenue.

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Elements of Our Executive Compensation Program

The principal elements of our executive compensation program are: (1) base salary; (2) annual cash (non-equity) incentive awards; (3) long-term equity incentive awards; and (4) benefits.

The purpose and nature of each element is provided in the table below:

Element	Purpose	Nature of Element	Fixed/Variable
Base salary	Provide a market-based level of compensation that is consistent with each executive officer's role, responsibilities, experience, tenure, prior performance, actual and expected contributions and internal pay-equity considerations	Short-term	Fixed
Annual non-equity incentive awards	Align each executive officer's financial interests with the achievement of the Company's annual business objectives as well as the individual officer's contribution to those objectives	Short-term	Variable
Long-term equity-based awards	Align executive officers' longer-term interests with those of other stockholders and encourage them to have an "ownership" mentality	Long-term	Variable
Benefits	Provide benefits equivalent to those generally available to employees or to similarly situated executives at "market reference" companies	Short and Long-term	Fixed

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary of Our 2012 Executive Compensation Program

For 2012, the Committee took into account a number of factors in determining the compensation of the executive officers. Included among these factors were, among other things: (1) our compensation philosophy and objectives; (2) actual Company performance in 2012; and (3) actual individual executive officer performance in 2012.

The following sections describe the various elements of our executive compensation program, including the objectives, market positioning, structure and operation, and other information specific to 2012 payments, awards, and pay actions in more detail.

Base Salary

Each executive officer is paid a base salary, which is reviewed annually by the Committee. Salaries for executive officers are generally targeted to be at or near the median of salaries paid by the market references, but are also dependent upon the officer's role and responsibilities, experience and tenure, prior performance, actual and expected contributions, and internal pay equity considerations.

Executive officer salaries were reviewed by the Committee, and for the CEO, by the non-management members of the Board in February 2012 within the context of an overall compensation market reference analysis performed by its compensation consultant. That analysis was discussed with the Committee in December 2011 and February 2012. The executive officers' salaries subsequently were adjusted and became effective in April 2012. The Committee and Board believed this decision was appropriate because: (1) a market reference analysis conducted by the Committee's independent compensation consultant indicated certain executive officer salaries were at or below the median, and salaries at peer companies were increasing; (2) the Committee believed the Company had continued to make significant progress in improving the Company's financial performance and in meeting the operational and strategic goals set out for the Company; and (3) the Company planned salary and promotional increases for its other management and professional employees.

Annual Cash Incentive Opportunity

The Company's annual cash/non-equity incentive opportunity program for 2012 was designed so that a portion of the overall annual cash compensation of executive officers was linked to annual corporate financial performance and, with respect to each of Messrs. Breunig and Orcutt, the financial performance of the division that each of them manages, as well as the attainment of certain operational and strategic goals, which also were division-specific for each of Messrs. Breunig and Orcutt. This program is intended to incentivize superior business and individual performance, and tie the interests of management to Company performance, and thus, to the interests of our stockholders.

For 2012, each executive officer had a target annual cash incentive award opportunity expressed as a percentage of base salary. Individuals with greater overall responsibility for corporate performance typically have larger incentive opportunities when compared to base salaries in order to weight their overall pay mix more heavily toward performance-based compensation.

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For each of the NEOs, the target opportunity amounts were as set forth in the table below:

NEO	Target Opportunity (as a % of base salary)
Paul D. Carrico	110%
Gregory C. Thompson	70%
Joseph C. Breunig	70%
Mark J. Orcutt	65%
Timothy Mann, Jr.	65%

The Committee administers the Company’s annual cash incentive opportunity program for the CEO and other executive officers and, as part of that function, determined that 2012 cash incentive compensation payouts for Messrs. Carrico, Thompson and Mann would be based on the following performance metrics and goals, generally weighted as follows:

- 60% of the award opportunity was to be based upon the Company’s earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as may be adjusted for certain items (“Adjusted EBITDA”) for 2012;

- 20% of the award opportunity was to be based upon the level of achievement of the specific and measurable operational goals for the Chemicals and Building Products divisions; and

- 20% of the award was to be based upon the level of achievement of certain specific and measurable corporate strategic goals related to increasing chlorovinyls integration, growing the Company’s compounds and additives businesses, expanding sales and improving the financial performance of the Building Products division, and maximizing the value of the Company’s Aromatics business.

In addition, the Committee determined that, with respect to the evaluation of Mr. Carrico’s cash incentive compensation, Mr. Carrico’s level of achievement of goals related to the following matters also would be considered:

- the safety performance of the Chemicals and Building Products divisions;

- financial metrics related to free cash flow, and EBITDA as a percentage of net sales;

- information technology infrastructure improvements;

- succession planning; and

- performance management.

The Committee further determined that 2012 cash incentive payouts for Messrs. Breunig and Orcutt would be based upon the following performance metrics and goals, generally weighted as follows:

- 40% of the award opportunity was to be based upon the Company's Adjusted EBITDA for 2012;

- 20% of the award opportunity was to be based upon the Adjusted EBITDA of the Chemicals division, for Mr. Breunig, and the Adjusted EBITDA of the Building Products division, for Mr. Orcutt;

- 20% of the award opportunity was to be based upon operational goals of the Chemicals division related to safety, plant reliability, operational efficiency and gross margin, for Mr. Breunig, and operational goals of the Building Products division related to safety, conversion costs, innovation and cash flow, for Mr. Orcutt; and

- 20% of the award opportunity was to be based upon strategic goals of the Chemicals division related to matters such as increasing chlorovinyls integration and growing the Company's compounds and additives businesses, for Mr. Breunig, and strategic goals of the Building Products division related to matters such as expanding sales through product innovation and improving financial performance and margins, for Mr. Orcutt.

Adjusted EBITDA is used as the primary measure of performance within each of the Company's business units, and both the Committee and management believe it is commonly used by industry participants as a main component of valuation analysis of companies whose businesses may be cyclical, like the Company. The Adjusted EBITDA measure was also selected as a Company performance goal to encourage executive officers to focus on improving corporate performance by controlling corporate expenses, and improving the quality and volume of earnings, which aligned with the Company's overall business objectives for 2012.

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In determining various levels of Adjusted EBITDA at which payouts would be made, the annual cash incentive program provided for adjustments to EBITDA for certain cost, charge and income items, typically the same as those excluded from EBITDA in the Company's public sales and earnings disclosures.

The threshold, target and maximum levels of corporate and divisional Adjusted EBITDA used for annual cash incentive program payout purposes were determined by the Committee after review and consideration of the Company's internally-developed, detailed budgets and forecasts.

The threshold, target and maximum Adjusted EBITDA metrics under the annual cash incentive program for 2012 were as follows:

		Threshold		Target		Maximum
Corporate Adjusted EBITDA	\$	205 million	\$	256 million	\$	333 million
		Threshold		Target		Maximum
Chemicals Division Adjusted EBITDA	\$	197 million	\$	241 million	\$	310 million
		Threshold		Target		Maximum
Building Products Division Adjusted EBITDA	\$	46 million	\$	57 million	\$	69 million

Under the annual cash incentive program, no payouts would be earned with respect to each Adjusted EBITDA component of that program if the relevant Adjusted EBITDA did not exceed "Threshold." Payouts would be 100% of target opportunity amounts if Adjusted EBITDA equaled "Target," and 200% of target opportunity amounts if Adjusted EBITDA equaled or exceeded "Maximum." Payouts under the Adjusted EBITDA component of the annual cash incentive program would increase in a linear fashion as Adjusted EBITDA increased between "Threshold" and "Target," and "Target" and "Maximum."

The Company's actual Adjusted EBITDA for 2012 was \$334.9 million, which was above the "Maximum" level for the portion of the annual cash incentive program tied to Company Adjusted EBITDA. In addition, the actual Adjusted EBITDA for 2012 for the Chemicals division was above the "Maximum" level for that division, and the actual Adjusted EBITDA for 2012 for the Building Products division was above the "Target" level, but below the "Maximum" level for that division, as reflected in the table below.

Adjusted EBITDA: Performance Metric	Level of Achievement
Corporate Adjusted EBITDA	Exceeded "Maximum" Level
Chemicals Division Adjusted EBITDA	Exceeded "Maximum" Level
Building Products Division Adjusted EBITDA	Exceeded "Target" Level But Below Maximum Level

In addition to Adjusted EBITDA goals, the NEOs had a combination of corporate and divisional strategic and operational goals for 2012, some of which were targeted within each executive's area of responsibility, with no specific weighting among the individual operational and strategic objectives. Actual performance against these strategic and operational goals was assessed by the CEO, with respect to the other NEOs (subject to the acceptance of the CEO's assessments by the Committee) and was assessed by the Committee and the Board with respect to the CEO (with the CEO not participating in that assessment).

The table below describes the level of achievement reached for corporate and divisional operating and strategic goals.

Operational and Strategic Goals: Performance Metric	Level of Achievement
Corporate Strategic Goals	200%
Chemicals Division Operational Goals	150%
Chemicals Division Strategic Goals	200%
Building Products Division Operational Goals	150%
Building Products Division Strategic Goals	150%

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In determining the percentage of the 2012 target cash/non-equity incentive opportunity to be paid to each NEO, the Committee considered various combinations of the following factors, depending upon the NEO whose compensation was being evaluated: the amount of the Company's actual Adjusted EBITDA; the amount of the division-specific Adjusted EBITDA achieved by each of the Chemicals and Building Products divisions; the level of achievement of corporate and division-specific strategic goals, the level of achievement of operational goals by each of the Chemicals and Building Products divisions; and, with respect to Mr. Carrico, his level of achievement of goals related to safety performance, certain financial metrics, information technology improvements, succession planning and performance management. After evaluating all of these performance factors and using its discretion to determine the consideration or weight that would be given to certain of the factors, the Committee concluded that each NEO should be paid the percentage of the NEO's 2012 target cash/non-equity incentive opportunity set forth in the following table:

Name of NEO	% of 2012 Target Cash Incentive Opportunity Paid to NEO
Paul D. Carrico	190%
Gregory C. Thompson	190%
Joseph C. Breunig	190%
Mark J. Orcutt	156%
Timothy Mann, Jr.	190%

Long-Term Equity-Based Awards

In May 2012, the Committee granted RSUs to the NEOs (except for Mr. Mann, who did not become an employee of the Company until July 2012) all of which are expected to vest on the third anniversary of the grant date, for which the number of shares issuable on the vesting date, if any, increases and decreases proportionally based solely on the performance of the Company's stock price, thereby aligning the interests of our NEOs with that of our stockholders. Such RSUs are commonly referred to as "Price Leveraged Units" or "PLUs," and also may be referred to as "Market Stock Units" or "MSUs," and are referred to in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis as "PLUs." With respect to the PLUs granted to the NEOs in May 2012, the number of shares of Company common stock that may be issued to the NEOs upon the vesting of the PLUs ranges from a minimum of zero to a maximum of 150% of the number of "target" shares awarded, with the actual payout dependent solely on the price performance of the Company's common stock, as measured by the weighted average trading price of the common stock during the 45 consecutive trading days after the date that the Company issues its earnings press release announcing its financial results for its 2014 fiscal year.

The Committee determined it was appropriate to grant PLUs to the NEOs, which vest three years after the grant date, because the Committee believed:

-

PLUs align management's interests with those of the stockholders and reflect the pay-for-performance component of the Committee's compensation philosophy, given that the number of shares issuable to the NEOs upon vesting, if any, increases or decreases depending solely on the price performance of the Company's common stock; and

-

PLUs that do not vest for three full years after the grant date incent management to focus on maximizing the value of the Company's stock over the long-term.

In considering the number of PLUs to grant to each of the NEOs, and in the case of the CEO, to recommend to the independent members of the Board for their ratification following the Committee's approval, the Committee considered a number of factors, including:

- the size of annual equity grants made to executive officers in comparable positions at the market reference companies described on page 33 of this proxy statement;
- the number of shares that remained available to be granted under the Company's equity and performance incentive plans; and
- the financial performance of the Company and the individual performance of each of the NEOs.

With respect to Mr. Mann, upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Board approved a grant of 34,000 RSUs to Mr. Mann, effective as of July 17, 2012, Mr. Mann's first day of employment with the Company, with the following vesting schedule: (1) one-third of the RSUs vested on December 17, 2012; (2) one-third are expected to vest on December 17, 2013; and (3) one-third are expected to vest on July 17, 2015. The terms of this RSU grant to Mr. Mann requires that he not sell any of the RSUs until three years after the grant date. The Committee and the Board believed this equity award to Mr. Mann was appropriate in order to encourage him to accept the offer of employment the Company had made to him for the position of Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary (a position for which the Committee and Board believed Mr. Mann was highly qualified), to align Mr. Mann's interests with the long-term interests of the Company's stockholders, and to incent Mr. Mann to focus on maximizing the value of the Company's stock over the long-term.

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In certain termination scenarios, described more fully under the heading “Executive Compensation-Payments on Termination or Change in Control” beginning on page 47, unvested stock awards may be eligible for immediate or continued vesting after separation from the Company, depending on the reason for separation. In January 2013, the Board amended the 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan to, among other things, increase the authorized number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance to a total of 3,600,000 shares and limit the aggregate amount of stock or stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under that plan during any calendar year to a value as of their respective dates of grant of \$300,000.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company does not pay premiums on insurance policies or other products as a supplement to retirement benefits. Rather, the Company has established a Deferred Compensation Plan (the “DCP”) that allows eligible employees, including the NEOs, to elect to notionally defer a portion of their otherwise taxable salary and/or bonus. Under the DCP, the Company also can make two types of credits to such employees’ non-qualified deferred compensation accounts. The first type of credit is a matching restoration credit that works in tandem with an eligible employee’s participation in the Company’s 401(k) plan. If an eligible employee elects to contribute to both the 401(k) and the DCP, the Company will restore (or credit) the lost deferral opportunity on actual compensation earned by an eligible employee in excess of the statutory limit on recognized compensation under the terms of the 401(k) plan. The second type of credit is a discretionary Company credit (also referred to as a “Company Benefit”). Amounts deferred by a NEO, and amounts credited by the Company, are shown in the Summary Compensation Table in the year earned or credited, as applicable.

Under the DCP, participants can elect a date for the payout of amounts that they have voluntarily deferred and the “restoration” benefit, which can be during employment or after a separation from service in the form of a lump sum payment or installments with a duration between two and fifteen years. The Company Benefit is generally paid in three annual installments commencing upon the later of (i) the first day of the year following the eligible employee’s attainment of age 65, or (ii) the first day of the seventh month following the eligible employee’s separation from service.

Under the DCP, participants earn a deferred return based (in the case of amounts that they have voluntarily deferred and 401(k) restoration benefits) on deemed investments in mutual funds selected by the participant from a list provided by the Company. In 2012, returns on those deemed investments ranged from about 1.72% to 22.01%. The investment list is similar to the investments available through the Company’s 401(k) Plan. All investment risk is borne by the participant. Gains and losses are credited based on actual market returns earned by the deemed investment and the value of a participant’s account will increase or decrease accordingly.

Company Benefit accounts are credited with a fixed rate of interest equal to the interest crediting factor under the “cash balance” feature of the Company’s qualified retirement plan.

The DCP is intended to comply with Section 409A of the Code. Accordingly, deferrals, company contributions and distributions to eligible employees will occur and will be subject to these requirements.

Amounts voluntarily deferred by each of the NEOs in 2012, restoration contributions in 2012, Company Benefit contributions in 2012, earnings on each and year-end account balances for the NEOs are reported under the heading “Executive Compensation-Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation” beginning on page 46.

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Benefits

Our executive officers are eligible to participate in the various benefit plans available to our employees, including those that provide life, health and disability insurance, and access to, and in some instances, Company contributions into, retirement plans. In addition, in connection with our philosophy to provide only limited perquisites, in 2012, we provided to our executive officers only a Company car or allowance.

Employment Agreements and Potential Payments on Termination or Change in Control

The Company entered into a negotiated hiring agreement with Mr. Mann in July 2012. Mr. Mann's agreement provides for annual base salary (but does not guarantee him any particular dollar amount of base salary beyond his first year of employment), short and long-term incentive compensation opportunities, as well as a car allowance and other benefits. In addition, Mr. Mann's agreement provides that, if within two years of his first day of employment, his employment is terminated (other than in connection with a change in control, such that he is not entitled to benefits under the Company's Executive and Key Employee Change of Control Severance Plan (the "Severance Plan")) involuntarily by the Company for any reason other than "Cause" (as such term is defined in the Severance Plan, but without regard for the fact that a change of control shall not have occurred) or by Mr. Mann for "Good Reason" (as such term is defined in Mr. Mann's hiring agreement), within thirty days following a "Good Reason event" (as such term is defined in Mr. Mann's hiring agreement), and subject to Mr. Mann's execution and non-revocation of a Separation Agreement and Release to be drafted by the Company, the Company will pay to Mr. Mann eighteen months of his annual base salary and bonus target.

In May 2007, the Committee adopted the Severance Plan, the terms of which are further described under "Executive Compensation-Payments on Termination or Change in Control." In addition to supporting key employee retention, the change in control benefits are intended to ensure that executives are able, as a practical matter, to evaluate any potential change in control transaction objectively and to encourage executives to remain employed by the Company in the event a change in control becomes a real possibility. The Severance Plan's benefits were based on typical market practices at what were believed to be no more than median compensation levels when compared to our market references. All of the NEOs participate in the Severance Plan.

The Severance Plan was amended in May 2011 to eliminate the excise tax gross-up benefit that had been provided under the Severance Plan with respect to any person who becomes an executive officer on or after May 16, 2011 (including any person newly hired by the Company and any person promoted from within the Company from a non-executive officer position to an executive officer position on or after that date).

Certain of the Company's equity award agreements also provide that unvested equity awards will immediately vest upon a change in control without regard to termination of employment. However, for all equity awards granted to executive officers after May 2011, unvested equity awards will have accelerated vesting upon a change in control only if either (1) the executive officer's employment is terminated without cause, or the executive officer terminates his employment for good reason, in connection with that change of control or (2) the equity award is not assumed or a substitute equity award with equivalent rights is not provided. In other words, for equity awards granted after May 2011, there is a "double trigger" requirement for accelerated vesting. In addition, the DCP will pay out the balance of an NEO's account in a lump sum on the thirtieth day after a change in control. For additional information on potential payments and vesting of equity awards upon termination or a change in control, see "Executive Compensation-Payments on Termination or Change in Control" beginning on page 47.

Pension Benefits

All of our executive officers hired prior to January 1, 2009 are eligible to participate in the Axiall Corporation Retirement Plan (the “Retirement Plan”).

The Retirement Plan is a broadly based, qualified defined benefit pension plan, which provides a benefit upon retirement to eligible Company employees in the United States. In general, all Company employees in the United States who were hired prior to January 1, 2009 are eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan, although benefits may differ for employees covered by collectively bargained agreements or who are working in the operations of an acquired business or were employed prior to 1985 by the Company’s predecessor, Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

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The pension benefit is the sum of up to three benefits:

- benefit accruals earned with a predecessor employer (Georgia-Pacific or an acquired company) based on service with the predecessor employer and, in the case of Georgia-Pacific, final average compensation as of the earlier of: (i) the time of termination or retirement, if applicable, or (ii) December 31, 2007. Certain participants in the Retirement Plan who are also participants in the Axiall Corporation 401(k) Plan have sub-accounts, referred to as “Pension Rollover Accounts,” that are part of their 401(k) Plan accounts and that are associated with pre-1985 participation in a Georgia-Pacific defined contribution (savings) plan. Such a participant has the option of receiving the Pension Rollover Account in a lump sum upon retirement. If he or she does so, then the pension benefit under the Retirement Plan is reduced, on an actuarially equivalent basis, to reflect the individual’s receipt of this lump sum amount;

- 1% of aggregate pensionable compensation earned after 1984 and before 2008, which is referred to as a “career average formula.” Pensionable compensation does not include any incentive or deferred compensation;

- for employees who actively participated in the Retirement Plan after December 31, 2007, the actuarial equivalent of a notional Cash Balance Account under the Retirement Plan to which are credited (i) specified percentages (ranging from 3.0% for a participant with fewer than 10 years of service and up to 6.0% for a participant with 20 or more years of service) of pensionable compensation, and (ii) interest credits based upon the “30-year Treasury interest rate” as of the last business day of October in the year prior to the year with respect to which the interest credit is made (but not less than 4% interest). As a result of a complete “freeze” on the accrual of additional benefits under the Retirement Plan approved by the Board of Directors in 2009, no additional pay credits are added to the Cash Balance Accounts with respect to compensation paid after March 31, 2009. However, the interest credits will continue.

As noted above, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Retirement Plan to provide for the cessation (or “freezing”) of the accrual of additional benefits under the Retirement Plan, effective as of March 31, 2009.

Normal retirement benefits are available to employees with at least three years of service at age 62 and a reduced pension (by 6% per year prior to age 62) is available as early as age 55. All of the NEOs who participate in the Retirement Plan are fully vested in their benefits. Based on their employment start dates, Messrs. Breunig and Mann are not eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan.

For additional information about the Retirement Plan, including the present value of benefits accrued by each of the NEOs, see “Executive Compensation-Pension Benefits.”

Summary of Compensation and Benefit Plan Risk

The Company believes that the Company’s compensation and benefit policies and practices are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company and that the plans currently in place or contemplated are appropriately balanced between retention and incentive to enable the Company to retain its management team while incenting the CEO and other executive officers to be focused on meeting the objectives developed by management and the Board that are designed to create long-term stockholder value.

Leadership Development and Compensation Committee Report

The Committee has reviewed and discussed the preceding Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management. Based on that review and discussions, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and the Company's proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 21, 2013.

Stephen E. Macadam, *Chairman*

T. Kevin DeNicola

David N. Weinstein

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Compensation Tables

The tables and footnotes in this section discuss the compensation of our named executive officers, consisting of: Paul D. Carrico, who has served as our President and CEO since February 14, 2008; Gregory C. Thompson, who has served as our CFO since February 29, 2008; and our three other most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers as of December 31, 2012.

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Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Stock			Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) ⁽³⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾
			Bonus (\$)	Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards (\$)				
Paul D. Marrioco President and Chief Executive Officer	2012	819,231	-	2,406,369	-	1,750,000	137,825	464,275	5,577,704
	2011	785,962	-	1,808,681	-	466,000	93,754	417,173	3,571,516
Gregory C. Thompson Chief Financial Officer	2010	768,268	-	-	-	1,550,000	82,579	391,540	2,792,387
	2012	487,971	-	717,699	-	654,000	134	282,910	2,142,704
	2011	475,981	-	591,300	-	185,000	148	262,764	1,515,133
Joseph C. Freunig Executive Vice President, Chemicals	2010	462,856	-	-	-	605,475	83	244,549	1,312,963
	2012	499,423	-	696,565	-	671,000	-	149,944	2,016,932
	2011	483,768	-	452,156	-	185,000	-	144,530	1,265,454
Mark J. Arcutt Executive Vice President, Building Products	2010	151,633 ⁽⁵⁾	-	750,020	-	205,833	-	38,192	1,145,678
	2012	539,835 ⁽⁶⁾	-	548,811	-	544,000	133	240,657	1,873,436
	2011	541,743 ⁽⁶⁾	-	452,156	-	207,217	146	231,671	1,432,927
Timothy Mann, Jr. Executive Vice President,	2012	186,350 ⁽⁷⁾	-	913,850	-	525,200 ⁽⁸⁾	-	2,185	1,627,585

General
Counsel and
Secretary

)
reflects the grant date fair value of restricted stock or RSUs, as applicable, calculated in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 718. See note 12 of the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for certain assumptions underlying the fair value of awards. With respect to the restricted stock units granted to Messrs. Carrico, Thompson, Breunig and Orcutt in May 2012, the aggregate dollar value of the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock issuable to each executive officer on the date on which those RSUs vest in May 2015, at the price per share of the Company's common stock required to trigger the issuance of the maximum number of shares on the vesting date, is as follows: \$5,745,300 for Mr. Carrico; \$1,713,542 for Mr. Thompson; \$1,663,082 for Mr. Breunig; and \$1,310,312 for Mr. Orcutt. Mr. Mann was not granted any restricted stock units in May 2012, as he did not become an employee of the Company until July 2012, at which time he was granted 10,000 RSUs, which are reflected at the grant date fair value calculated in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 718. With respect to RSUs granted to executive officers in May 2011, the aggregate dollar value of the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock issuable to each executive officer on the date on which those RSUs vest in May 2014, at the price per share of the Company's common stock required to trigger the issuance of the maximum number of shares on the vesting date, is as follows: \$5,150,200 for Mr. Carrico; \$1,683,726 for Mr. Thompson; \$1,287,586 for Mr. Breunig and \$1,287,586 for Mr. Orcutt.

)
reflects payments made under the Company's 2012, 2011 and 2010 Annual Incentive Compensation Programs.

)
The amounts reported reflect only the change in the actuarial present value of the accumulated pension benefit of each NEO. For information on the pension plan and the assumptions used in calculating the change in pension value see pages 40, 41 and 46. For information on the Deferred Compensation Plan, see page 39 which is part of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

)
The items contained in the "All Other Compensation" column for 2012 are identified and quantified as required below:

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Name	Allowances and Other Benefits		Company Contribution to 401(k) Savings Plan	Company Credit to Deferred Compensation Account	Total
	Car Allowance	Other			
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Paul D. Carrico	1,095	11,231	10,000	441,949	464,275
Gregory C. Thompson	8,268	5,122	10,000	259,520	282,910
Joseph C. Breunig	6,188	11,858	10,000	121,898	149,944
Mark J. Orcutt	15,707	2,201	11,492	211,257	240,657
Timothy Mann, Jr.	1,827	358	-	-	2,185

(5)

Reflects a prorated portion of Mr. Breunig's annual salary based upon his start date with the Company in September 2010.

(6)

Amounts are paid in Canadian dollars, but reported in the table in U.S. dollars. Such amounts were converted at an exchange rate of 0.9994 Canadian dollars to each U.S. dollar, which was the average exchange rate for 2012. Amounts paid in prior years were converted at the average exchange rate for the corresponding year.

(7)

Reflects a prorated portion of Mr. Mann's annual salary based upon his start date with the Company in July 2012.

(8)

This amount is the full amount of the annual cash incentive payment that Mr. Mann would have received if he had been an employee for all of 2012, and was paid to Mr. Mann pursuant to the terms of his negotiated hiring agreement.

2012 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table reflects the following plan-based awards granted in 2012: annual cash incentive awards and RSUs. Both of these awards are described in the Summary Compensation Table and in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽²⁾			All Other Stock Awards:	Grant Date Fair Value
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum		

		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(#)	(#)	(#)	Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽⁴⁾
Paul D. Carrico	5/22/2012	-	913,000	1,826,000	38,713	77,425	116,138	-	2,406,369
Gregory C. Thompson	5/21/2012	-	343,700	687,400	11,546	23,092	34,638	-	717,699
Joseph C. Breunig	5/21/2012	-	352,800	705,600	11,206	22,412	33,618	-	696,565
Mark J. Orcutt	5/21/2012	-	350,878	701,757	8,829	17,658	26,487	-	548,811
Timothy Mann, Jr.	7/10/2012	-	276,256	552,512	-	-	-	34,000 ⁽³⁾	913,850

(1)

Amounts represent the potential Threshold, Target and Maximum payment levels under the Company's 2012 Incentive Compensation Program. Performance targets and target award multiples, and strategic goals and objectives, as well as other adjustments to actual awards are described under "Annual Cash Incentive Opportunity" above.

(2)

Represents the number of RSUs granted in May 2012, all of which vest on the third anniversary of the grant date. The actual number of shares of common stock that may be issued to the executive officer upon vesting ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum amount that equals 150% of the "target" number of shares, and depends on the price performance of the Company's common stock, as measured by the weighted average trading price of the Company's common stock during the 45 consecutive trading days after the date the Company issues its earnings press release announcing its financial results for its 2014 fiscal year.

(3)

Number of RSUs granted to Mr. Mann effective upon his first date of employment with the Company in July 2012.

(4)

Reflects the grant date fair value of RSUs calculated in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 718. See note 12 of the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for certain assumptions underlying the fair value of awards.

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Outstanding Equity Awards at 2012 Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information on the holdings of stock options and other stock awards by the NEOs at December 31, 2012. This table includes unexercised and unvested stock option awards and unvested restricted stock units, or RSUs. Unless noted below, all grants vest ratably in three equal installments beginning one year after the grant date. For additional information about equity awards granted in 2012, see “Long-Term Equity-Based Awards” in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above.

Name	Option Grant Date	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable ⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾
Paul D. Carrico	03/03/2003	200	-	476.00	03/03/2013	214,973 ⁽⁴⁾	8,874,065
	03/02/2004	200	-	680.25	03/02/2014		
	02/28/2006	750	-	722.75	02/28/2016		
	02/27/2007	1,338	-	510.75	02/27/2017		
	02/26/2008	6,000	-	168.00	02/26/2018		
	02/24/2009	16,000	-	21.25	02/24/2019		
Gregory C. Thompson	02/08/2008	4,065	-	181.75	02/08/2018	66,950 ⁽⁴⁾	2,763,675
	02/24/2009	5,060	-	21.25	02/24/2019		
Mark J. Orcutt	12/01/2008	4,000	-	41.50	12/01/2018	51,195 ⁽⁴⁾	2,113,329
	02/24/2009	4,554	-	21.25	02/24/2019		
Joseph C. Breunig						98,136 ⁽⁵⁾	4,051,054
Timothy Mann, Jr.						22,667 ⁽⁶⁾	935,694

(1)

Since Mr. Carrico has met the requirements of a “qualifying retirement,”RSUs granted to him in 2011 and 2012 will continue to vest as scheduled except in the event of termination of employment for cause or failure to comply with the non-competition and non-solicitation provisions of the Company’s 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan.

(2)

Option exercise prices on all grant dates reflect adjustments made in connection with the Company’s 1-for-25 reverse stock split that was effected on July 28, 2009.

(3)

Calculated by multiplying the number of shares or units of stock that have not vested by the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2012 (the last trading day of 2012), which was \$41.28.

(4)

Represents the sum of: (A)150% of the “target” number of shares that may be issued to the executive officer in May 2014, when all of the RSUs granted in May 2011 vest; and (B) 150% of the “target” number of shares that may be issued to the executive officer in May 2015, when all of the RSUs granted in May 2012 vest. The actual number of shares of common stock that may be issued to the executive officer upon each of those May 2014 and May 2015 vestings ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum amount that equals 150% of the “target” number of shares, and depends on the price performance of the Company’s common stock, as measured by the weighted average trading price of the Company’s common stock during the 45 consecutive trading days after the date the Company issues its earnings press release announcing its financial results for each of its 2013 and 2014 fiscal years, respectively.

(5)

Represents the sum of: (A) the number of RSUs granted to Mr. Breunig in September 2010 pursuant to the terms of his hiring agreement which have not yet vested, but for which 13,270 are expected to vest on each of September 1, 2013, September 1, 2014 and September 1, 2015; (B) 150% of the “target” number of shares that may be issued to Mr. Breunig in May 2014, when all of the RSUs granted in May 2011 vest; and (C) 150% of the “target” number of shares that may be issued to Mr. Breunig in May 2015, when all of the RSUs granted in May 2012 vest. The actual number of shares of common stock that may be issued to Mr. Breunig upon each of those vestings in May 2014 and May 2015 ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum amount that equals 150% of the “target” number of shares, and depends on the price performance of the Company’s common stock, as measured by the weighted average trading price of the Company’s common stock during the 45 consecutive trading days after the date the Company issues its earnings press release announcing its financial results for each of its 2013 and 2014 fiscal years, respectively.

(6)

Represents the number of RSUs granted to Mr. Mann effective on his first day of employment with the Company in July 2012 which have not yet vested, but for which 11,333 shares are expected to vest on each of December 17, 2013 and July 17, 2015.

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2012 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table provides information for the NEOs on the number of shares acquired upon vesting of stock awards in 2012 and the value realized. No stock options were exercised during 2012.

Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares	Value Realized
	Acquired on Vesting	on Vesting
	(#)	(\$) ⁽¹⁾
Paul D. Carrico	95,833	3,299,530
Gregory C. Thompson	35,000	1,205,050
Joseph C. Breunig	13,270	526,023
Mark J. Orcutt	27,500	946,825
Timothy Mann, Jr.	11,333	486,186

(1)

Calculated by multiplying the number of shares acquired by the market value of the shares as of the relevant vesting dates.

Pension Benefits

The table below reflects the present value of benefits accrued for each of the NEOs in the Retirement Plan.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years	Present Value of
		of	Accumulated Benefit
		Credited Service	
		(#)	(\$) ⁽¹⁾
Paul D. Carrico	Retirement Plan	9	1,075,103
Gregory C. Thompson	Retirement Plan	1	2,072
Joseph C. Breunig	-	-	-
Mark J. Orcutt	Retirement Plan	1	2,072
Timothy Mann, Jr.	-	-	-

(1)

Amounts reported represent the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits computed using the discount rate of 4.0% and mortality assumption (RP 2000 Mortality Table with a blue collar adjustment and with mortality improvements projected to 2015 using Scale AA) that the Company applies to amounts reported in its financial statement disclosures on its measurement date of December 31, 2012, and are assumed to be payable at the unreduced retirement age of 62. For additional information regarding the assumptions made in the calculation, see note 13 of the Company's consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended

December 31, 2012 as filed with the SEC.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

The following table provides information on the non-qualified deferred compensation of the NEOs in 2012, including (i) each NEO's contributions through deferral of salary and/or bonus during 2012; (ii) Company contributions during 2012; (iii) investment earnings on those deferred amounts and deferred amounts from prior years, and (iv) each NEO's account balance at year-end.

Name	Executive Contributions		Company Contributions in Last FY	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE
	Deferred	Deferred				
	Salary	Bonus				
	(\$)	(\$)				
Paul D. Carrico	-	-	441,949	-	-	1,115,669
Gregory C. Thompson	-	-	259,520	-	-	732,758
Joseph C. Breunig	-	-	121,898	-	-	271,348
Mark J. Orcutt	-	-	211,257	-	-	601,439
Timothy Mann, Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Payments on Termination or Change in Control

Severance Plan

The Severance Plan provides certain benefits to our executive officers, including each of the NEOs, in the event the executive's employment is terminated in connection with a change in control. Under the Severance Plan, if a participant experiences an "involuntary termination" or resigns for "good reason" within 24 months following the change in control, and complies with all of the other terms and conditions of the severance plan, he or she shall be eligible to receive:

- severance pay equal to the participant's annual base salary plus the current year annual incentive target payout opportunity multiplied by 2 in the case of the CEO and 1.5 in the case of the other executives;
- a pro rata portion of the participant's target bonus opportunity for the fiscal year in which the termination date occurs;
- accrued but unused vacation pay; and
- continued life insurance, medical, dental and vision benefits and continued disability insurance premiums until the earlier of (i) the day upon which the participant begins new employment and is eligible for such welfare benefits, or (ii) (A) the second anniversary of the termination date in the case of the CEO or (B) 18 months after the termination date in the case of the other executives.

Under the Severance Plan, subject to certain conditions, a change in control is defined as:

- the acquisition by a person of ownership of 33% or more of our voting power;
- certain changes in the majority of our Board;
- completion of a reorganization, merger or consolidation or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets unless, immediately after the transaction, no person beneficially owns 33% or more of the combined voting power of the resulting entity, and at least half of the members of the Board of the surviving corporation were members of our Board;

- stockholder approval of a complete liquidation or dissolution of the Company; or

- any other event the Board determines is a change in control by express resolution.

Under the Severance Plan, an “involuntary termination” is deemed to have occurred when the participant is terminated for any reason except:

- transfer to an affiliate or subsidiary of the Company if the participant is offered comparable employment by such purchaser;

- transfer of any operations of the Company or purchase of the Company or any operations of the Company by a third party purchaser, if the participant is offered comparable employment by such purchaser; or

- death, disability, retirement, resignation, Cause or failure to continue reporting to work and performing satisfactorily.

Under the Severance Plan, “Cause” means:

- any activity as an employee, principal, agent, or consultant for an entity that competes with the Company and for which the participant has had any responsibility during the last five years of his employment with the Company in any related territory;

- solicitation of any employee of the Company to terminate his or her employment with the Company;

- any unauthorized disclosure of any of the Company’s confidential, proprietary or trade secret information or material;

- failure to disclose promptly and to assign to the Company all rights in any invention or idea made or conceived during employment by the Company, relating to the business, research or development work of the Company or the failure to do anything reasonably necessary to enable the Company to secure a patent where appropriate; or

- other conduct determined to be injurious, detrimental or prejudicial to the Company, unless the participant acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Company.

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A participant is deemed to have terminated his employment for “good reason” (and therefore is potentially eligible for severance benefits, subject to the other provisions of the Severance Plan) if the termination follows: (i) a reduction in his base salary, bonus or employee benefits, except where the Company has instituted a compensation reduction program applicable to all senior executives or (ii) certain attempted required relocations of the participant’s place of employment, which is not cured by the Company within 15 days after the participant delivers a notice of termination for good reason.

In order for a participant to receive payments under the Severance Plan, he or she must execute a separation agreement and general release in such form as the Company determines. Any participant who breaches the separation agreement or engages in certain conduct, including competition with the Company, solicitation of our employees or disclosure of confidential information, will no longer be entitled to benefits.

Elimination of Tax Gross-Up Benefits Provided By Severance Plan

The Severance Plan originally provided excise tax gross-up protection for executive officers if the value of the severance and other benefits described above on page 47 exceeded 120% of such an executive officer’s “safe harbor” amount.

The Severance Plan was amended in May 2011 to eliminate the excise tax gross-up benefit provided to executive officers under the Company’s Executive and Key Employee Change of Control Service Plan (the “Severance Plan”), with respect to any person who becomes an executive officer on or after May 16, 2011 (including both persons who are newly hired by the Company as executive officers and persons who are promoted within the Company from non-executive-officer positions to executive officer positions on or after that date).

Equity Awards

Under the Company’s 2009 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, the vesting of any unvested equity awards may be accelerated upon a change in control, but that plan permits the Company to condition any such vesting on meeting the “double-trigger” requirement described below. Under the Company’s 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, the vesting of any unvested equity awards may be accelerated upon a change of control only where the double-trigger requirement is met. Certain of the Company’s equity award agreements provide that unvested equity grants will vest upon a change in control without regard to termination of employment. However, for all equity awards granted to executive officers after May 2011, unvested equity grants will vest upon a change in control only if either (1) the executive officer’s employment is terminated without cause, or the executive officer terminates his employment for good reason, in connection with that change of control or (2) the equity grant is not assumed or a substitute equity grant with equivalent rights is not provided. In other words, for equity awards granted after May 2011, there is a “double trigger” vesting requirement.

However, under the terms of the equity plans, if the participant engages in the certain conduct, including competition with the Company, solicitation of our employees, disclosure of confidential information, failure to assign any information or idea or other conduct determined to be injurious to the Company, if provided for in an applicable award agreement, the Company may require the participant to:

-

return to the Company, in exchange for payment by the Company of any amount actually paid therefor by the participant, all shares of common stock that the participant has not disposed of that were offered within a specified

period prior to the date of the commencement of such activity; and

-

with respect to any shares of common stock so acquired that the participant has disposed of, pay to the Company in cash the difference between:

-

any amount actually paid therefor by the participant; and

-

the market value per share of the shares of common stock on the date of such acquisition.

To the extent that such amounts are not paid to the Company, the Company may set off the amounts so payable to it against any amounts that may be owing from time to time by the Company to the participant.

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Other Benefits

Absent eligibility for benefits described above, the NEOs (other than Mr. Mann) do not have any termination benefits or benefits triggered as the result of a change in control that are different than those afforded other employees of the Company, such as death benefit salary continuation (one month of salary). As part of his negotiated hiring agreement, Mr. Mann is guaranteed eighteen months of his base salary and target bonus, in certain situations, as described on page 40 of this proxy statement.

Termination and Change in Control Payments Table

The following table summarizes the compensation and other benefits that would have become payable to each NEO assuming his employment had terminated on December 31, 2012 in connection with a change in control, given the NEO's base salary as of that date, and, if applicable, the closing price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2012 (the last trading day of 2012), which was \$41.28.

Name	Salary (\$)	Non-Equity	Medical	Disability	Stock Options (\$)	Restricted	Total (\$)
		Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Program Benefits (\$)	Insurance Benefit (\$)		Stock (\$) ⁽¹⁾	
Paul D. Carrico	1,660,000	1,826,000	19,748	20,750	-	7,231,513	10,758,011
Gregory C. Thompson	736,500	515,550	14,811	9,207	-	2,249,445	3,525,513
Joseph C. Breunig	756,000	529,200	23,781	9,450	-	3,609,098	4,927,529
Mark J. Orcutt	809,719	526,318	10,175	10,122	-	1,720,107	3,076,441
Timothy Mann, Jr.	637,514	414,384	12,278	7,970	-	935,694	2,007,839

(1)

With respect to all NEOs except for Mr. Mann, the value reported represents the aggregate dollar amount of the sum of: (A) the number of RSUs granted prior to May 2011, whose vesting accelerates upon a change in control multiplied by \$41.28, the closing market price of the stock on December 31, 2012; and (B) the number of RSUs granted to the NEOs in May 2011 and May 2012, whose vesting accelerates upon a change in control, but for which the actual number of shares issued to the NEOs upon such vesting depends on the price of the Company's common stock at vesting, which for the purposes of this calculation is assumed to be \$41.28, the closing market price of the stock on December 31, 2012, multiplied by that same market price. With respect to Mr. Mann, the value reported in this column represents the number of RSUs granted to Mr. Mann on July 17, 2012 multiplied by \$41.28, the closing market price of the stock on December 31, 2012.

In addition to the above payments, the Company's stock option award agreements provide that awards generally terminate 60 days after the date the participant ceases to be an employee of the Company (whether or not in connection with a change in control), unless the participant is terminated for cause, in which case, the stock option award agreement terminates immediately. In addition, if the participant's employment terminates due to death, permanent and total disability or retirement, subject to certain limitations, the stock option award agreement will terminate three years after the termination of the participant's employment.

Unvested RSUs granted under the Company's 2009 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan and 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan are generally forfeited when the participant's employment with the Company ends. However, a participant will be treated as being in the continuous employ of the Company and vesting of the RSUs will continue, if the following criteria are specified in the relevant RSU agreement and the participant satisfies the criteria: (i) the participant's employment was terminated other than by the Company for cause; (ii) at the time of termination, the participant is 55 years old; (iii) at the time of termination, the participant's age, when added to the participant's number of years of continuous service, equaled or exceeded 70; and (iv) the participant does not engage in certain detrimental conduct.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Three directors make up the audit committee of our Board of Directors: T. Kevin DeNicola (who serves as chairman), Patrick J. Fleming and William L. Mansfield. Stephen E. Macadam served on the audit committee prior to September 2012, when he became chairman of the leadership development and compensation committee.

During the course of performing its duties, the committee:

- reviewed and discussed with management our audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012;
 - discussed with Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm for 2012, the items regarding accounting principles set out in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, *Communication with Audit Committees*, as amended (AICPA, Professional Standards, Vol. 1. AU section 380), as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T, and Rule 2-02 of Regulation S-X;
 - received the written disclosures and the letter from Ernst & Young LLP required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding Ernst & Young LLP's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Ernst & Young LLP their independence;
 - obtained and reviewed a report by Ernst & Young LLP required by the New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards describing: (1) the firm's internal quality control procedures; (2) any material issues raised by: (a) the most recent internal quality-control review of the firm, or (b) peer review of the firm, or (c) any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (3) all relationships between Ernst & Young LLP and Axiall Corporation (to assess Ernst & Young LLP's independence); and
 - reviewed the adequacy of the system of internal controls and management information systems with our internal auditor and our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP.
- Based on these reviews and discussions, the committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 be included in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

T. Kevin DeNicola, *Chairman*

Patrick J. Fleming

William L. Mansfield

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PROPOSAL II ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provide stockholders with the right to vote to approve, on an advisory (nonbinding) basis, the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers, as disclosed pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC. This advisory stockholder vote is commonly referred to as the “say-on-pay” vote.

At our 2011 annual meeting of stockholders, our stockholders approved, on an advisory basis, that the say-on-pay vote should be held annually. Based on such result, our Board determined that the advisory say-on-pay vote will be held every year until the next advisory vote on the frequency of future say-on-pay votes, which will be held no later than the Company’s 2017 annual meeting of stockholders.

The compensation that our executives earned in 2012 reflects the Company’s compensation philosophy, and the business results achieved by the Company and those individual executives, as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis that begins on page 26 in this proxy statement. Consistent with our compensation philosophy and objectives, during 2012 the leadership development and compensation committee took the following compensation-related actions:

- provided annual cash/non-equity incentive compensation opportunities based on performance against a combination of adjusted EBITDA goals and operational and strategic goals;
- granted all of our NEOs (with the exception of Mr. Mann) long-term equity incentive awards that do not vest until three years after the grant date, and under which the number of shares issuable on the vesting date, if any, increases and decreases proportionally based solely on the performance of the Company’s stock price, thereby aligning the interests of our NEOs with those of our stockholders;
- granted Mr. Mann RSUs (upon his first day of employment with us as our new Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary), that vest in three installments over three years with a requirement that he not sell any of the shares underlying the RSUs until three years after the grant date, all of which is to align his interests with the long-term interests of our stockholders and to incent him to maximize the long-term value of our stock;
- adjusted the NEO’s base salaries by amounts that resulted in their 2012 base salaries increasing by less than 3%, on average, as compared to their 2011 base salaries; and
- provided that 82% of our CEO’s 2012 target direct compensation⁽¹⁰⁾ and, on average, approximately 68% of our other NEOs’ 2012 target direct compensation was incentive-based, and thus, “at risk.”

The say-on-pay vote gives stockholders the opportunity to express their views on the compensation of our named executive officers. This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation, but rather the overall compensation of our named executive officers and the philosophy, policies and practices described in this proxy statement. Accordingly, we are asking stockholders to approve the following resolution:

“RESOLVED, THAT THE STOCKHOLDERS APPROVE THE COMPENSATION OF THE COMPANY’S NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AS DISCLOSED PURSUANT TO THE COMPENSATION DISCLOSURE RULES OF THE SEC, INCLUDING THE COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, COMPENSATION TABLES AND ANY RELATED MATERIAL DISCLOSED IN THIS PROXY STATEMENT.”

Because this vote is advisory, it will not be binding on the leadership development and compensation committee, the Board or the Company. However, the leadership development and compensation committee and the Board value the opinions of the Company’s stockholders, and will take into account the outcome of the vote when considering future executive compensation arrangements.

We define “target direct compensation” to be the aggregate of each executive’s: (1) base salary; (2) non-equity incentive compensation opportunity at the target level established by the Committee; and (3) long-term equity (10) incentive awards at the target level established by the Committee. Other components of the total annual compensation of our executive officers are set forth on the Summary Compensation Table on page 43 of this proxy statement.

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Vote Required

The affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast is required to approve the advisory vote on executive compensation.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE “FOR” THIS PROPOSAL TO APPROVE, ON AN ADVISORY (I.E., NON-BINDING) BASIS, THE COMPENSATION OF THE COMPANY’S NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

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PROPOSAL III RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The audit committee of the Board of Directors has appointed Ernst & Young LLP (“E&Y”) as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2013. The Board of Directors recommends that this appointment be ratified. If the stockholders fail to ratify this appointment, the audit committee may, but is not required to, reconsider whether to retain that firm. Even if the appointment is ratified, the audit committee in its discretion may direct the appointment of a different accounting firm at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

E&Y has served as our independent registered public accounting firm since March 15, 2011. Prior to such time, Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and their respective affiliates (collectively, “Deloitte”) served as our independent registered public accounting firm. See “Changes in Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” below. Representatives of E&Y are expected to be present at the annual meeting and, if present, will have the opportunity to make a statement, if they desire to do so, and to respond to appropriate questions.

Changes in Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company, with the approval of the audit committee, dismissed Deloitte as the independent registered public accounting firm engaged to audit the Company’s consolidated financial statements and engaged E&Y as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2011, on March 15, 2011.

During the Company’s two most recent fiscal years (which includes any interim period preceding the dismissal of Deloitte) there were no disagreements with Deloitte on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Deloitte, would have caused Deloitte to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its report.

Deloitte’s report dated March 10, 2011 relating to the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of an opinion, and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except that Deloitte’s report relating to the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting because of a previously disclosed material weakness, described below, which material weakness has since been remediated by the Company.

There were no reportable events (as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K) during the Company’s two most recent fiscal years (which includes any interim period preceding the dismissal of Deloitte) except for the existence of the above-referenced material weakness.

As previously disclosed, during 2010, management of the Company identified certain errors within the Company’s accounting for income taxes area, which caused the Company to restate its previously issued financial statements for certain periods within the years ended, and as of, December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, as well for certain interim periods in the year ended December 31, 2010 and as of the end date of such interim periods. Also as previously disclosed, as of December 31, 2011, the Company concluded that the material weakness had been remediated, and that its internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company authorized Deloitte to respond fully to the inquiries of the successor independent registered public accounting firm concerning this material weakness.

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During the Company's two most recent fiscal years (which includes any interim period preceding the engagement of E&Y), neither the Company nor anyone acting on its behalf consulted with E&Y regarding either: (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, and neither a written report nor oral advice was provided to the Company that E&Y concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue; or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and the related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K) or a reportable event (as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

The Company previously provided Deloitte a copy of the disclosures relating to the matters above, which were contained in the Company's current report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011 (the "Form 8-K/A"). The Company requested that Deloitte furnish to the Company a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether it agreed with the statements made above. A copy of that letter, dated March 25, 2011, was filed as Exhibit 16.1 to the Form 8-K/A.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's Fees

Fees Billed by Ernst & Young LLP

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, E&Y provided to us certain professional services. The aggregate amount charged to us for E&Y's audit, audit-related and tax services was \$3,418,761 and \$3,088,515 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and consisted of the following:

Audit Fees

The aggregate amount of E&Y fees for the annual audit of our consolidated financial statements and our internal control over financial reporting for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for each of those years, and for the quarterly reviews of the interim consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q in the years then ended, and for audit services provided in connection with other statutory or regulatory filings were \$1,868,404 and \$1,678,043, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

Fees for audit-related services for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$20,943. There were no fees for audit-related services for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Tax Fees

The aggregate amount of fees E&Y charged to us for tax services for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$1,526,624 and \$1,407,682, respectively. Of those fees, \$242,899 and \$289,500, respectively, was for tax compliance and tax return preparation services, and the remainder was for tax planning and other tax-related services.

All Other Fees

E&Y charged us \$2,790 in other fees during each of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy for Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services

On December 5, 2011, the audit committee adopted a new audit and non-audit services pre-approval policy, pursuant to which the audit committee continues to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its independent registered public accounting firm. Under this new policy, the full audit committee annually approves in advance certain services and fee estimates for those services and establishes budgeted amounts for all such services. Potential additional services that may arise during the year that were not included in the general pre-approval and services that were pre-approved but for which associated fees will materially exceed pre-approved levels established or budgeted amounts for that type of service will require specific pre-approval by the audit committee. All audit and permissible non-audit services for 2012 were pre-approved by the audit committee.

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Vote Required

The affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast is required to approve the ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE "FOR" THIS PROPOSAL TO RATIFY THE APPOINTMENT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2013.

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STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR 2014 ANNUAL MEETING

Proposals by stockholders intended to be presented at the 2014 annual meeting must be forwarded in writing and received at our principal executive offices no later than December 21, 2013, directed to the attention of the corporate secretary, for consideration for inclusion in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2014. If you intend to submit a matter for consideration at next year's meeting, other than by submitting a proposal to be included in our proxy statement, you must give timely notice according to our bylaws. Those bylaws provide that, to be timely, your notice must be received by our corporate secretary between January 20, 2014 and February 19, 2014. For each matter you intend to bring before the meeting, your notice must comply with all applicable provisions of our bylaws, including a description of the business you wish to be considered, the reasons for conducting that business at the meeting, and any material interest you have in that business as well as information regarding you and the number of shares of our stock that you own. Any stockholder proposals must comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the SEC.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other Matters that may Come Before the Meeting

We do not know of any matters, other than those stated above, which are to be brought before the meeting. However, if any other matters should be properly presented for consideration and voting, it is the intention of the persons named in the proxy to vote on those matters in accordance with their judgment.

Annual Report

A copy of the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K as required to be filed with the SEC, excluding exhibits, will be mailed to stockholders without charge upon written request to: Investor Relations, Axiall Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346.

April 19, 2013

Timothy Mann, Jr.

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

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Axiall Corporation supplements its financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) with adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; cash and non-cash restructuring charges and certain other charges, if any, related to financial restructuring and business improvement initiatives; loss on redemption and other debt costs, gain on sale of certain assets; certain purchase accounting and certain non-income tax reserve adjustments; professional fees related to our merger with the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. and a subsequently withdrawn unsolicited proposal to acquire us, goodwill, intangibles and other long lived asset impairments; and interest expense related to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (“OMERS”) lease financing obligation discussed below) because investors commonly use adjusted EBITDA as a main component of valuation analysis of cyclical companies such as Axiall Corporation. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income as a measure of performance or to cash provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. In addition, our calculation of adjusted EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited.

Prior to 2012, our calculation of adjusted EBITDA excluded rent payments of approximately \$7 million per year, due to those operating lease rent payments being classified as interest expense in connection with the accounting treatment of the OMERS lease financing obligation related thereto. Beginning in 2012, we changed our methodology of calculating adjusted EBITDA to include as rent expense the approximately \$7 million of annual operating lease payments that had been classified as interest expense, as opposed to rent expense, in connection with the accounting for the OMERS lease financing obligation. The net result of this change is a reduction of approximately \$7 million in 2012 adjusted EBITDA, as compared to how we would have calculated adjusted EBITDA using the prior calculation methodology. This revised method of calculating adjusted EBITDA was used for all of the years presented in the adjusted EBITDA tables below and where adjusted EBITDA is referenced in this proxy statement. A reconciliation of net income determined in accordance with GAAP to Adjusted EBITDA for the Company and its Aromatics segment is provided in the tables set forth below.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income	\$120,561	\$57,757	\$42,678
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	57,223	(4,217)	1,279
Interest income	(373)	(280)	(322)
Loss on redemption and other debt costs	2,720	4,908	-
Interest expense	57,517	65,645	69,795
Depreciation and amortization	89,857	101,522	99,691
Transaction related costs, restructuring and other, net	38,833	3,271	102
Gain on sale of assets	(19,250)	(1,150)	-
Long-lived asset impairment charges (recoveries), net	(824)	8,318	-
Other ^(a)	(11,393)	(12,878)	(11,901)
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$334,871	\$222,896	\$201,322

(a)

“Other” for all years consists of lease financing obligation interest and loan cost amortization which is included in both the depreciation and amortization expense and interest expense lines above. “Other” for the year ended December 31, 2011 also includes a \$4.4 million reversal of non-income tax reserves, partially offset by \$3.0 million acquisition costs and inventory purchase accounting adjustment. “Other” for the year ended December 31, 2009 also includes \$13.9 million of equity compensation related to the 2009 equity and performance incentive plan and \$13.1 million of operational and financial restructuring consulting fees, partially offset by \$9.6 million of loan cost amortization.

AROMATICS SEGMENT

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income	\$64,569	\$10,370	\$23,335
Depreciation and amortization	1,533	1,483	1,405
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$66,102	\$11,853	\$24,740

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Axiall Corporation supplemented its financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with free cash flow because we believe investors and management commonly use free cash flow to measure the Company's cash generation capabilities. Prior to 2012, Axiall Corporation defined free cash flow as cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures. Starting with 2012, we revised our definition of free cash flow to be cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures, plus proceeds from the sale of assets. This revised method of calculating free cash flow was used for all of the years on the table presented below. Axiall Corporation excludes cash used to complete acquisitions from its free cash flow measurement because it believes that cash used for these purposes is discretionary and should be considered to be cash available for other purposes, thus part of the company's cash generation. Free Cash Flow is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. In addition, our calculation of free cash flow may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP to free cash flow is provided below.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2012	2011	2010
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	\$231,246	\$187,449	\$183,799
Capital expenditures	(80,338)	(66,382)	(45,714)
Proceeds from sale of assets	23,621	1,243	1,069
FREE CASH FLOW	\$174,529	\$122,310	\$139,154

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