

PACCAR INC
Form 10-K
February 26, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

Commission File No. 001-14817

PACCAR Inc

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

91-0351110
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

777 - 106th Ave. N.E., Bellevue, WA
(Address of principal executive offices)

98004
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (425) 468-7400

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

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Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$1 par value	The NASDAQ Global Select Market LLC

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2014:

Common Stock, \$1 par value - \$21.84 billion

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of January 31, 2015:

Common Stock, \$1 par value - 354,515,811 shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the annual stockholders meeting to be held on April 21, 2015 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

(a) General Development of Business

PACCAR Inc (the Company or PACCAR), incorporated under the laws of Delaware in 1971, is the successor to Pacific Car and Foundry Company which was incorporated in Washington in 1924. The Company traces its predecessors to Seattle Car Manufacturing Company formed in 1905.

(b) Financial Information About Industry Segments and Geographic Areas

Information about the Company's industry segments and geographic areas in response to Items 101(b), (c)(1)(i), and (d) of Regulation S-K appears in Item 8, Note R, of this Form 10-K.

(c) Narrative Description of Business

PACCAR is a multinational company operating in three principal industry segments: (1) the Truck segment includes the design, manufacture and distribution of high-quality, light-, medium- and heavy-duty commercial trucks; (2) the Parts segment includes the distribution of aftermarket parts for trucks and related commercial vehicles; and (3) the Financial Services segment includes finance and leasing products and services provided to customers and dealers. Light and medium-duty trucks have a gross vehicle weight (GVW) ranging from 16,000 to 33,000 lbs (Class 5 to 7) in North America and 6 to 16 metric tonnes in Europe. Heavy duty trucks have a GVW of over 33,000 lbs (Class 8) in North America and over 16 metric tonnes in Europe. PACCAR's finance and leasing activities are principally related to PACCAR products and associated equipment. PACCAR's Other business is the manufacturing and marketing of industrial winches.

TRUCKS

PACCAR's trucks are marketed under the Kenworth, Peterbilt and DAF nameplates. These trucks, which are built in three plants in the United States, three in Europe and one each in Australia, Canada, Mexico and Brasil, are used worldwide for over-the-road and off-highway hauling of freight, petroleum, wood products, construction and other materials. The Company also manufactures engines at its Columbus, Mississippi facility. PACCAR competes in the North American Class 5 - 7 markets primarily with Kenworth and Peterbilt conventional models. These trucks are assembled at facilities in Ste. Therese, Canada and in Mexicali, Mexico, which are operated by PACCAR's wholly owned subsidiaries located in those countries. PACCAR competes in the European light/medium market with DAF cab-over-engine trucks assembled in the United Kingdom by Leyland, one of PACCAR's wholly owned subsidiaries. Commercial truck manufacturing comprises the largest segment of PACCAR's business and accounts for 77% of total 2014 net sales and revenues.

Substantially all trucks are sold to independent dealers. The Kenworth and Peterbilt nameplates are marketed and distributed by separate divisions in the U.S. and a foreign subsidiary in Canada. The Kenworth nameplate is also marketed and distributed by foreign subsidiaries in Mexico and Australia. The DAF nameplate is marketed and distributed worldwide by a foreign subsidiary headquartered in the Netherlands and is also marketed and distributed by foreign subsidiaries in Brasil and Australia. The decision to operate as a subsidiary or as a division is incidental to PACCAR's Truck segment operations and reflects legal, tax and regulatory requirements in the various countries where PACCAR operates.

The Truck segment utilizes centrally managed purchasing, information technology, technical research and testing, treasury and finance functions. Some manufacturing plants in North America produce trucks for more than one nameplate, while other plants produce trucks for only one nameplate, depending on various factors. As a result of the close similarity of the business models employed by each nameplate, best manufacturing practices within the Company are shared on a routine basis.

The Company's trucks have a reputation for high quality and are essentially custom products, most of which are ordered by dealers according to customer specification. Some units are ordered by dealers for stocking to meet the needs of certain customers who require immediate delivery or for customers that require chassis to be fitted with specialized bodies. For a significant portion of the Company's truck operations, major

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components, such as engines, transmissions and axles, as well as a substantial percentage of other components, are purchased from component manufacturers pursuant to PACCAR and customer specifications. DAF, which is more

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vertically integrated, manufactures PACCAR engines and axles and a higher percentage of other components for its heavy truck models. The Company also manufactures engines at its Columbus, Mississippi facility. In 2014, the Company installed PACCAR engines in 36% of the Company's Kenworth and Peterbilt heavy-duty trucks in the U.S. and Canada. Engines not manufactured by the Company are purchased from Cummins Inc. (Cummins). The Company has a long-term agreement with Cummins to provide for continuity of supply. A loss of supply from Cummins, and the resulting interruption in the production of trucks, would have a material effect on the Company's results. The cost of purchased materials and parts includes raw materials, partially processed materials, such as castings, and finished components manufactured by independent suppliers. The cost of materials purchased from suppliers of raw materials, partially processed materials and finished components make up approximately 85% of the cost of new trucks. The value of major finished truck components manufactured by independent suppliers ranges from approximately 30% in Europe to approximately 85% in North America. In addition to purchased materials, the Company's cost of sales includes labor and factory overhead, vehicle delivery and warranty. Accordingly, except for certain factory overhead costs such as depreciation, property taxes and utilities, the Company's cost of sales are highly correlated to sales.

The Company's DAF subsidiary purchases fully assembled cabs from a competitor, Renault V.I., for its European light- and medium-duty product lines pursuant to a joint product development and long-term supply contract. Sales of trucks manufactured with these cabs amounted to approximately 2% of consolidated revenues in 2014. A short-term loss of supply, and the resulting interruption in the production of these trucks, would not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations. However, a loss of supply for an extended period of time would require the Company to either contract for an alternative source of supply or to manufacture cabs itself.

Other than these components, the Company is not limited to any single source for any significant component, although the sudden inability of a supplier to deliver components could have a temporary adverse effect on production of certain products. No significant shortages of materials or components were experienced in 2014. Manufacturing inventory levels are based upon production schedules, and orders are placed with suppliers accordingly.

Key factors affecting Truck segment earnings include the number of new trucks sold in the markets served and the margins realized on the sales. The Company's sales of new trucks are dependent on the size of the truck markets served and the Company's share of those markets. Truck segment sales and margins tend to be cyclical related to the level of overall economic activity, the availability of capital and the amount of freight being transported. The Company's costs for trucks sold consist primarily of material costs which are influenced by commodities prices such as steel, copper, aluminum and petroleum. The Company utilizes long-term supply agreements with its suppliers to reduce the variability of the unit cost of purchased materials and finished components. The Company's spending on research and development varies based on product development cycles and government requirements such as the periodic need to meet diesel engine emissions and vehicle fuel efficiency standards in the various markets served. The Company maintains rigorous control of selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses and seeks to minimize such costs.

There are four principal competitors in the U.S. and Canada commercial truck market. The Company's share of the U.S. and Canadian Class 8 market was 27.9% of retail sales in 2014, and the Company's medium-duty market share was 16.7% in 2014. In Europe, there are six principal competitors in the commercial truck market, including parent companies to two competitors of the Company in the U.S. In 2014, DAF had a 13.8% share of the Western and Central European heavy-duty market and a 8.8% share of the light/medium market. These markets are highly competitive in price, quality and service. PACCAR is not dependent on any single customer for its sales. There are no significant seasonal variations in sales.

The Peterbilt, Kenworth and DAF nameplates are recognized internationally and play an important role in the marketing of the Company's truck products. The Company engages in a continuous program of trademark and trade name protection in all marketing areas of the world.

The Company's truck products are subject to environmental, noise and emission regulations. Competing manufacturers are subject to the same regulations. The Company believes the cost of complying with noise and emission regulations will not be detrimental to its business.

The Company had a total production backlog of \$5.6 billion at the end of 2014. Within this backlog, orders scheduled for delivery within three months (90 days) are considered to be firm. The 90-day backlog approximated \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2014, \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2013, and \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2012. Production of the year end 2014 backlog is expected to be substantially completed during 2015.

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PARTS

The Parts segment includes the distribution of aftermarket parts for trucks and related commercial vehicles in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia, Mexico and South America. Aftermarket truck parts are sold and delivered to the Company's independent dealers through the Company's 17 strategically located parts distribution centers (PDCs). Parts are primarily purchased from various suppliers and also manufactured by the Company. Aftermarket parts inventory levels are determined largely by anticipated customer demand and the need for timely delivery. The Parts segment accounted for 16% of total 2014 net sales and revenues.

PACCAR Parts opened a new PDC in Montreal, Canada in 2014 and began construction of a new 160,000 square-foot PDC in Renton, Washington; the new facility will increase the distribution capacity for the Company's dealers and customers in the northwestern U.S. and western Canada.

Key factors affecting Parts segment earnings include the aftermarket parts sold in the markets served and the margins realized on the sales. Aftermarket parts sales are influenced by the total number of the Company's trucks in service and the average age and mileage of those trucks. To reflect the benefit the Parts segment receives from costs incurred by the Truck segment, certain factory overhead, research and development, engineering and SG&A expenses are allocated from the Truck segment to the Parts segment. The Company's costs for parts sold consist primarily of material costs which are influenced by commodities prices such as steel, copper, aluminum and petroleum. The Company utilizes long-term supply agreements with its suppliers to reduce the variability of the cost of parts sold. The Company maintains rigorous control of SG&A expenses and seeks to minimize such costs.

OTHER BUSINESSES

Other businesses include a division of the Company which manufactures industrial winches in two U.S. plants and markets them under the Braden, Carco and Gearmatic nameplates. The markets for these products are highly competitive, and the Company competes with a number of well established firms. Sales of industrial winches were approximately 1% of net sales and revenues in 2014.

The Braden, Carco and Gearmatic trademarks and trade names are recognized internationally and play an important role in the marketing of those products.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

PACCAR Financial Services (PFS) operates in 22 countries in North America, Europe, Australia and South America through wholly owned finance companies operating under the PACCAR Financial trade name. PFS also conducts full service leasing operations through wholly owned subsidiaries in North America and Germany under the PacLease trade name. Selected dealers in North America are franchised to provide full service leasing. PFS provides its franchisees equipment financing and administrative support. PFS also operates full service lease outlets on its own behalf. PFS's retail loan and lease customers consist of small, medium and large commercial trucking companies, independent owner/operators and other businesses that purchased their trucks principally from PACCAR's independent dealers. PFS accounts for 6% of net sales and revenues in 2014.

The Company's finance receivables are classified as dealer wholesale, dealer retail and customer retail segments. The dealer wholesale segment consists of truck inventory financing to PACCAR dealers. The dealer retail segment consists of loans and leases to participating dealers and franchises that use the proceeds to fund customers' acquisition of commercial vehicles and related equipment. The customer retail segment consists of loans and leases directly to customers for the acquisition of commercial vehicles and related equipment. Customer retail receivables are further segregated between fleet and owner/operator classes. The fleet class consists of customer retail accounts operating more than five trucks. All other customer retail accounts are considered owner/operator. Each individual class has similar measurement attributes, risk characteristics and common methods to monitor and assess credit risk.

Receivables are secured by the products financed or leased. The terms of loan and lease contracts vary with the type and usage of equipment but generally range from three to five years. Payment is required on dealer inventory financing when the floored truck is sold to a customer or upon maturity of the flooring loan, whichever comes first. Dealer inventory loans generally mature within one to two years.

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The Company funds its financial services activities primarily from collections on existing finance receivables and borrowings in the capital markets. The primary sources of borrowings in the capital markets are commercial paper and medium-term notes issued in the public markets and, to a lesser extent, bank loans. An additional source of funds is loans from other PACCAR companies. PFS attempts to match the maturity and interest rate characteristics of its debt with the maturity and interest rate characteristics of loans and leases.

Key factors affecting the earnings of the Financial Services segment include the volume of new loans and leases, the yield earned on the loans and leases, the costs of funding investments in loans and leases and the ability to collect the amounts owed to PFS. New loan and lease volume is dependent on the volume of new trucks sold by Kenworth, Peterbilt and DAF and the share of those truck sales that are financed by the Financial Services segment. Finance market share is influenced by the extent of competition in the financing market. PFS's competitors primarily include banks and independent finance and leasing companies.

The revenue earned on loans and leases depends on market interest and lease rates and the ability of PFS to differentiate itself from the competition by superior industry knowledge and customer service. Dealer inventory loans have variable rates with rates reset monthly based on an index pertaining to the applicable local market. Retail loan and lease contracts normally have fixed rates over the contract term. PFS obtains funds either through fixed rate borrowings or through variable rate borrowings, a portion of which have been effectively converted to fixed rate through the use of interest rate contracts. This enables PFS to obtain a stable spread between the cost of borrowing and the yield on fixed rate contracts over the contract term. Included in Financial Services cost of revenues is depreciation on equipment on operating leases. The amount of depreciation on operating leases principally depends on the amount of leased equipment, and the average term of the lease which generally range from three to five years and residual values which generally range from 30 to 50%. The margin earned is the difference between the revenues on loan and lease contracts and the direct costs of operation, including interest and depreciation.

PFS incurs credit losses when customers are unable to pay the full amounts due under loan and finance lease contracts. PFS takes a conservative approach to underwriting new retail business in order to minimize credit losses.

The ability of these customers to pay their obligations to PFS depends on the state of the general economy, the extent of freight demand, freight rates and the cost of fuel, among other factors. PFS limits its exposure to any one customer, with no one customer or dealer balance representing over 5% of the aggregate portfolio assets. PFS generally requires a down payment and secures its interest in the underlying truck equipment collateral and may include other collateral or personal guarantees. In the event of default, PFS will repossess the vehicle and sell it in the open market primarily through its dealer network. PFS will take legal means to recover any shortfall between the amounts owed and the amounts recovered from sale of the collateral. The amount of credit losses depends on the rate of default on loans and finance leases and, in the event of repossession, the ability to recover the amount owed from sale of the collateral which is affected by used truck prices. PFS's experience over the last fifty years financing truck sales has been that periods of economic weakness result in higher past dues and increased rates of repossession. Used truck prices also tend to fall during periods of economic weakness. As a result, credit losses tend to increase during periods of economic weakness. PFS provides an allowance for credit losses based on specifically identified customer risks and an analysis of estimated losses inherent in the portfolio, considering the amount of past due accounts, the trends of used truck prices and the economic environment in each of its markets.

Financial Services SG&A expenses consist primarily of personnel costs associated with originating and servicing the Company's loan and lease portfolios. These costs vary somewhat depending on overall levels of business activity, but given the ongoing nature of servicing activities, tend to be relatively stable.

PATENTS

The Company owns numerous patents which relate to all product lines. Although these patents are considered important to the overall conduct of the Company's business, no patent or group of patents is considered essential to a material part of the Company's business.

REGULATION

As a manufacturer of highway trucks, the Company is subject to the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act and Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards promulgated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration as well as environmental laws and regulations in the United States, and is subject to similar regulations in Canada, Mexico, Australia, Brasil and Europe. In addition, the Company is subject to certain other licensing requirements to do business in the United States and Europe. The Company believes

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it is in compliance with laws and regulations applicable to safety standards, the environment and other licensing requirements in all countries where it has operations.

Information regarding the effects that compliance with international, federal, state and local provisions regulating the environment has on the Company's capital and operating expenditures and the Company's involvement in environmental cleanup activities is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements in Items 7 and 8, respectively.

EMPLOYEES

On December 31, 2014, the Company had approximately 23,300 employees.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

The Company's filings on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K and any amendments to those reports can be found on the Company's website www.paccar.com free of charge as soon as practicable after the report is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In addition, our reports filed with the SEC can be found at www.sec.gov. The information on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference into this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The following are significant risks which could have a material negative impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Business and Industry Risks

Commercial Truck Market Demand is Variable. The Company's business is highly sensitive to global and national economic conditions as well as economic conditions in the industries and markets it serves. Negative economic conditions and outlook can materially weaken demand for the Company's equipment and services. The yearly demand for commercial vehicles may increase or decrease more than overall gross domestic product in markets the Company serves, which are principally North America and Europe. Demand for commercial vehicles may also be affected by the introduction of new vehicles and technologies by the Company or its competitors.

Competition and Prices. The Company operates in a highly competitive environment, which could adversely affect the Company's sales and pricing. Financial results depend largely on the ability to develop, manufacture and market competitive products that profitably meet customer demand.

Production Costs and Supplier Capacity. The Company's products are exposed to variability in material and commodity costs. Commodity or component price increases and significant shortages of component products may adversely impact the Company's financial results or use of its production capacity. Many of the Company's suppliers also supply automotive manufacturers, and factors that adversely affect the automotive industry can also have adverse effects on these suppliers and the Company. Supplier delivery performance can be adversely affected if increased demand for these suppliers' products exceeds their production capacity. Unexpected events, including natural disasters, may increase the Company's cost of doing business or disrupt the Company's or its suppliers' operations.

Liquidity Risks, Credit Ratings and Costs of Funds. Disruptions or volatility in global financial markets could limit the Company's sources of liquidity, or the liquidity of customers, dealers and suppliers. A lowering of the Company's credit ratings could increase the cost of borrowing and adversely affect access to capital markets. The Company's Financial Services segment obtains funds for its operations from commercial paper, medium-term notes and bank debt. If the markets for commercial paper, medium-term notes and bank debt do not provide the necessary liquidity in the future, the Financial Services segment may experience increased costs or may have to limit its financing of retail and wholesale assets. This could result in a reduction of the number of vehicles the Company is able to produce and sell to customers.

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The Financial Services Industry is Highly Competitive. The Company's Financial Services segment competes with banks, other commercial finance companies and financial services firms which may have lower costs of borrowing, higher leverage or market share goals that result in a willingness to offer lower interest rates, which may lead to decreased margins, lower market share or both. A decline in the Company's truck unit sales and a decrease in truck residual values due to lower used truck pricing are also factors which may affect the Company's Financial Services segment.

The Financial Services Segment is Subject to Credit Risk. The Financial Services segment is exposed to the risk of loss arising from the failure of a customer, dealer or counterparty to meet the terms of the loans, leases and derivative contracts with the Company. Although the financial assets of the Financial Services segment are secured by underlying equipment collateral, in the event a customer cannot meet its obligations to the Company, there is a risk that the value of the underlying collateral will not be sufficient to recover the amounts owed to the Company, resulting in credit losses.

Interest Rate Risks. The Financial Services segment is subject to interest rate risks, because increases in interest rates can reduce demand for its products, increase borrowing costs and potentially reduce interest margins. PFS uses derivative contracts to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates.

Product Liability, Litigation and Regulatory Actions. The Company's products are subject to recall for environmental, performance and safety-related issues. Product recalls, lawsuits, regulatory actions or increases in the reserves the Company establishes for contingencies may increase the Company's costs and lower profits. Refer to Item 3 – Legal Proceedings for a discussion of the risk associated with the European Commission investigation. The Company's reputation and its brand names are valuable assets, and claims or regulatory actions, even if unsuccessful or without merit, could adversely affect the Company's reputation and brand images because of adverse publicity.

Information Technology. The Company relies on information technology systems, including the internet and other computer systems, which may be subject to disruptions during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components; power outages; hardware failures; computer viruses; or outside parties attempting to disrupt the Company's business or gain unauthorized access to the Company's electronic data. The Company maintains protections to guard against such events. If the Company's computer systems were to be damaged, disrupted or breached, it could result in negative impact on the Company's operating results and also could cause reputational damage, business disruption or the disclosure of confidential data.

Political, Regulatory and Economic Risks

Multinational Operations. The Company's global operations are exposed to political, economic and other risks and events beyond its control in the countries in which the Company operates. The Company may be adversely affected by political instabilities, fuel shortages or interruptions in utility or transportation systems, natural calamities, wars, terrorism and labor strikes. Changes in government monetary or fiscal policies and international trade policies may impact demand for the Company's products, financial results and competitive position. PACCAR's global operations are subject to extensive trade, competition and anti-corruption laws and regulations that could impose significant compliance costs.

Environmental Regulations. The Company's operations are subject to and affected by environmental laws and regulations that impose significant compliance costs. The Company could experience higher research and development costs due to changes in government requirements for its products, including changes in engine and vehicle emissions, safety regulations, fuel requirements or greenhouse gas regulations.

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Currency Exchange and Translation. The Company’s consolidated financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, while significant operations are denominated in the currencies of other countries. Currency exchange rate fluctuations can affect the Company’s assets, liabilities and results of operations through both translation and transaction risk, as reported in the Company’s financial statements. The Company uses certain derivative financial instruments and localized production of its products to reduce, but not eliminate, the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Accounting Estimates. In the preparation of the Company’s financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management uses estimates and makes judgments and assumptions that affect asset and liability values and the amounts reported as income and expense during the periods presented. Certain of these estimates, judgments and assumptions, such as residual values on operating leases, the allowance for credit losses, warranty and pension expenses and the provision for income taxes, are particularly sensitive. If actual results are different from estimates used by management, they may have a material impact on the financial statements. For additional disclosures regarding accounting estimates, see “Critical Accounting Policies” under Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

Taxes. Changes in statutory income tax rates in the countries in which the Company operates impact the Company’s effective tax rate. Changes to other taxes or the adoption of other new tax legislation could affect the Company’s provision for income taxes and related tax assets and liabilities.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company and its subsidiaries own and operate manufacturing plants in five U.S. states, three countries in Europe, and in Australia, Canada, Mexico and Brasil. The Company also has 17 parts distribution centers, many sales and service offices, and finance and administrative offices which are operated in owned or leased premises in these and other countries. Facilities for product testing and research and development are located in Washington state and the Netherlands. The Company’s corporate headquarters is located in owned premises in Bellevue, Washington. The Company considers all of the properties used by its businesses to be suitable for their intended purposes.

The Company invests in facilities, equipment and processes to provide manufacturing and warehouse capacity to meet its customers’ needs and improve operating performance.

The following summarizes the number of the Company’s manufacturing plants and parts distribution centers by geographical location within indicated industry segments:

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	Mexico	Europe	So. America
Truck	4	1	1	1	3	1
Parts	6	2	1	1	5	2
Other	2					

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In January 2011, the European Commission (EC) commenced an investigation of all major European commercial vehicle manufacturers, including subsidiaries of the Company, concerning whether such companies participated in agreements or concerted practices to coordinate their commercial policy in the European Union. On November 20, 2014, the EC issued a Statement of Objections to the manufacturers, including DAF Trucks N.V., its subsidiary DAF Trucks Deutschland GmbH and PACCAR Inc as their parent. The Statement of Objections is a procedural step in which the EC expressed its preliminary view that the manufacturers had participated in anticompetitive practices in the European Union. The EC indicated that it will seek to impose significant fines on the manufacturers. DAF is studying the Statement of Objections and will prepare a response. The EC will review the manufacturers' responses before issuing a decision. Any decision would be subject to appeal. The Company is unable to estimate the potential fine at this time and accordingly, no accrual for any potential fine has been made as of December 31, 2014.

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. Except for the EC matter noted above, management believes that the disposition of such lawsuits will not materially affect the Company's business or financial condition.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.**

(a) Market Information, Holders, Dividends, Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans and Performance Graph. *Market Information, Holders and Dividends.*

Common stock of the Company is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol PCAR. The table below reflects the range of trading prices as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and cash dividends declared. There were 1,818 record holders of the common stock at December 31, 2014.

QUARTER	DIVIDENDS DECLARED	2014 STOCK PRICE		DIVIDENDS DECLARED	2013 STOCK PRICE	
		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
First	\$.20	\$ 68.81	\$ 53.59	\$.20	\$ 51.38	\$ 45.42
Second	.22	68.38	60.21	.20	55.05	47.12
Third	.22	67.64	56.61	.20	60.00	52.59
Fourth	.22	71.15	55.34	.20	59.35	53.67
Year-End Extra	1.00			.90		

The Company expects to continue paying regular cash dividends, although there is no assurance as to future dividends because they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements and financial conditions.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2014 regarding compensation plans under which PACCAR equity securities are authorized for issuance.

	Number of Securities Granted and to be Issued on Exercise of Outstanding Options and Other Rights	Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options	Securities Available for Future Grant
Stock compensation plans approved by stockholders	5,087,666	\$ 44.25	16,072,105

All stock compensation plans have been approved by the stockholders.

The number of securities to be issued includes those issuable under the PACCAR Inc Long Term Incentive Plan (LTI Plan) and the Restricted Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (RSDC Plan). Securities to be issued include 365,251 shares that represent deferred cash awards payable in stock. The weighted-average exercise price does not include the securities that represent deferred cash awards.

Securities available for future grant are authorized under the following two plans: (i) 15,198,432 shares under the LTI Plan, and (ii) 873,673 shares under the RSDC Plan.

Table of Contents*Stockholder Return Performance Graph.*

The following line graph compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock, to the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's Composite 500 Stock Index and the return of an industry peer group of companies (the Peer Group Index) for the last five fiscal years ended December 31, 2014. Standard & Poor's has calculated a return for each company in the Peer Group Index weighted according to its respective capitalization at the beginning of each period with dividends reinvested on a monthly basis. Management believes that the identified companies and methodology used in the graph for the Peer Group Index provide a better comparison than other indices available. The Peer Group Index consists of AGCO Corporation, Caterpillar Inc., Cummins Inc., Dana Holding Corporation, Deere & Company, Eaton Corporation, Meritor Inc., Navistar International Corporation, Oshkosh Corporation and AB Volvo. Scania AB is no longer included in the Peer Group Index of the performance graph due to its acquisition in 2014. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2009 in the Company's common stock and in the stated indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PACCAR Inc	100	160.38	108.27	135.46	182.73	215.96
S&P 500 Index	100	115.06	117.49	136.30	180.44	205.14
Peer Group Index	100	173.34	149.98	169.25	197.02	192.63

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(b) Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities
Not applicable

(c) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On December 6, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a plan to repurchase up to \$300 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. As of December 31, 2014, the Company has repurchased 5.7 million shares for \$234.7 million under this plan. The following are details of repurchases made under the plan for the fourth quarter of 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Maximum Dollar Value that May Yet be Purchased Under this Plan
October 1 - 31, 2014	150,000	\$ 56.99	\$ 65,342,812
November 1 - 30, 2014			\$ 65,342,812
December 1 - 31, 2014			\$ 65,342,812
Total	150,000	\$ 56.99	\$ 65,342,812

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>(millions except per share data)</i>				
Truck, Parts and Other Net Sales	\$ 17,792.8	\$ 15,948.9	\$ 15,951.7	\$ 15,325.9	\$ 9,325.1
Financial Services Revenues	1,204.2	1,174.9	1,098.8	1,029.3	967.8
Total Revenues	\$ 18,997.0	\$ 17,123.8	\$ 17,050.5	\$ 16,355.2	\$ 10,292.9
Net Income	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6	\$ 1,042.3	\$ 457.6
Net Income Per Share:					
Basic	3.83	3.31	3.13	2.87	1.25
Diluted	3.82	3.30	3.12	2.86	1.25
Cash Dividends Declared Per Share	1.86	1.70	1.58	1.30	.69
Total Assets:					
Truck, Parts and Other	8,701.5	9,095.4	7,832.3	7,771.3	6,355.9
Financial Services	11,917.3	11,630.1	10,795.5	9,401.4	7,878.2
Truck, Parts and Other Long-Term Debt		150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Financial Services Debt	8,230.6	8,274.2	7,730.1	6,505.4	5,102.5
Stockholders' Equity	6,753.2	6,634.3	5,846.9	5,364.4	5,357.8
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	16.14x	11.17x	10.69x	8.93x	3.89x

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

PACCAR is a global technology company whose Truck segment includes the design and manufacture of high-quality, light-, medium- and heavy-duty commercial trucks. In North America, trucks are sold under the Kenworth and Peterbilt nameplates, in Europe, under the DAF nameplate and in Australia and South America, under the Kenworth and DAF nameplates. The Parts segment includes the distribution of aftermarket parts for trucks and related commercial vehicles. The Company's Financial Services segment derives its earnings primarily from financing or leasing PACCAR products in North America, Europe and Australia. The Company's Other business is the manufacturing and marketing of industrial winches.

Consolidated net sales and revenues of \$18.99 billion in 2014 were the highest in the Company's history. The increase of 11% from \$17.12 billion in 2013 was mainly due to record truck and aftermarket parts sales and higher financial services revenues. Truck unit sales increased in 2014 to 142,900 units from 137,100 units in 2013, reflecting higher industry retail sales in the U.S. and Canada, partially offset by a lower over 16-tonne market in Europe. Record freight volumes and improving fleet utilization are contributing to excellent parts and service business.

In 2014, PACCAR earned net income for the 76th consecutive year. Net income in 2014 of \$1.36 billion was the second highest in the Company's history, increasing from \$1.17 billion in 2013, primarily due to record Truck and Parts segment sales, improved Truck segment operating margin and record Financial Services segment pre-tax income. Earnings per diluted share of \$3.82 was the second best in the Company's history.

DAF introduced a new range of Euro 6 CF and XF four-axle trucks and tractors for heavy-duty applications. These new vehicles expand DAF's product range in the construction, container and refuse markets and complement DAF's award-winning Euro 6 on-highway trucks. In addition, DAF introduced the new DAF Euro 6 CF Silent distribution truck for deliveries in urban areas with noise restrictions, and the new DAF Euro 6 CF and XF Low Deck tractors which maximize trailer volume within European height and length regulations. These new vehicles expand DAF's product range in distribution and over-the-road applications and expand DAF's Euro 6 range of trucks.

Kenworth and Peterbilt launched their new medium-duty cab-over-engine distribution trucks with extensive exterior and interior enhancements. In addition, new vocational Kenworth T880 and Peterbilt Model 567 trucks were introduced, which expanded PACCAR's offerings in the construction, utility and refuse markets.

In 2014, the Company's research and development expenses were \$215.6 million compared to \$251.4 million in 2013.

PACCAR Parts opened a new distribution center in Montreal, Canada and now has 17 parts distribution centers supporting over 2,000 DAF, Kenworth and Peterbilt dealer locations. PACCAR began construction of a new 160,000 square-foot distribution center in Renton, Washington. The new facility will increase the distribution capacity for the Company's dealers and customers in the northwestern U.S. and western Canada.

The PACCAR Financial Services (PFS) group of companies has operations covering four continents and 22 countries. The global breadth of PFS and its rigorous credit application process support a portfolio of loans and leases with total assets of \$11.92 billion that earned a record pre-tax profit of \$370.4 million. PFS issued \$1.58 billion in medium-term notes during the year to support portfolio growth.

Truck and Parts Outlook

Truck industry retail sales in the U.S. and Canada in 2015 are expected to be 250,000 - 280,000 units compared to 249,400 units in 2014 driven by expansion of truck industry fleet capacity and economic growth. In Europe, the 2015 truck industry registrations for over 16-tonne vehicles are expected to be 200,000 - 240,000 units, compared to the 226,900 truck registrations in 2014.

Heavy-duty truck industry sales for South America were 129,000 units in 2014, and heavy-duty truck industry sales are estimated to be in a range of 110,000 to 130,000 units in 2015. The production of DAF trucks in Brasil and the continued growth of the DAF Brasil dealer network will further enhance PACCAR's vehicle sales in South America.

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In 2015, PACCAR Parts sales are expected to grow 5-8% in North America, reflecting steady economic growth and high fleet utilization. PACCAR Parts deliveries are expected to increase in Europe, reflecting slightly improving freight markets and PACCAR Parts innovative customer service programs. Sales in Europe may be affected by recent declines in the values of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar.

Capital investments in 2015 are expected to be \$300 to \$350 million, focused on enhanced powertrain development and increased operating efficiency for our factories and distribution centers. Research and development (R&D) in 2015 is expected to be \$220 to \$260 million, focused on new products and services.

Financial Services Outlook

Based on the truck market outlook, average earning assets in 2015 are expected to be slightly higher than current levels. Current levels of freight tonnage, freight rates and fleet utilization are contributing to customers profitability and cash flow. If current freight transportation conditions decline due to weaker economic conditions, then past due accounts, truck repossessions and credit losses would likely increase from the current low levels.

See the Forward-Looking Statements section of Management's Discussion and Analysis for factors that may affect these outlooks.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	2012
Net sales and revenues:			
Truck	\$ 14,594.0	\$ 13,002.9	\$ 13,131.5
Parts	3,077.5	2,822.2	2,667.5
Other	121.3	123.8	152.7
Truck, Parts and Other	17,792.8	15,948.9	15,951.7
Financial Services	1,204.2	1,174.9	1,098.8
	\$ 18,997.0	\$ 17,123.8	\$ 17,050.5
Income (loss) before income taxes:			
Truck	\$ 1,160.1	\$ 936.7	\$ 920.4
Parts	496.7	416.0	374.6
Other	(31.9)	(26.5)	(7.0)
Truck, Parts and Other	1,624.9	1,326.2	1,288.0
Financial Services	370.4	340.2	307.8
Investment income	22.3	28.6	33.1
Income taxes	(658.8)	(523.7)	(517.3)
Net Income	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.12

Return on revenues 7.2% 6.8% 6.5%

The following provides an analysis of the results of operations for the Company's three reportable segments - Truck, Parts and Financial Services. Where possible, the Company has quantified the impact of factors identified in the following discussion and analysis. In cases where it is not possible to quantify the impact of factors, the Company lists them in estimated order of importance. Factors for which the Company is unable to specifically quantify the impact include market demand, fuel prices, freight tonnage and economic conditions affecting the Company's results of operations.

Table of Contents**2014 Compared to 2013:****Truck**

The Company's Truck segment accounted for 77% and 76% of total revenues for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	% CHANGE
Truck net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 8,974.5	\$ 7,138.1	26
Europe	3,657.6	3,844.4	(5)
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	1,961.9	2,020.4	(3)
	\$ 14,594.0	\$ 13,002.9	12
Truck income before income taxes	\$ 1,160.1	\$ 936.7	24
Pre-tax return on revenues	7.9%	7.2%	

The Company's worldwide truck net sales and revenues increased to \$14.59 billion from \$13.0 billion in 2013, primarily due to higher truck deliveries in the U.S. and Canada, higher price realization in Europe related to higher content Euro 6 emission vehicles, partially offset by lower truck deliveries in Europe and Mexico.

Truck segment income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues reflect higher truck unit deliveries and improved price realization in the U.S. and Canada and lower R&D spending, partially offset by lower deliveries in Europe and Mexico.

The Company's new truck deliveries are summarized below:

Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	% CHANGE
U.S.	74,300	59,000	26
Canada	10,500	9,700	8
U.S. and Canada	84,800	68,700	23
Europe	39,500	48,400	(18)
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	18,600	20,000	(7)
Total units	142,900	137,100	4

In 2014, industry retail sales in the heavy-duty market in the U.S. and Canada increased to 249,400 units from 212,200 units in 2013. The Company's heavy-duty truck retail market share was 27.9% compared to 28.0% in 2013. The medium-duty market was 73,300 units in 2014 compared to 65,900 units in 2013. The Company's medium-duty market share was a record 16.7% in 2014 compared to 15.7% in 2013.

The over 16-tonne truck market in Western and Central Europe in 2014 was 226,900 units, a 6% decrease from 240,800 units in 2013. The largest decreases were in the U.K. and France, partially offset by increases in Germany and Spain. The Company's market share was 13.8% in 2014, a decrease from 16.2% in 2013. The decrease in market share was primarily due to the lower DAF registrations in the U.K. and the Netherlands which were impacted by the Euro 5/Euro 6 transition rules. The 6 to 16-tonne market in 2014 was 46,900 units compared to 57,200

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units in 2013. The Company's market share was 8.8% in 2014, a decrease from 11.8% in 2013. The decline in market share is a result of reduced registrations in the U.K. which were also affected by the Euro 5/Euro 6 transition rules.

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The major factors for the changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2014 and 2013 for the Truck segment are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES	COST OF SALES	GROSS MARGIN
2013	\$ 13,002.9	\$ 11,691.9	\$ 1,311.0
Increase (decrease)			
Truck delivery volume	1,265.8	1,086.9	178.9
Average truck sales prices	477.4		477.4
Average per truck material, labor and other direct costs		408.6	(408.6)
Factory overhead and other indirect costs		63.6	(63.6)
Operating leases	(7.2)	(12.5)	5.3
Currency translation	(144.9)	(133.0)	(11.9)
Total increase	1,591.1	1,413.6	177.5
2014	\$ 14,594.0	\$ 13,105.5	\$ 1,488.5

Truck delivery volume reflects higher truck deliveries in the U.S. and Canada which resulted in higher sales (\$1,798.6 million) and cost of sales (\$1,511.5 million), partially offset by lower truck deliveries in Europe and Mexico which resulted in lower sales (\$564.3 million) and costs of sales (\$457.8 million).

Average truck sales prices increased sales by \$477.4 million, primarily due to higher content Euro 6 emission vehicles in Europe (\$274.9 million), improved price realization in the U.S. and Canada (\$146.6 million) and in Mexico (\$31.9 million).

Average cost per truck increased cost of sales by \$408.6 million, primarily due to higher content Euro 6 emission vehicles in Europe (\$352.6 million).

Factory overhead and other indirect costs increased \$63.6 million, primarily due to higher salaries and related costs (\$59.5 million) to support higher sales volume, higher depreciation expense (\$13.0 million), partially offset by lower Euro 6 project expenses (\$17.4 million).

Operating lease revenues and cost of sales decreased due to lower average asset balances as lease maturities exceeded new lease volume.

Truck gross margins in 2014 of 10.2% increased from 10.1% in 2013 due to factors noted above.

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Truck SG&A expenses for 2014 decreased to \$198.2 million from \$214.1 million in 2013. The decrease was primarily due to lower promotion and marketing costs. As a percentage of sales, SG&A decreased to 1.4% in 2014 compared to 1.6% in 2013, reflecting higher sales volume and ongoing cost controls.

Parts

The Company's Parts segment accounted for 16% of total revenues for both 2014 and 2013.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	% CHANGE
Parts net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 1,842.9	\$ 1,635.5	13
Europe	867.2	828.3	5
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	367.4	358.4	3
	\$ 3,077.5	\$ 2,822.2	9
Parts income before income taxes	\$ 496.7	\$ 416.0	19
Pre-tax return on revenues	16.1%	14.7%	

The Company's worldwide parts net sales and revenues increased due to higher aftermarket demand in all markets. The increase in Parts segment income before taxes and pre-tax return on revenues was primarily due to higher sales and gross margins.

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The major factors for the changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2014 and 2013 for the Parts segment are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES	COST OF SALES	GROSS MARGIN
2013	\$ 2,822.2	\$ 2,107.0	\$ 715.2
Increase (decrease)			
Aftermarket parts volume	187.8	120.0	67.8
Average aftermarket parts sales prices	82.5		82.5
Average aftermarket parts direct costs		57.8	(57.8)
Warehouse and other indirect costs		8.0	(8.0)
Currency translation	(15.0)	(11.1)	(3.9)
Total increase	255.3	174.7	80.6
2014	\$ 3,077.5	\$ 2,281.7	\$ 795.8

Higher market demand in all markets resulted in increased aftermarket parts sales volume of \$187.8 million and related cost of sales by \$120.0 million.

Average aftermarket parts sales prices increased sales by \$82.5 million reflecting improved price realization in all markets.

Average aftermarket parts direct costs increased \$57.8 million due to higher material costs in all markets.

Warehouse and other indirect costs increased \$8.0 million primarily due to additional costs to support higher sales volume.

Parts gross margins in 2014 of 25.9% increased from 25.3% in 2013 due to higher price realization and other factors noted above. Parts SG&A expense for 2014 increased to \$207.5 million from \$204.1 million in 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses. As a percentage of sales, Parts SG&A decreased to 6.7% in 2014 from 7.2% in 2013, reflecting higher sales volume.

Table of Contents**Financial Services**

The Company's Financial Services segment accounted for 6.3% and 6.9% of total revenues for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	% CHANGE
New loan and lease volume:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 2,798.3	\$ 2,617.4	7
Europe	988.1	838.3	18
Mexico and Australia	668.7	862.9	(23)
	\$ 4,455.1	\$ 4,318.6	3
New loan and lease volume by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 3,516.7	\$ 3,368.1	4
Equipment on operating lease	938.4	950.5	(1)
	\$ 4,455.1	\$ 4,318.6	3
New loan and lease unit volume:			
Loans and finance leases	32,900	32,200	2
Equipment on operating lease	9,000	9,000	
	41,900	41,200	2
Average earning assets:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 6,779.0	\$ 6,331.9	7
Europe	2,683.8	2,495.9	8
Mexico and Australia	1,721.4	1,770.1	(3)
	\$ 11,184.2	\$ 10,597.9	6
Average earning assets by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 7,269.3	\$ 6,876.3	6
Dealer wholesale financing	1,462.0	1,490.9	(2)
Equipment on lease and other	2,452.9	2,230.7	10
	\$ 11,184.2	\$ 10,597.9	6
Revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 641.2	\$ 626.6	2
Europe	317.8	303.5	5
Mexico and Australia	245.2	244.8	
	\$ 1,204.2	\$ 1,174.9	2
Revenue by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 410.3	\$ 407.7	1
Dealer wholesale financing	52.3	55.1	(5)
Equipment on lease and other	741.6	712.1	4
	\$ 1,204.2	\$ 1,174.9	2
Income before income taxes	\$ 370.4	\$ 340.2	9

In 2014, new loan and lease volume of \$4.46 billion increased 3% compared to \$4.32 billion in 2013. PFS's finance market share on new PACCAR truck sales was 27.7% in 2014 compared to 29.2% in 2013 due to increased competition.

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PFS revenue of \$1.20 billion in 2014 was comparable to \$1.17 billion in 2013. PFS income before income taxes increased to a record \$370.4 million compared to \$340.2 million in 2013, primarily due to higher finance and lease margins related to increased average earning asset balances.

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The major factors for the changes in interest and fees, interest and other borrowing expenses and finance margin for the year ended December 31, 2014 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	INTEREST AND FEES	INTEREST AND OTHER BORROWING EXPENSES	FINANCE MARGIN
2013	\$ 462.8	\$ 155.9	\$ 306.9
Increase (decrease)			
Average finance receivables	23.7		23.7
Average debt balances		5.3	(5.3)
Yields	(19.1)		(19.1)
Borrowing rates		(26.0)	26.0
Currency translation	(4.8)	(1.5)	(3.3)
Total (decrease) increase	(.2)	(22.2)	22.0
2014	\$ 462.6	\$ 133.7	\$ 328.9

Average finance receivables increased \$462.3 million (net of foreign exchange effects) in 2014 as a result of retail portfolio new business volume exceeding collections.

Average debt balances increased \$329.4 million in 2014 (net of foreign exchange effects). The higher average debt balances reflect funding for a higher average earning asset portfolio, including loans, finance leases and equipment on operating leases.

Lower market rates resulted in lower portfolio yields (5.3% in 2014 and 5.6% in 2013) and lower borrowing rates (1.6% in 2014 and 2.0% in 2013).

The following table summarizes operating lease, rental and other revenues and depreciation and other expense:

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013
Operating lease and rental revenues	\$ 712.2	\$ 663.0
Used truck sales and other	29.4	49.1
Operating lease, rental and other revenues	\$ 741.6	\$ 712.1
Depreciation of operating lease equipment	\$ 472.3	\$ 435.4
Vehicle operating expenses	100.6	98.1
Cost of used truck sales and other	15.6	38.2

Depreciation and other expense	\$ 588.5	\$ 571.7
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The major factors for the changes in operating lease, rental and other revenues, depreciation and other expense and related lease margin for the year ended December 31, 2014 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	OPERATING LEASE, RENTAL AND OTHER REVENUES	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER EXPENSE	LEASE MARGIN
2013	\$ 712.1	\$ 571.7	\$ 140.4
Increase (decrease)			
Used truck sales	(20.5)	(20.7)	.2
Results on returned lease assets		(6.5)	6.5
Average operating lease assets	39.7	30.6	9.1
Revenue and cost per asset	10.5	15.7	(5.2)
Currency translation and other	(.2)	(2.3)	2.1
Total increase	29.5	16.8	12.7
2014	\$ 741.6	\$ 588.5	\$ 153.1

A lower volume of used truck sales decreased operating lease, rental and other revenues by \$20.5 million and decreased depreciation and other expense by \$20.7 million.

Average operating lease assets increased \$222.3 million in 2014, which increased revenues by \$39.7 million and related depreciation and other expense by \$30.6 million.

Revenue per asset increased \$10.5 million due to higher rental rates, partially offset by lower fee income. Cost per asset increased \$15.7 million due to higher depreciation and maintenance expenses.

The following table summarizes the provision for losses on receivables and net charge-offs:

(\$ in millions)	2014		2013	
	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS
U.S. and Canada	\$ 6.1	\$ 5.1	\$ 1.9	\$.5
Europe	5.4	6.5	7.4	11.0
Mexico and Australia	3.9	4.4	3.6	2.1
	\$ 15.4	\$ 16.0	\$ 12.9	\$ 13.6

The provision for losses on receivables was \$15.4 million in 2014, an increase of \$2.5 million compared to 2013, mainly due to a higher portfolio balance in the U.S., higher past dues resulting from a weaker mining industry in Australia, partially offset by improved portfolio performance across other markets.

The Company modifies loans and finance leases as a normal part of its Financial Services operations. The Company may modify loans and finance leases for commercial reasons or for credit reasons. Modifications for commercial reasons are changes to contract terms for customers that are not considered to be in financial difficulty. Insignificant delays are modifications extending terms up to three months for customers

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experiencing some short-term financial stress, but not considered to be in financial difficulty. Modifications for credit reasons are changes to contract terms for customers considered to be in financial difficulty. The Company's modifications typically result in granting more time to pay the contractual amounts owed and charging a fee and interest for the term of the modification. When considering whether to modify customer accounts for credit reasons, the Company evaluates the creditworthiness of the customers and modifies those accounts that the Company considers likely to perform under the modified terms. When the Company modifies loans and finance leases for credit reasons and grants a concession, the modifications are classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDR).

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The post-modification balance of accounts modified during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are summarized below:

(\$ in millions)	2014		2013	
	RECORDED INVESTMENT	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*	RECORDED INVESTMENT	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*
Commercial	\$ 181.6	2.5%	\$ 233.0	3.2%
Insignificant delay	64.1	.9%	110.1	1.6%
Credit - no concession	31.5	.4%	24.2	.3%
Credit - TDR	27.1	.4%	13.6	.2%
	\$ 304.3	4.2%	\$ 380.9	5.3%

* Recorded investment immediately after modification as a percentage of ending retail portfolio.

In 2014, total modification activity decreased compared to 2013 primarily due to lower modifications for commercial reasons and insignificant delays, partially offset by an increase in TDR modifications. The decrease in commercial modifications primarily reflects lower levels of additional equipment financed and end-of-contract modifications. The decline in modifications for insignificant delays reflects 2013 extensions granted to two customers in Australia primarily due to business disruptions arising from flooding. TDR modifications increased primarily due to a contract modification for a large customer in the U.S.

The following table summarizes the Company's 30+ days past due accounts:

At December 31,	2014	2013
Percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.1%	.3%
Europe	1.1%	.7%
Mexico and Australia	2.0%	1.4%
Worldwide	.5%	.5%

Accounts 30+ days past due were .5% at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The higher past dues in Europe, Mexico and Australia were offset by lower past dues in the U.S. and Canada. The Company continues to focus on maintaining low past due balances.

When the Company modifies a 30+ days past due account, the customer is then generally considered current under the revised contractual terms. The Company modified \$4.0 million of accounts worldwide during the fourth quarter of 2014 and \$4.9 million during the fourth quarter of 2013 that were 30+ days past due and became current at the time of modification. Had these accounts not been modified and continued to not make payments, the pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due would have been as follows:

At December 31,	2014	2013
Pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.1%	.3%
Europe	1.2%	.8%
Mexico and Australia	2.3%	1.7%
Worldwide	.6%	.6%

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Modifications of accounts in prior quarters that were more than 30 days past due at the time of modification are included in past dues if they were not performing under the modified terms at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The effect on the allowance for credit losses from such modifications was not significant at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The Company's 2014 and 2013 pre-tax return on average earning assets for Financial Services was 3.3% and 3.2%, respectively.

Table of Contents**Other**

Other includes the winch business as well as sales, income and expenses not attributable to a reportable segment, including a portion of corporate expense. Other sales represent approximately 1% of consolidated net sales and revenues for 2014 and 2013. Other SG&A was \$59.5 million in 2014 and \$47.1 million in 2013. The increase in SG&A was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses of \$11.4 million. Other income (loss) before tax was a loss of \$31.9 million in 2014 compared to a loss of \$26.5 million in 2013. The higher loss in 2014 was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses and lower income before tax from the winch business.

Investment income was \$22.3 million in 2014 compared to \$28.6 million in 2013. The lower investment income in 2014 primarily reflects lower yields on investments due to lower market interest rates, partially offset by higher average investment balances.

The 2014 effective income tax rate of 32.7% increased from 30.9% in 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a higher proportion of income generated in higher taxed jurisdictions.

(\$ in millions)		
Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013
Domestic income before taxes	\$ 1,267.3	\$ 827.0
Foreign income before taxes	750.3	868.0
Total income before taxes	\$ 2,017.6	\$ 1,695.0
Domestic pre-tax return on revenues	12.4%	10.2%
Foreign pre-tax return on revenues	8.6%	9.7%
Total pre-tax return on revenues	10.6%	9.9%

The higher income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues for domestic operations were primarily due to higher revenues from trucks and parts operations and higher truck margins. The lower income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues for foreign operations were primarily due to lower revenues and truck margins in all foreign markets, except Canada.

2013 Compared to 2012:**Truck**

The Company's Truck segment accounted for 76% and 77% of total revenues for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(\$ in millions)			
Year Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	% CHANGE
Truck net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 7,138.1	\$ 7,467.8	(4)
Europe	3,844.4	3,217.1	19
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	2,020.4	2,446.6	(17)
	\$ 13,002.9	\$ 13,131.5	(1)
Truck income before income taxes	\$ 936.7	\$ 920.4	2

Pre-tax return on revenues	7.2%	7.0%
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The Company's worldwide truck net sales and revenues decreased due to lower market demand in the U.S. and Canada (\$329.7 million), South America (\$342.3 million) and Australia (\$94.8 million), partially offset by higher market demand in Europe (\$627.3 million). Truck segment income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues reflects improved price realization, primarily in Europe, and lower R&D and SG&A expenses, partially offset by lower truck unit deliveries.

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The Company's new truck deliveries are summarized below:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2013	2012	% CHANGE
U.S.	59,000	62,200	(5)
Canada	9,700	10,900	(11)
U.S. and Canada	68,700	73,100	(6)
Europe	48,400	43,500	11
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	20,000	23,800	(16)
Total units	137,100	140,400	(2)

In 2013, industry retail sales in the heavy-duty market in the U.S. and Canada decreased to 212,200 units compared to 224,900 units in 2012. The Company's heavy-duty truck retail market share was 28.0% compared to 28.9% in 2012. The medium-duty market was 65,900 units in 2013 compared to 64,600 units in 2012. The Company's medium-duty market share was 15.7% in 2013 compared to 15.4% in 2012.

The over 16-tonne truck market in Western and Central Europe in 2013 was 240,800 units, an 8% increase from 222,000 units in 2012 reflecting a pre-buy of Euro 5 trucks by some customers ahead of Euro 6 emissions regulations effective in 2014. The Company's market share was a record 16.2% in 2013, an increase from 16.0% in 2012. The 6 to 16-tonne market in 2013 was 57,200 units compared to 55,500 units in 2012. The Company's market share was a record 11.8% in 2013, an increase from 11.4% in 2012.

Sales in Mexico, South America, Australia and other markets decreased in 2013 primarily due to fewer new truck deliveries in Colombia.

The major factors for the changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2013 and 2012 for the Truck segment are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES	COST OF SALES	GROSS MARGIN
2012	\$ 13,131.5	\$ 11,794.0	\$ 1,337.5
Increase (decrease)			
Truck delivery volume	(399.7)	(324.5)	(75.2)
Average truck sales prices	57.6		57.6
Average per truck material, labor and other direct costs		2.2	(2.2)
Factory overhead and other indirect costs		20.6	(20.6)
Operating leases	149.0	142.4	6.6
Currency translation	64.5	57.2	7.3
Total decrease	(128.6)	(102.1)	(26.5)
2013	\$ 13,002.9	\$ 11,691.9	\$ 1,311.0

Truck delivery volume reflects lower truck deliveries in all markets except Europe. Higher deliveries in Europe reflect purchases of Euro 5 vehicles ahead of the Euro 6 emission requirement in 2014.

Average truck sales prices increased sales by \$57.6 million, reflecting increased price realization from higher market demand in Europe.

Factory overhead and other indirect costs increased \$20.6 million, primarily due to higher depreciation expense.

Operating lease revenues and cost of sales increased due to a higher volume of operating leases in Europe.

Truck gross margins in 2013 of 10.1% decreased slightly from 10.2% in 2012 primarily from lower truck volume as noted above. Truck SG&A was \$214.1 million in 2013 compared to \$231.0 million in 2012. The lower spending in 2013 was primarily due to lower sales and marketing expense of \$5.9 million and ongoing cost controls. As a percentage of sales, SG&A decreased to 1.6% in 2013 compared to 1.8% in 2012.

Table of Contents**Parts**

The Company's Parts segment accounted for 16% of total revenues for both 2013 and 2012.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2013	2012	% CHANGE
Parts net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 1,635.5	\$ 1,529.1	7
Europe	828.3	786.7	5
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	358.4	351.7	2
	\$ 2,822.2	\$ 2,667.5	6
Parts income before income taxes	\$ 416.0	\$ 374.6	11
Pre-tax return on revenues	14.7%	14.0%	

The Company's worldwide parts net sales and revenues increased due to higher aftermarket demand worldwide. The increase in Parts segment income before taxes and pre-tax return on revenues was primarily due to higher sales, gross margins and cost controls.

The major factors for the changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2013 and 2012 for the Parts segment are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES	COST OF SALES	GROSS MARGIN
2012	\$ 2,667.5	\$ 1,995.0	\$ 672.5
Increase (decrease)			
Aftermarket parts volume	103.6	67.4	36.2
Average aftermarket parts sales prices	38.3		38.3
Average aftermarket parts direct costs		29.6	(29.6)
Warehouse and other indirect costs		6.5	(6.5)
Currency translation	12.8	8.5	4.3
Total increase	154.7	112.0	42.7
2013	\$ 2,822.2	\$ 2,107.0	\$ 715.2

Higher market demand in all markets resulted in increased aftermarket parts sales volume of \$103.6 million and related cost of sales by \$67.4 million.

Average aftermarket parts sales prices increased sales by \$38.3 million reflecting improved price realization.

Average aftermarket parts direct costs increased \$29.6 million due to higher material costs.

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Warehouse and other indirect costs increased \$6.5 million primarily due to higher costs from warehouse capacity expansion to support sales volume.

Parts gross margins in 2013 of 25.3% increased slightly from 25.2% in 2012 due to the factors noted above. Parts SG&A decreased slightly to \$204.1 million in 2013 from \$206.0 million in 2012 due to lower sales and marketing expenses. As a percentage of sales, Parts SG&A decreased to 7.2% in 2013 from 7.7% in 2012, due to cost controls and higher sales volume.

Table of Contents**Financial Services**

The Company's Financial Services segment accounted for 6.9% and 6.4% of total revenues for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2013	2012	% CHANGE
New loan and lease volume:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 2,617.4	\$ 2,913.1	(10)
Europe	838.3	888.2	(6)
Mexico and Australia	862.9	820.9	5
	\$ 4,318.6	\$ 4,622.2	(7)
New loan and lease volume by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 3,368.1	\$ 3,660.7	(8)
Equipment on operating lease	950.5	961.5	(1)
	\$ 4,318.6	\$ 4,622.2	(7)
New loan and lease unit volume:			
Loans and finance leases	32,200	36,100	(11)
Equipment on operating lease	9,000	9,400	(4)
	41,200	45,500	(9)
Average earning assets:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 6,331.9	\$ 5,894.6	7
Europe	2,495.9	2,285.1	9
Mexico and Australia	1,770.1	1,556.0	14
	\$ 10,597.9	\$ 9,735.7	9
Average earning assets by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 6,876.3	\$ 6,213.2	11
Dealer wholesale financing	1,490.9	1,574.7	(5)
Equipment on lease and other	2,230.7	1,947.8	15
	\$ 10,597.9	\$ 9,735.7	9
Revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 626.6	\$ 592.8	6
Europe	303.5	283.5	7
Mexico and Australia	244.8	222.5	10
	\$ 1,174.9	\$ 1,098.8	7
Revenue by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 407.7	\$ 392.2	4
Dealer wholesale financing	55.1	61.5	(10)
Equipment on lease and other	712.1	645.1	10
	\$ 1,174.9	\$ 1,098.8	7
Income before income taxes	\$ 340.2	\$ 307.8	11

In 2013, new loan and lease volume decreased 7% to \$4.32 billion from \$4.62 billion in 2012. The lower volume in 2013 primarily reflects lower market shares. PFS's finance market share on new PACCAR truck sales was 29.2% in 2013 compared to 30.6% in the prior year primarily due to lower market share in the U.S. and Canada and Europe.

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The increase in PFS revenue to \$1.17 billion in 2013 from \$1.10 billion in 2012 primarily resulted from higher average earning asset balances, partially offset by lower yields. PFS income before income taxes increased to a record \$340.2 million compared to \$307.8 million in 2012 primarily due to higher finance and lease margins and a lower provision for losses on receivables.

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The major factors for the changes in interest and fees, interest and other borrowing expenses and finance margin for the year ended December 31, 2013 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	INTEREST AND FEES	INTEREST AND OTHER BORROWING EXPENSES	FINANCE MARGIN
2012	\$ 453.7	\$ 158.4	\$ 295.3
Increase (decrease)			
Average finance receivables	33.5		33.5
Average debt balances		13.1	(13.1)
Yields	(20.5)		(20.5)
Borrowing rates		(15.7)	15.7
Currency translation	(3.9)	.1	(4.0)
Total increase (decrease)	9.1	(2.5)	11.6
2013	\$ 462.8	\$ 155.9	\$ 306.9

Average finance receivables increased \$590.5 million (net of foreign exchange effects) in 2013 from retail portfolio new business volume exceeding collections, partially offset by a decrease in dealer wholesale financing, primarily in the U.S. and Canada.

Average debt balances increased \$671.5 million in 2013 and included increased medium-term note funding. The higher average debt balances reflect funding for a higher average earning asset portfolio, including loans, finance leases and equipment on operating leases.

Lower market rates resulted in lower portfolio yields (5.6% in 2013 and 5.8% in 2012) and lower borrowing rates (2.0% in 2013 and 2.2% in 2012).

The following table summarizes operating lease, rental and other revenues and depreciation and other expense:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012
<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>		
Operating lease and rental revenues	\$ 663.0	\$ 585.9
Used truck sales and other	49.1	59.2
Operating lease, rental and other revenues	\$ 712.1	\$ 645.1
Depreciation of operating lease equipment	\$ 435.4	\$ 369.9
Vehicle operating expenses	98.1	97.0
Cost of used truck sales and other	38.2	50.5
Depreciation and other expense	\$ 571.7	\$ 517.4

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The major factors for the changes in operating lease, rental and other revenues, depreciation and other expense and related lease margin for the year ended December 31, 2013 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	OPERATING LEASE, RENTAL AND OTHER REVENUES	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER EXPENSE	LEASE MARGIN
2012	\$ 645.1	\$ 517.4	\$ 127.7
Increase (decrease)			
Used truck sales and other	(10.1)	(12.2)	2.1
Results on returned lease assets		2.9	(2.9)
Average operating lease assets	55.3	43.6	11.7
Revenue and cost per asset	17.5	16.0	1.5
Currency translation	4.3	4.0	.3
Total increase	67.0	54.3	12.7
2013	\$ 712.1	\$ 571.7	\$ 140.4

Used truck sales and other revenues decreased operating lease, rental and other revenues by \$10.1 million and decreased depreciation and other expense by \$12.2 million, reflecting a lower number of used truck units sold.

Average operating lease assets increased \$282.9 million in 2013, which increased revenues by \$55.3 million and related depreciation and other expense by \$43.6 million, as a result of a higher demand for leased vehicles.

Revenue and cost per asset increased \$17.5 million and \$16.0 million, respectively, reflecting the higher demand for leased vehicles and the related costs for higher fleet utilization.

The following table summarizes the provision for losses on receivables and net charge-offs:

(\$ in millions)	2013		2012	
	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS
U.S. and Canada	\$ 1.9	\$.5	\$ 4.6	\$ 15.2
Europe	7.4	11.0	9.9	9.2
Mexico and Australia	3.6	2.1	5.5	6.9
	\$ 12.9	\$ 13.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 31.3

The provision for losses on receivables was \$12.9 million in 2013, a decrease of \$7.1 million compared to 2012, due to lower provisions in all markets reflecting improved portfolio performance.

The Company modifies loans and finance leases as a normal part of its Financial Services operations. The Company may modify loans and finance leases for commercial reasons or for credit reasons. Modifications for commercial reasons are changes to contract terms for customers that are not considered to be in financial difficulty. Insignificant delays are modifications extending terms up to three months for customers experiencing some short-term financial stress, but not considered to be in financial difficulty. Modifications for credit reasons are changes to

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contract terms for customers considered to be in financial difficulty. The Company's modifications typically result in granting more time to pay the contractual amounts owed and charging a fee and interest for the term of the modification. When considering whether to modify customer accounts for credit reasons, the Company evaluates the creditworthiness of the customer and modifies those accounts that the Company considers likely to perform under the modified terms. When the Company modifies loans and finance leases for credit reasons and grants a concession, the modifications are classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDR).

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The post-modification balances of accounts modified during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized below:

(\$ in millions)	2013		2012	
	RECORDED INVESTMENT	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*	RECORDED INVESTMENT	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*
Commercial	\$ 233.0	3.2%	\$ 211.6	3.1%
Insignificant delay	110.1	1.6%	57.1	.9%
Credit - no concession	24.2	.3%	41.0	.6%
Credit - TDR	13.6	.2%	56.9	.8%
	\$ 380.9	5.3%	\$ 366.6	5.4%

* Recorded investment immediately after modification as a percentage of ending retail portfolio.

In 2013, total modification activity increased slightly compared to 2012 due to higher modifications for commercial reasons and insignificant delays, partially offset by lower credit modifications. The increase in commercial modifications primarily reflects higher levels of additional equipment financed and end-of-contract modifications. The higher modifications for insignificant delays were mainly due to granting two customers in Australia extensions due to business disruptions arising from flooding and granting one large fleet customer in the U.S. a one-month extension.

The following table summarizes the Company's 30+ days past due accounts:

At December 31,	2013	2012
Percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.3%	.3%
Europe	.7%	1.0%
Mexico and Australia	1.4%	1.5%
Worldwide	.5%	.6%

Worldwide PFS accounts 30+ days past due were .5% at December 31, 2013 and have decreased .1% from December 31, 2012. The Company continues to focus on maintaining low past due balances.

When the Company modifies a 30+ days past due account, the customer is then generally considered current under the revised contractual terms. The Company modified \$4.9 million of accounts worldwide during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$11.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2012 that were 30+ days past due and became current at the time of modification. Had these accounts not been modified and continued to not make payments, the pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due would have been as follows:

At December 31,	2013	2012
Pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.3%	.4%
Europe	.8%	1.3%
Mexico and Australia	1.7%	1.9%

Worldwide	.6%	.8%
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Modifications of accounts in prior quarters that were more than 30 days past due at the time of modification are included in past dues if they were not performing under the modified terms at December 31, 2013 and 2012. The effect on the allowance for credit losses from such modifications was not significant at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The Company's 2013 and 2012 pre-tax return on average earning assets for Financial Services was 3.2%.

Table of Contents**Other**

Other includes the winch business as well as sales, income and expenses not attributable to a reportable segment, including a portion of corporate expense. Other sales represent approximately 1.0% of consolidated net sales and revenues for 2013 and 2012. Other SG&A was \$47.1 million in 2013 and \$39.4 million in 2012 as higher salaries and related expenses of \$6.2 million and charitable contributions of \$3.0 million were partially offset by lower professional fees of \$1.6 million. Other income (loss) before tax was a loss of \$26.5 million in 2013 compared to a loss of \$7.0 million in 2012. The higher loss in 2013 was primarily due to lower income before tax from the winch business.

Investment income was \$28.6 million in 2013 compared to \$33.1 million in 2012. The lower investment income in 2013 primarily reflects lower yields on investments from lower market interest rates.

The 2013 effective income tax rate of 30.9% decreased from 31.8% in 2012. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a higher proportion of income generated in lower taxed jurisdictions.

(\$ in millions)

Year Ended December 31,

	2013	2012
Domestic income before taxes	\$ 827.0	\$ 786.6
Foreign income before taxes	868.0	842.3
Total income before taxes	\$ 1,695.0	\$ 1,628.9
Domestic pre-tax return on revenues	10.2%	9.6%
Foreign pre-tax return on revenues	9.7%	9.6%
Total pre-tax return on revenues	9.9%	9.6%

The higher income before income taxes and return on revenues for domestic operations were primarily due to higher revenues and margins from parts and financial services operations, partially offset by lower revenues and margins from the Truck segment. The higher income before income taxes and return on revenues for foreign operations were primarily due to higher revenues and margins from parts operations, partially offset by lower revenues and margins from all foreign truck markets, except Europe.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:

(\$ in millions)

At December 31,

	2014	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,737.6	\$ 1,750.1	\$ 1,272.4
Marketable debt securities	1,272.0	1,267.5	1,192.7
Total	\$ 3,009.6	\$ 3,017.6	\$ 2,465.1

The Company's total cash and marketable debt securities at December 31, 2014 was comparable to December 31, 2013.

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The change in cash and cash equivalents is summarized below:

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2014	2013	2012
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6
Net income items not affecting cash	875.5	957.5	906.6
Pension contributions	(81.1)	(26.2)	(190.8)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	(29.6)	273.1	(308.4)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,123.6	2,375.7	1,519.0
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,531.9)	(2,151.0)	(2,588.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(520.5)	273.8	209.5
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(83.7)	(20.8)	25.2
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12.5)	477.7	(834.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,750.1	1,272.4	2,106.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 1,737.6	\$ 1,750.1	\$ 1,272.4

2014 Compared to 2013:

Operating activities: Cash provided by operations decreased \$252.1 million to \$2.12 billion in 2014 compared to \$2.38 billion in 2013. Lower operating cash flow reflects a higher increase in Financial Services segment wholesale receivables of \$150.3 million and a higher increase in net purchases of inventories of \$149.9 million. In addition, lower cash inflows resulted from a reduction in liabilities for residual value guarantees (RVG) and deferred revenues of \$138.7 million, primarily due to a lower volume of new RVG contracts compared to 2013, and \$54.9 million in higher pension contributions. These outflows were partially offset by \$187.5 million of higher net income and \$74.5 million of higher depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

Investing activities: Cash used in investing activities of \$1.53 billion in 2014 decreased \$619.1 million from the \$2.15 billion used in 2013, primarily due to lower net new loan and lease originations of \$257.0 million, lower payments for property, plant and equipment of \$212.4 million and lower cash used in the acquisitions of equipment for operating leases of \$123.1 million.

Financing activities: Cash used in financing activities was \$520.5 million for 2014 compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$273.8 million in 2013. The Company paid \$623.8 million of dividends in 2014 compared to \$283.1 million paid in 2013, an increase of \$340.7 million. The higher dividends in 2014 reflect a special dividend declared in 2013 and paid in early 2014. In 2013, there was no special dividend payment, as the 2012 special dividend was declared and paid in 2012. The Company also repurchased .7 million shares of common stock for \$42.7 million in 2014. In 2014, the Company issued \$1.65 billion in long-term debt and \$349.1 million of commercial paper and short-term bank loans to repay long-term debt of \$1.88 billion. In 2013, the Company issued \$2.13 billion in medium-term debt to repay medium-term debt of \$568.9 million and reduce its outstanding commercial paper and bank loans by \$1.04 billion. This resulted in cash provided by borrowing activities of \$116.9 million, \$409.0 million lower than cash provided by borrowing activities of \$525.9 million in 2013.

2013 Compared to 2012:

Operating activities: Cash provided by operations increased \$856.7 million to \$2.38 billion in 2013 primarily due to an improvement in working capital and \$164.6 million in lower pension contributions. Higher operating cash flow reflects a \$544.4 million higher inflow for purchases of goods and services in accounts payable and accrued expenses in excess of payments, \$87.9 million in higher depreciation of equipment on operating leases and \$59.7 million of higher net income. In addition, there was a \$21.9 million lower increase in inventories. These cash inflows were partially offset by a \$190.2 million increase in sales of goods and services in accounts receivable exceeding cash receipts.

Investing activities: Cash used in investing activities of \$2.15 billion in 2013 decreased \$437.0 million from the \$2.59 billion used in 2012. Net new loan and lease originations in the Financial Services segment in 2013 were \$307.6 million lower, reflecting a lower growth in the portfolio. In addition, net purchases of marketable securities were \$179.4 million lower in 2013.

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Financing activities: Cash provided by financing activities increased to \$273.8 million from \$209.5 million in 2012. The Company paid \$283.1 million of dividends in 2013, a decrease of \$526.4 million, compared to the \$809.5 million paid in 2012. The higher dividends paid in 2012 reflect a special dividend declared in 2011 and paid in early 2012, and a special dividend declared and paid at the end of 2012. The special dividend declared in 2013 is payable in 2014. In addition, there were no purchases of treasury stock in 2013, compared to \$162.1 million purchased in 2012. In 2013, the Company issued \$2.13 billion of medium-term debt, \$67.0 million less than 2012. The proceeds were used to repay medium-term debt of \$568.9 million and to reduce outstanding balances on commercial paper and bank loans by \$1.04 billion, resulting in cash provided by borrowing activities of \$525.9 million, \$641.3 million lower than the cash provided by borrowing activities of \$1.17 billion in 2012.

Credit Lines and Other:

The Company has line of credit arrangements of \$3.50 billion, of which \$3.37 billion were unused at December 31, 2014. Included in these arrangements are \$3.0 billion of syndicated bank facilities, of which \$1.0 billion matures in June 2015, \$1.0 billion matures in June 2018 and \$1.0 billion matures in June 2019. The Company intends to replace these credit facilities as they expire with facilities of similar amounts and duration. These credit facilities are maintained primarily to provide backup liquidity for commercial paper borrowings and maturing medium-term notes. There were no borrowings under the syndicated bank facilities for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In December 2011, PACCAR Inc filed a shelf registration under the Securities Act of 1933; the registration expired in the fourth quarter of 2014. Upon maturity in February 2014, \$500.0 million of medium-term notes, of which \$150.0 million was manufacturing debt, were repaid in full.

In December 2011, PACCAR's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of \$300.0 million of the Company's common stock, and as of December 31, 2014, \$234.7 million of shares have been repurchased pursuant to the authorization.

At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had cash and cash equivalents and marketable debt securities of \$1.60 billion and \$1.75 billion, respectively, which are considered indefinitely reinvested in foreign subsidiaries. The Company periodically repatriates foreign earnings that are not indefinitely reinvested. Dividends paid by foreign subsidiaries to the U.S. parent were \$.24 billion, \$.19 billion and \$.23 billion in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company believes that its U.S. cash and cash equivalents and marketable debt securities, future operating cash flow and access to the capital markets, along with periodic repatriation of foreign earnings, will be sufficient to meet U.S. liquidity requirements.

Truck, Parts and Other

The Company provides funding for working capital, capital expenditures, R&D, dividends, stock repurchases and other business initiatives and commitments primarily from cash provided by operations. Management expects this method of funding to continue in the future.

Investments for property, plant and equipment in 2014 totaled \$220.8 million compared to \$406.5 million in 2013 as the Company invested in new products and expanded its aftermarket distribution centers and enhanced its production facilities. Investments in 2014 were lower than 2013, as 2013 included higher spending for new product development and construction of the Eindhoven parts distribution center in Europe and the DAF Brasil factory. Over the past decade, the Company's combined investments in worldwide capital projects and R&D totaled \$5.83 billion, which have significantly increased operating capacity and efficiency of its facilities and the competitive advantage of the Company's premium products.

In 2015, capital investments are expected to be \$300 to \$350 million and are targeted for enhanced powertrain development and increased operating efficiency of the Company's factories and parts distribution centers. Spending on R&D in 2015 is expected to be \$220 to \$260 million, as PACCAR will continue to focus on new products and increased manufacturing capacity.

The Company conducts business in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Greece, Russia, Ukraine and certain other countries which have been experiencing significant financial stress, fiscal or political strain and are subject to potential default. The Company routinely monitors its financial exposure to global financial conditions, its global counterparties and its operating environments. As of

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December 31, 2014, the Company had finance and trade receivables in these countries of approximately 1% of consolidated total assets. As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have any marketable debt security investments in corporate or sovereign government securities in these countries. In addition, the Company had no derivative counterparty credit exposures in these countries as of December 31, 2014.

Financial Services

The Company funds its financial services activities primarily from collections on existing finance receivables and borrowings in the capital markets. The primary sources of borrowings in the capital markets are commercial paper and medium-term notes issued in the public markets and, to a lesser extent, bank loans. An additional source of funds is loans from other PACCAR companies.

The Company issues commercial paper for a portion of its funding in its Financial Services segment. Some of this commercial paper is converted to fixed interest rate debt through the use of interest rate swaps, which are used to manage interest rate risk. In the event of a future significant disruption in the financial markets, the Company may not be able to issue replacement commercial paper. As a result, the Company is exposed to liquidity risk from the shorter maturity of short-term borrowings paid to lenders compared to the longer timing of receivable collections from customers. The Company believes its cash balances and investments, collections on existing finance receivables, syndicated bank lines and current investment-grade credit ratings of A+/A1 will continue to provide it with sufficient resources and access to capital markets at competitive interest rates and therefore contribute to the Company maintaining its liquidity and financial stability. A decrease in these credit ratings could negatively impact the Company's ability to access capital markets at competitive interest rates and the Company's ability to maintain liquidity and financial stability.

In November 2012, the Company's U.S. finance subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Corp. (PFC), filed a shelf registration under the Securities Act of 1933. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFC as of December 31, 2014 was \$4.15 billion. The registration expires in November 2015 and does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued during that period.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company's European finance subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Europe, had 366.9 million available for issuance under a 1.50 billion medium-term note program registered with the London Stock Exchange. The program was renewed in the second quarter of 2014 and is renewable annually through the filing of a new prospectus.

In April 2011, PACCAR Financial Mexico registered a 10.00 billion peso medium-term note and commercial paper program with the Comision Nacional Bancaria y de Valores. The registration expires in 2016 and limits the amount of commercial paper (up to one year) to 5.00 billion pesos. At December 31, 2014, 8.00 billion pesos remained available for issuance.

PACCAR believes its Financial Services companies will be able to continue funding receivables, servicing debt and paying dividends through internally generated funds, access to public and private debt markets and lines of credit.

Commitments

The following summarizes the Company's contractual cash commitments at December 31, 2014:

(\$ in millions)	MATURITY				TOTAL
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	
Borrowings*	\$ 4,129.2	\$ 3,464.4	\$ 638.0		\$ 8,231.6
Purchase obligations	255.0	135.2			390.2
Interest on debt**	54.4	57.3	15.5		127.2
Operating leases	19.5	23.9	9.5	\$ 2.2	55.1
Other obligations	10.1	14.1	7.0	7.9	39.1
	\$ 4,468.2	\$ 3,694.9	\$ 670.0	\$ 10.1	\$ 8,843.2

* Borrowings include commercial paper and other short-term debt.

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** Includes interest on fixed and floating-rate term debt. Interest on floating-rate debt is based on the applicable market rates at December 31, 2014.

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Total cash commitments for borrowings and interest on term debt are \$8.36 billion and were related to the Financial Services segment. As described in Note I of the consolidated financial statements, borrowings consist primarily of term notes and commercial paper issued by the Financial Services segment. The Company expects to fund its maturing Financial Services debt obligations principally from funds provided by collections from customers on loans and lease contracts, as well as from the proceeds of commercial paper and medium-term note borrowings. Purchase obligations are the Company's contractual commitments to acquire future production inventory and capital equipment. Other obligations include deferred cash compensation.

The Company's other commitments include the following at December 31, 2014:

(\$ in millions)	COMMITMENT EXPIRATION				TOTAL
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	
Loan and lease commitments	\$ 769.6				\$ 769.6
Residual value guarantees	228.9	\$ 279.9	\$ 104.9	\$ 15.4	629.1
Letters of credit	17.1	1.6	.2	.1	19.0
	\$ 1,015.6	\$ 281.5	\$ 105.1	\$ 15.5	\$ 1,417.7

Loan and lease commitments are for funding new retail loan and lease contracts. Residual value guarantees represent the Company's commitment to acquire trucks at a guaranteed value if the customer decides to return the truck at a specified date in the future.

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS:

The Company, its competitors and industry in general are subject to various domestic and foreign requirements relating to the environment. The Company believes its policies, practices and procedures are designed to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage and that its handling, use and disposal of hazardous or toxic substances have been in accordance with environmental laws and regulations enacted at the time such use and disposal occurred.

The Company is involved in various stages of investigations and cleanup actions in different countries related to environmental matters. In certain of these matters, the Company has been designated as a potentially responsible party by domestic and foreign environmental agencies. The Company has provided an accrual for the estimated costs to investigate and complete cleanup actions where it is probable that the Company will incur such costs in the future. Expenditures related to environmental activities in the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$1.2 million, \$2.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. Management expects that these matters will not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated cash flow, liquidity or financial condition.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Company's significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note A of the consolidated financial statements. In the preparation of the Company's financial statements, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management uses estimates and makes judgments and assumptions that affect asset and liability values and the amounts reported as income and expense during the periods presented. The following are accounting policies which, in the opinion of management, are particularly sensitive and which, if actual results are different from estimates used by management, may have a material impact on the financial statements.

Operating Leases

Trucks sold pursuant to agreements accounted for as operating leases are disclosed in Note E of the consolidated financial statements. In determining its estimate of the residual value of such vehicles, the Company considers the length of the lease term, the truck model, the expected usage of the truck and anticipated market demand. Operating lease terms generally range from three to five years. The resulting residual values on operating leases generally range between 30% and 50% of original equipment cost. If the sales price of the trucks at the end of the term of the agreement differs from the Company's estimated residual value, a gain or loss will result.

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Future market conditions, changes in government regulations and other factors outside the Company's control could impact the ultimate sales price of trucks returned under these contracts. Residual values are reviewed regularly and adjusted if market conditions warrant. A decrease in the estimated equipment residual values would increase annual depreciation expense over the remaining lease term.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, market values on equipment returning upon operating lease maturity were generally higher than the residual values on the equipment, resulting in a decrease in depreciation expense of \$10.6 million, \$4.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, the aggregate residual value of equipment on operating leases in the Financial Services segment and residual value guarantee on trucks accounted for as operating leases in the Truck segment was \$1.91 billion. A 10% decrease in used truck values worldwide, expected to persist over the remaining maturities of the Company's operating leases, would reduce residual value estimates and result in the Company recording an average of approximately \$47.8 million of additional depreciation per year.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses related to the Company's loans and finance leases is disclosed in Note D of the consolidated financial statements. The Company has developed a systematic methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses for its two portfolio segments, retail and wholesale. The retail segment consists of retail loans and direct and sales-type finance leases, net of unearned interest. The wholesale segment consists of truck inventory financing loans to dealers that are collateralized by trucks and other collateral. The wholesale segment generally has less risk than the retail segment. Wholesale receivables generally are shorter in duration than retail receivables, and the Company requires monthly reporting of the wholesale dealer's financial condition, conducts periodic audits of the trucks being financed and in many cases, obtains personal guarantees or other security such as dealership assets. In determining the allowance for credit losses, retail loans and finance leases are evaluated together since they relate to a similar customer base, their contractual terms require regular payment of principal and interest, generally over 36 to 60 months, and they are secured by the same type of collateral. The allowance for credit losses consists of both specific and general reserves.

The Company individually evaluates certain finance receivables for impairment. Finance receivables that are evaluated individually for impairment consist of all wholesale accounts and certain large retail accounts with past due balances or otherwise determined to be at a higher risk of loss. A finance receivable is impaired if it is considered probable the Company will be unable to collect all contractual interest and principal payments as scheduled. In addition, all retail loans and leases which have been classified as TDRs and all customer accounts over 90 days past due are considered impaired. Generally, impaired accounts are on non-accrual status. Impaired accounts classified as TDRs which have been performing for 90 consecutive days are placed on accrual status if it is deemed probable that the Company will collect all principal and interest payments.

Impaired receivables are generally considered collateral dependent. Large balance retail and all wholesale impaired receivables are individually evaluated to determine the appropriate reserve for losses. The determination of reserves for large balance impaired receivables considers the fair value of the associated collateral. When the underlying collateral fair value exceeds the Company's recorded investment, no reserve is recorded. Small balance impaired receivables with similar risk characteristics are evaluated as a separate pool to determine the appropriate reserve for losses using the historical loss information discussed below.

For finance receivables that are not individually impaired, the Company collectively evaluates and determines the general allowance for credit losses for both retail and wholesale receivables based on historical loss information, using past due account data and current market conditions. Information used includes assumptions regarding the likelihood of collecting current and past due accounts, repossession rates, the recovery rate on the underlying collateral based on used truck values and other pledged collateral or recourse. The Company has developed a range of loss estimates for each of its country portfolios based on historical experience, taking into account loss frequency and severity in both strong and weak truck market conditions. A projection is made of the range of estimated credit losses inherent in the portfolio from which an amount is determined as probable based on current market conditions and other factors impacting the creditworthiness of the Company's borrowers and their ability to repay. After determining the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses, a provision for losses on finance receivables is charged to income as necessary to reflect management's estimate of incurred credit losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio.

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The adequacy of the allowance is evaluated quarterly based on the most recent past due account information and current market conditions. As accounts become past due, the likelihood that they will not be fully collected increases. The Company's experience indicates the probability of not fully collecting past due accounts ranges between 20% and 80%. Over the past three years, the Company's year-end 30+ days past due accounts have ranged between .5% and .6% of loan and lease receivables. Historically, a 100 basis point increase in the 30+ days past due percentage has resulted in an increase in credit losses of 5 to 30 basis points of receivables. Past dues were .5% at December 31, 2014. If past dues were 100 basis points higher or 1.5% as of December 31, 2014, the Company's estimate of credit losses would likely have increased by a range of \$5 to \$25 million depending on the extent of the past dues, the estimated value of the collateral as compared to amounts owed and general economic factors.

Product Warranty

Product warranty is disclosed in Note H of the consolidated financial statements. The expenses related to product warranty are estimated and recorded at the time products are sold based on historical and current data and reasonable expectations for the future regarding the frequency and cost of warranty claims, net of recoveries. Management takes actions to minimize warranty costs through quality-improvement programs; however, actual claim costs incurred could materially differ from the estimated amounts and require adjustments to the reserve. Historically those adjustments have not been material. Over the past three years, warranty expense as a percentage of Truck, Parts and Other net sales and revenues has ranged between 1.2% and 1.6%. If the 2014 warranty expense had been .2% higher as a percentage of net sales and revenues in 2014, warranty expense would have increased by approximately \$36 million.

Pension Benefits

Employee benefits are disclosed in Note L of the consolidated financial statements. The Company's accounting for employee pension benefit costs and obligations is based on management assumptions about the future used by actuaries to estimate net costs and liabilities. These assumptions include discount rates, long-term rates of return on plan assets, inflation rates, retirement rates, mortality rates and other factors. Management bases these assumptions on historical results, the current environment and reasonable estimates of future events.

The discount rate for pension benefits is based on market interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds with a maturity profile that matches the timing of the projected benefit payments of the plans. Changes in the discount rate affect the valuation of the plan benefits obligation and funded status of the plans. The long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on projected returns for each asset class and relative weighting of those asset classes in the plans.

Because differences between actual results and the assumptions for returns on plan assets, retirement rates and mortality rates are accumulated and amortized into expense over future periods, management does not believe these differences or a typical percentage change in these assumptions worldwide would have a material effect on its financial results in the next year. The most significant assumption which could negatively affect pension expense is a decrease in the discount rate. If the discount rate was to decrease .5%, 2014 net pension expense would increase to \$76.2 million from \$53.1 million and the projected benefit obligation would increase \$219.6 million to \$2.6 billion from \$2.4 billion.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are disclosed in Note M of the consolidated financial statements. The Company calculates income tax expense on pre-tax income based on current tax law. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for future tax consequences on temporary differences between recorded amounts in the financial statements and their respective tax basis. The determination of income tax expense requires management estimates and involves judgment regarding indefinitely reinvested foreign earnings, jurisdictional mix of earnings and future outcomes regarding tax law issues included in tax returns. The Company updates its assumptions on all of these factors each quarter as well as new information on tax laws and differences between estimated taxes and actual returns when filed. If the Company's assessment of these matters changes, the effect is accounted for in earnings in the period the change is made.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements relating to future results of operations or financial position and any other statement that does not relate to any historical or current fact. Such statements are based on currently available operating, financial and other information and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may affect actual results. Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: a significant decline in industry sales; competitive pressures; reduced market share; reduced availability of or higher prices for fuel; increased safety, emissions, or other regulations resulting in higher costs and/or sales restrictions; currency or commodity price fluctuations; lower used truck prices; insufficient or under-utilization of manufacturing capacity; supplier interruptions; insufficient liquidity in the capital markets; fluctuations in interest rates; changes in the levels of the Financial Services segment new business volume due to unit fluctuations in new PACCAR truck sales or reduced market shares; changes affecting the profitability of truck owners and operators; price changes impacting truck sales prices and residual values; insufficient supplier capacity or access to raw materials; labor disruptions; shortages of commercial truck drivers; increased warranty costs or litigation; or legislative and governmental regulations. A more detailed description of these and other risks is included under the heading Part 1, Item 1A, Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.**

Currencies are presented in millions for the market risks and derivative instruments sections below.

Interest-Rate Risks - See Note O for a description of the Company's hedging programs and exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The Company measures its interest-rate risk by estimating the amount by which the fair value of interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, would change assuming an immediate 100 basis point increase across the yield curve as shown in the following table:

Fair Value Gains (Losses)	2014	2013
CONSOLIDATED:		
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash equivalents and marketable debt securities	\$ (18.0)	\$ (16.6)
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:		
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Fixed rate long-term debt		.3
FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
<i>Assets</i>		
Fixed rate loans	(69.7)	(68.4)
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Fixed rate term debt	66.0	71.0
Interest-rate swaps related to Financial Services debt	36.8	28.4
Total	\$ 15.1	\$ 14.7

Currency Risks - The Company enters into foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar, the euro, the British pound, the Australian dollar, the Brazilian real and the Mexican peso (See Note O for additional information concerning these hedges). Based on the Company's sensitivity analysis, the potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% unfavorable change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would be a loss of \$36.2 related to contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014, compared to a loss of \$27.7 at December 31, 2013. These amounts would be largely offset by changes in the values of the underlying hedged exposures.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions, except per share data)</i>		
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Net sales and revenues	\$ 17,792.8	\$ 15,948.9	\$ 15,951.7
Cost of sales and revenues	15,481.6	13,900.7	13,908.3
Research and development	215.6	251.4	279.3
Selling, general and administrative	465.2	465.3	476.4
Interest and other expense (income), net	5.5	5.3	(.3)
	16,167.9	14,622.7	14,663.7
<i>Truck, Parts and Other Income Before Income Taxes</i>	1,624.9	1,326.2	1,288.0
FINANCIAL SERVICES:			
Interest and fees	462.6	462.8	453.7
Operating lease, rental and other revenues	741.6	712.1	645.1
Revenues	1,204.2	1,174.9	1,098.8
Interest and other borrowing expenses	133.7	155.9	158.4
Depreciation and other expense	588.5	571.7	517.4
Selling, general and administrative	96.2	94.2	95.2
Provision for losses on receivables	15.4	12.9	20.0
	833.8	834.7	791.0
<i>Financial Services Income Before Income Taxes</i>	370.4	340.2	307.8
Investment income	22.3	28.6	33.1
<i>Total Income Before Income Taxes</i>	2,017.6	1,695.0	1,628.9
Income taxes	658.8	523.7	517.3
<i>Net Income</i>	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6
Net Income Per Share			
Basic	\$ 3.83	\$ 3.31	\$ 3.13
Diluted	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.12
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding			
Basic	355.0	354.2	355.1

Diluted

356.1

355.2

355.8

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2014	2013	2012
		<i>(millions)</i>	
Net income	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative contracts			
Gains (losses) arising during the period	26.1	53.2	(29.2)
Tax effect	(6.1)	(16.3)	9.1
Reclassification adjustment	(23.5)	(35.6)	22.7
Tax effect	5.1	10.8	(7.8)
	1.6	12.1	(5.2)
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable debt securities			
Net holding gain (loss)	5.5	(8.3)	2.7
Tax effect	(1.3)	2.2	(.6)
Reclassification adjustment	(.9)	1.7	(2.9)
Tax effect	.3	(.5)	.8
	3.6	(4.9)	
Pension plans			
(Losses) gains arising during the period	(291.1)	324.9	(71.0)
Tax effect	105.3	(120.1)	22.4
Reclassification adjustment	22.0	45.3	45.4
Tax effect	(7.1)	(15.8)	(15.2)
	(170.9)	234.3	(18.4)
Foreign currency translation (losses) gains	(422.8)	(73.3)	83.1
Net other comprehensive (loss) income	(588.5)	168.2	59.5
<i>Comprehensive Income</i>	\$ 770.3	\$ 1,339.5	\$ 1,171.1

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

<i>December 31,</i>	2014	2013
	<i>(millions)</i>	
ASSETS		
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:		
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,665.1	\$ 1,657.7
Trade and other receivables, net	1,047.1	1,019.6
Marketable debt securities	1,272.0	1,267.5
Inventories, net	925.7	813.6
Other current assets	290.5	308.1
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Current Assets</i>	5,200.4	5,066.5
Equipment on operating leases, net	934.5	1,038.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,313.3	2,513.3
Other noncurrent assets, net	253.3	477.3
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Assets</i>	8,701.5	9,095.4
FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
Cash and cash equivalents	72.5	92.4
Finance and other receivables, net	9,042.6	8,812.1
Equipment on operating leases, net	2,306.0	2,290.1
Other assets	496.2	435.5
<i>Total Financial Services Assets</i>	11,917.3	11,630.1
	\$ 20,618.8	\$ 20,725.5

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

<i>December 31,</i>	2014	2013
	<i>(millions)</i>	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:		
<i>Current Liabilities</i>		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	\$ 2,297.2	\$ 2,155.0
Dividend payable	354.4	318.8
Current portion of long-term debt		150.0
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Current Liabilities</i>	2,651.6	2,623.8
Residual value guarantees and deferred revenues	970.9	1,093.8
Other liabilities	718.8	734.4
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Liabilities</i>	4,341.3	4,452.0
FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	384.5	391.7
Commercial paper and bank loans	2,641.9	2,508.9
Term notes	5,588.7	5,765.3
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	909.2	973.3
<i>Total Financial Services Liabilities</i>	9,524.3	9,639.2
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value - authorized 1.0 million shares, none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value - authorized 1.2 billion shares; issued 355.2 million and 354.3 million shares	355.2	354.3
Additional paid-in capital	156.7	106.2
Treasury stock, at cost - .7 million shares and nil shares	(42.7)	
Retained earnings	6,863.8	6,165.1
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(579.8)	8.7
<i>Total Stockholders Equity</i>	6,753.2	6,634.3
	\$ 20,618.8	\$ 20,725.5

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2014	2013	2012
		<i>(millions)</i>	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
<i>Net Income</i>	\$ 1,358.8	\$ 1,171.3	\$ 1,111.6
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations:</i>			
<i>Depreciation and amortization:</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	285.2	210.7	188.8
Equipment on operating leases and other	632.5	600.0	512.1
Provision for losses on financial services receivables	15.4	12.9	20.0
Deferred taxes	(98.0)	97.3	151.7
Other, net	40.4	36.6	34.0
Pension contributions	(81.1)	(26.2)	(190.8)
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
<i>(Increase) decrease in assets other than cash and cash equivalents:</i>			
<i>Receivables:</i>			
Trade and other receivables	(71.3)	(115.0)	75.2
Wholesale receivables on new trucks	(232.8)	(82.5)	(6.5)
Sales-type finance leases and dealer direct loans on new trucks	(133.1)	(101.9)	(186.6)
Inventories	(189.5)	(39.6)	(61.5)
Other assets, net	(72.0)	(86.9)	(120.7)
<i>Increase (decrease) in liabilities:</i>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	252.3	240.8	(303.6)
Residual value guarantees and deferred revenues	123.1	261.8	204.4
Other liabilities, net	293.7	196.4	90.9
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	2,123.6	2,375.7	1,519.0
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Originations of retail loans and direct financing leases	(3,114.2)	(2,992.8)	(3,235.5)
Collections on retail loans and direct financing leases	2,847.6	2,469.2	2,404.3
Net decrease (increase) in wholesale receivables on used equipment	1.1	6.5	(5.7)
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,122.5)	(990.1)	(1,048.9)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities	997.9	888.9	768.3
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(298.2)	(510.6)	(515.4)
Acquisitions of equipment for operating leases	(1,239.1)	(1,362.2)	(1,288.0)
Proceeds from asset disposals	395.5	340.1	330.2
Other, net			2.7
<i>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</i>	(1,531.9)	(2,151.0)	(2,588.0)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments of cash dividends	(623.8)	(283.1)	(809.5)
Purchases of treasury stock	(42.7)		(162.1)
Proceeds from stock compensation transactions	29.1	31.0	13.9
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper and short-term bank loans	349.1	(1,039.3)	(365.8)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,650.8	2,134.1	2,201.1
Payments on long-term debt	(1,883.0)	(568.9)	(668.1)
<i>Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities</i>	(520.5)	273.8	209.5
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(83.7)	(20.8)	25.2

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<i>Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	(12.5)	477.7	(834.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,750.1	1,272.4	2,106.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,737.6	\$ 1,750.1	\$ 1,272.4

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

<i>December 31,</i>	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(millions, except per share data)</i>		
COMMON STOCK, \$1 PAR VALUE:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 354.3	\$ 353.4	\$ 356.8
Treasury stock retirement			(4.2)
Stock compensation	.9	.9	.8
Balance at end of year	355.2	354.3	353.4
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL:			
Balance at beginning of year	106.2	56.6	52.1
Treasury stock retirement			(28.0)
Stock compensation and tax benefit	50.5	49.6	32.5
Balance at end of year	156.7	106.2	56.6
TREASURY STOCK, AT COST:			
Balance at beginning of year			
Purchases, shares: 2014-.7; 2013-nil; 2012-4.2	(42.7)		(162.1)
Retirements			162.1
Balance at end of year	(42.7)		
RETAINED EARNINGS:			
Balance at beginning of year	6,165.1	5,596.4	5,174.5
Net income	1,358.8	1,171.3	1,111.6
Cash dividends declared on common stock, per share: 2014-\$1.86; 2013-\$1.70; 2012-\$1.58	(660.1)	(602.6)	(559.8)
Treasury stock retirement			(129.9)
Balance at end of year	6,863.8	6,165.1	5,596.4
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME:			
Balance at beginning of year	8.7	(159.5)	(219.0)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(588.5)	168.2	59.5
Balance at end of year	(579.8)	8.7	(159.5)
<i>Total Stockholders Equity</i>	\$ 6,753.2	\$ 6,634.3	\$ 5,846.9

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (currencies in millions)

A. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Operations: PACCAR Inc (the Company or PACCAR) is a multinational company operating in three principal segments: (1) the Truck segment includes the design and manufacture of high-quality, light-, medium- and heavy-duty commercial trucks; (2) the Parts segment includes the distribution of aftermarket parts for trucks and related commercial vehicles; and (3) the Financial Services segment (PFS) derives its earnings primarily from financing or leasing PACCAR products in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Europe and Australia. PACCAR's sales and revenues are derived primarily from North America and Europe. The Company also operates in Australia and Brasil and sells trucks and parts to customers in Asia, Africa, Middle East and South America.

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned domestic and foreign subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition:

Truck, Parts and Other: Substantially all sales and revenues of trucks and related aftermarket parts are recorded by the Company when products are shipped to dealers or customers, except for certain truck shipments that are subject to a residual value guarantee to the customer. Revenues related to these shipments are generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the guarantee period (see Note E). At the time certain truck and parts sales to a dealer are recognized, the Company records an estimate of any future sales incentive costs related to such sales. The estimate is based on historical data and announced incentive programs. In the Truck and Parts segments, the Company grants extended payment terms on selected receivables. Interest is charged for the period beyond standard payment terms. Interest income is recorded as earned.

Financial Services: Interest income from finance and other receivables is recognized using the interest method. Certain loan origination costs are deferred and amortized to interest income over the expected life of the contracts, generally 36 to 60 months, using the straight-line method which approximates the interest method. For operating leases, rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$681.5, \$631.7 and \$551.5, respectively. Depreciation and related leased unit operating expenses were \$544.0, \$503.5 and \$434.9 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Recognition of interest income and rental revenue is suspended (put on non-accrual status) when the receivable becomes more than 90 days past the contractual due date or earlier if some other event causes the Company to determine that collection is not probable. Accordingly, no finance receivables more than 90 days past due were accruing interest at December 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013. Recognition is resumed if the receivable becomes current by the payment of all amounts due under the terms of the existing contract and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable (if not contractually modified) or if the customer makes scheduled payments for three months and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable (if contractually modified). Payments received while the finance receivable is on non-accrual status are applied to interest and principal in accordance with the contractual terms.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash equivalents consist of liquid investments with a maturity at date of purchase of 90 days or less.

Marketable Debt Securities: The Company's investments in marketable debt securities are classified as available-for-sale. These investments are stated at fair value with any unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income (AOCI).

The Company utilizes third-party pricing services for all of its marketable debt security valuations. The Company reviews the pricing methodology used by the third-party pricing services, including the manner employed to collect market information. On a quarterly basis, the Company also performs review and validation procedures on the pricing information received from the third-party providers. These procedures

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help ensure that the fair value information used by the Company is determined in accordance with applicable accounting guidance.

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The Company evaluates its investment in marketable debt securities at the end of each reporting period to determine if a decline in fair value is other than temporary. Realized losses are recognized upon management's determination that a decline in fair value is other than temporary. The determination of other-than-temporary impairment is a subjective process, requiring the use of judgments and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of recovery. The Company reviews and evaluates its investments at least quarterly to identify investments that have indications of other-than-temporary impairments. It is reasonably possible that a change in estimate could occur in the near term relating to other-than-temporary impairment. Accordingly, the Company considers several factors when evaluating debt securities for other-than-temporary impairment, including whether the decline in fair value of the security is due to increased default risk for the specific issuer or market interest rate risk.

In assessing default risk, the Company considers the collectability of principal and interest payments by monitoring changes to issuers' credit ratings, specific credit events associated with individual issuers as well as the credit ratings of any financial guarantor, and the extent and duration to which amortized cost exceeds fair value.

In assessing market interest rate risk, including benchmark interest rates and credit spreads, the Company considers its intent for selling the securities and whether it is more likely than not the Company will be able to hold these securities until the recovery of any unrealized losses.

Receivables:

Trade and Other Receivables: The Company's trade and other receivables are recorded at cost, net of allowances. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, trade and other receivables include trade receivables from dealers and customers of \$882.2 and \$847.6 and other receivables of \$165.0 and \$172.0 relating primarily to value added tax receivables and supplier allowances and rebates.

Finance and Other Receivables:

Loans Loans represent fixed or floating-rate loans to customers collateralized by the vehicles purchased and are recorded at amortized cost.

Finance leases Finance leases are retail direct financing leases and sales-type finance leases, which lease equipment to retail customers and dealers. These leases are reported as the sum of minimum lease payments receivable and estimated residual value of the property subject to the contracts, reduced by unearned interest which is shown separately.

Dealer wholesale financing Dealer wholesale financing is floating-rate wholesale loans to PACCAR dealers for new and used trucks and are recorded at amortized cost. The loans are collateralized by the trucks being financed.

Operating lease and other trade receivables Operating lease and other trade receivables are monthly rentals due on operating leases, interest on loans and other amounts due within one year in the normal course of business.

Allowance for Credit Losses:

Truck, Parts and Other: The Company historically has not experienced significant losses or past due amounts on trade and other receivables in its Truck, Parts and Other businesses. The Company's Truck, Parts and Other trade receivable past dues are determined based on contractual payment terms. Accounts are considered past due once the unpaid balance is over 30 days outstanding. Accounts are charged-off against the allowance for credit losses when, in the judgment of management, they are considered to be uncollectible. The allowance for credit losses for Truck, Parts and Other was \$1.9 and \$2.4 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Net charge-offs were \$.2, \$.2 and \$.3 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Financial Services: The Company continuously monitors the payment performance of its finance receivables. For large retail finance customers and dealers with wholesale financing, the Company regularly reviews their financial statements and makes site visits and phone contact as

appropriate. If the Company becomes aware of circumstances that could cause those customers or dealers to face financial difficulty, whether or not they are past due, the customers are placed on a watch list.

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The Company modifies loans and finance leases as a normal part of its Financial Services operations. The Company may modify loans and finance leases for commercial reasons or for credit reasons. Modifications for commercial reasons are changes to contract terms for customers that are not considered to be in financial difficulty. Insignificant delays are modifications extending terms up to three months for customers experiencing some short-term financial stress, but not considered to be in financial difficulty. Modifications for credit reasons are changes to contract terms for customers considered to be in financial difficulty. The Company's modifications typically result in granting more time to pay the contractual amounts owed and charging a fee and interest for the term of the modification.

On average, modifications extended contractual terms by approximately five months in 2014 and six months in 2013 and did not have a significant effect on the weighted average term or interest rate of the total portfolio at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

When considering whether to modify customer accounts for credit reasons, the Company evaluates the creditworthiness of the customers and modifies those accounts that the Company considers likely to perform under the modified terms. When the Company modifies loans and finance leases for credit reasons and grants a concession, the modifications are classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDR). The Company does not typically grant credit modifications for customers that do not meet minimum underwriting standards since the Company normally repossesses the financed equipment in these circumstances. When such modifications do occur, they are considered TDRs.

The Company has developed a systematic methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses for its two portfolio segments, retail and wholesale. The retail segment consists of retail loans and direct and sales-type finance leases, net of unearned interest. The wholesale segment consists of truck inventory financing loans to dealers that are collateralized by trucks and other collateral. The wholesale segment generally has less risk than the retail segment. Wholesale receivables generally are shorter in duration than retail receivables, and the Company requires monthly reporting of the wholesale dealer's financial condition, conducts periodic audits of the trucks being financed and in many cases, obtains personal guarantees or other security such as dealership assets. In determining the allowance for credit losses, retail loans and finance leases are evaluated together since they relate to a similar customer base, their contractual terms require regular payment of principal and interest, generally over 36 to 60 months, and they are secured by the same type of collateral. The allowance for credit losses consists of both specific and general reserves.

The Company individually evaluates certain finance receivables for impairment. Finance receivables that are evaluated individually for impairment consist of all wholesale accounts and certain large retail accounts with past due balances or otherwise determined to be at a higher risk of loss. A finance receivable is impaired if it is considered probable the Company will be unable to collect all contractual interest and principal payments as scheduled. In addition, all retail loans and leases which have been classified as TDRs and all customer accounts over 90 days past due are considered impaired. Generally, impaired accounts are on non-accrual status. Impaired accounts classified as TDRs which have been performing for 90 consecutive days are placed on accrual status if it is deemed probable that the Company will collect all principal and interest payments.

Impaired receivables are generally considered collateral dependent. Large balance retail and all wholesale impaired receivables are individually evaluated to determine the appropriate reserve for losses. The determination of reserves for large balance impaired receivables considers the fair value of the associated collateral. When the underlying collateral fair value exceeds the Company's recorded investment, no reserve is recorded. Small balance impaired receivables with similar risk characteristics are evaluated as a separate pool to determine the appropriate reserve for losses using the historical loss information discussed below.

For finance receivables that are not individually impaired, the Company collectively evaluates and determines the general allowance for credit losses for both retail and wholesale receivables based on historical loss information, using past due account data and current market conditions. Information used includes assumptions regarding the likelihood of collecting current and past due accounts, repossession rates, the recovery rate on the underlying collateral based on used truck values and other pledged collateral or recourse. The Company has developed a range of loss estimates for each of its country portfolios based on historical experience, taking into account loss frequency and severity in both strong and weak truck market conditions. A projection is made of the range of estimated credit losses inherent in the portfolio from which an amount is determined as probable based on current market conditions and other

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factors impacting the creditworthiness of the Company's borrowers and their ability to repay. After determining the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses, a provision for losses on finance receivables is charged to income as necessary to reflect management's estimate of incurred credit losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio.

In determining the fair value of the collateral, the Company uses a pricing matrix and categorizes the fair value as Level 2 in the hierarchy of fair value measurement. The pricing matrix is reviewed quarterly and updated as appropriate. The pricing matrix considers the make, model and year of the equipment as well as recent sales prices of comparable equipment through wholesale channels to the Company's dealers (principal market). The fair value of the collateral also considers the overall condition of the equipment.

Accounts are charged-off against the allowance for credit losses when, in the judgment of management, they are considered uncollectible (generally upon repossession of the collateral). Typically the timing between the repossession and charge-off is not significant. In cases where repossession is delayed (e.g., for legal proceedings), the Company records partial charge-offs. The charge-off is determined by comparing the fair value of the collateral, less cost to sell, to the recorded investment.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost of inventories in the U.S. is determined principally by the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. Cost of all other inventories is determined principally by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost of sales and revenues include shipping and handling costs incurred to deliver products to dealers and customers.

Equipment on Operating Leases: The Company's Financial Services segment leases equipment under operating leases to its customers. In addition, in the Truck segment, equipment sold to customers in Europe subject to a residual value guarantee (RVG) by the Company is generally accounted for as an operating lease. Equipment is recorded at cost and is depreciated on the straight-line basis to the lower of the estimated residual value or guarantee value. Lease and guarantee periods generally range from three to five years. Estimated useful lives of the equipment range from four to nine years. The Company reviews residual values of equipment on operating leases periodically to determine that recorded amounts are appropriate.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed principally by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the various classes of assets. Certain production tooling is amortized on a unit of production basis.

Long-lived Assets and Goodwill: The Company evaluates the carrying value of property, plant and equipment when events and circumstances warrant a review. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. There were no impairment charges for the three years ended December 31, 2014. Goodwill was \$128.6 and \$144.6 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in value is due to currency translation.

Product Support Liabilities: Product support liabilities are estimated future payments related to product warranties, optional extended warranties and repair and maintenance (R&M) contracts. The Company generally offers one year warranties covering most of its vehicles and related aftermarket parts. For vehicles equipped with engines manufactured by PACCAR, the Company generally offers two year warranties on the engine. Specific terms and conditions vary depending on the product and the country of sale. Optional extended warranty and R&M contracts can be purchased for periods which generally range up to five years. Warranty expenses and reserves are estimated and recorded at the time products or contracts are sold based on historical data regarding the source, frequency and cost of claims, net of any recoveries. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded liabilities and adjusts them as appropriate to reflect actual experience. Revenue from extended warranty and R&M contracts is deferred and recognized to income generally on a straight-line basis over the contract period. Warranty and R&M costs on these contracts are recognized as incurred.

Derivative Financial Instruments: As part of its risk management strategy, the Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge against interest rates and foreign currency risk. Certain derivative instruments designated as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges are subject to hedge accounting. Derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting are held as economic hedges. The Company's policies prohibit the use of derivatives for speculation or trading. At the inception of each hedge relationship, the Company documents its risk management objectives, procedures and accounting treatment. All of the Company's interest-rate and certain foreign exchange contracts are transacted under

International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements.

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Each agreement permits the net settlement of amounts owed in the event of default and certain other termination events. For derivative financial instruments, the Company has elected not to offset derivative positions in the balance sheet with the same counterparty under the same agreements and is not required to post or receive collateral. Exposure limits and minimum credit ratings are used to minimize the risks of counterparty default. The Company had no material exposures to default at December 31, 2014.

The Company uses regression analysis to assess effectiveness of interest-rate contracts on a quarterly basis. For foreign-exchange contracts, the Company performs quarterly assessments to ensure that critical terms continue to match. All components of the derivative instrument's gain or loss are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. Gains or losses on the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized currently in earnings. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company determines that a derivative financial instrument has ceased to be a highly effective hedge.

Foreign Currency Translation: For most of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, the local currency is the functional currency. All assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and all income statement amounts are translated at the weighted average rates for the period. Translation adjustments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. The Company uses the U.S. dollar as the functional currency for all but one of its Mexican subsidiaries, which uses the local currency. For the U.S. functional currency entities in Mexico, inventories, cost of sales, property, plant and equipment and depreciation are remeasured at historical rates and resulting adjustments are included in net income.

Earnings per Share: Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the effect of any participating securities. Diluted earnings per common share are computed assuming that all potentially dilutive securities are converted into common shares under the treasury stock method.

New Accounting Pronouncements: In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-12, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved After the Requisite Service Period*. The amendment in this ASU requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation costs should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has been rendered. This ASU is effective for annual periods and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. This amendment may be applied (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. The Company does not expect the adoption of the ASU to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This ASU amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. Under the new revenue recognition model, a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is not permitted. The amendment may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the transition alternatives and impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*. This ASU requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the consolidated financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward if available under the applicable tax jurisdiction. The ASU was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted ASU 2013-11 in the first quarter of 2014; the implementation of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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B. INVESTMENTS IN MARKETABLE DEBT SECURITIES

Marketable debt securities consisted of the following at December 31:

	AMORTIZED COST	UNREALIZED GAINS	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
2014				
U.S. tax-exempt securities	\$ 362.9	\$.8	\$.3	\$ 363.4
U.S. corporate securities	80.9	.6		81.5
U.S. government and agency securities	8.0			8.0
Non-U.S. corporate securities	528.1	3.9		532.0
Non-U.S. government securities	192.1	2.0		194.1
Other debt securities	92.8	.3	.1	93.0
	\$ 1,264.8	\$ 7.6	\$.4	\$ 1,272.0

	AMORTIZED COST	UNREALIZED GAINS	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
2013				
U.S. tax-exempt securities	\$ 214.9	\$ 1.2		\$ 216.1
U.S. corporate securities	78.2	.1	\$.1	78.2
U.S. government and agency securities	5.5			5.5
Non-U.S. corporate securities	608.5	1.2	.4	609.3
Non-U.S. government securities	217.3	.7	.5	217.5
Other debt securities	140.5	.4		140.9
	\$ 1,264.9	\$ 3.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1,267.5

The cost of marketable debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Amortization, accretion, interest and dividend income and realized gains and losses are included in investment income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Gross realized gains were \$1.2, \$2.0 and \$3.8, and gross realized losses were \$.1, \$.7 and \$.3 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Marketable debt securities with continuous unrealized losses and their related fair values were as follows:

At December 31,	LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS	2014 TWELVE MONTHS OR GREATER	LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS	2013 TWELVE MONTHS OR GREATER
Fair value	\$ 249.6		\$ 388.3	\$ 28.4
Unrealized losses	.4		.9	.1

For the investment securities in gross unrealized loss positions identified above, the Company does not intend to sell the investment securities. It is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the investment securities before recovery of the unrealized losses, and the Company expects that the contractual principal and interest will be received on the investment securities. As a result, the Company recognized no other-than-temporary impairments during the periods presented.

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Contractual maturities at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

<i>Maturities:</i>	AMORTIZED COST	FAIR VALUE
Within one year	\$ 423.6	\$ 424.1
One to five years	841.2	847.9
	\$ 1,264.8	\$ 1,272.0

Marketable debt securities included nil and \$.4 of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs) at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. VRDOs are debt instruments with long-term scheduled maturities which have interest rates that reset periodically.

C. INVENTORIES

Inventories include the following:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2014	2013
Finished products	\$ 512.3	\$ 440.6
Work in process and raw materials	587.7	545.2
	1,100.0	985.8
Less LIFO reserve	(174.3)	(172.2)
	\$ 925.7	\$ 813.6

Inventories valued using the LIFO method comprised 47% of consolidated inventories before deducting the LIFO reserve at both December 31, 2014 and 2013.

D. FINANCE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Finance and other receivables include the following:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2014	2013
Loans	\$ 3,968.5	\$ 3,977.4
Direct financing leases	2,752.8	2,680.8
Sales-type finance leases	972.8	921.1
Dealer wholesale financing	1,755.8	1,616.5
Operating lease and other trade receivables	99.5	121.3
Unearned interest: Finance leases	(384.8)	(375.7)
	\$ 9,164.6	\$ 8,941.4
Less allowance for losses:		
Loans and leases	(105.5)	(110.9)
Dealer wholesale financing	(9.0)	(10.4)
Operating lease and other trade receivables	(7.5)	(8.0)
	\$ 9,042.6	\$ 8,812.1

The net activity of sales-type finance leases, dealer direct loans and dealer wholesale financing on new trucks is shown in the operating section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows since those receivables finance the sale of Company inventory.

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Annual minimum payments due on finance receivables are as follows:

<i>Beginning January 1, 2015</i>	LOANS	FINANCE LEASES
2015	\$ 1,251.2	\$ 1,066.9
2016	1,032.1	905.7
2017	815.3	691.6
2018	523.8	448.0
2019	296.2	265.7
Thereafter	49.9	143.7
	\$ 3,968.5	\$ 3,521.6

Estimated residual values included with finance leases amounted to \$204.0 in 2014 and \$229.6 in 2013. Experience indicates substantially all of dealer wholesale financing will be repaid within one year. In addition, repayment experience indicates that some loans, leases and other finance receivables will be paid prior to contract maturity, while others may be extended or modified.

For the following credit quality disclosures, finance receivables are classified into two portfolio segments, wholesale and retail. The retail portfolio is further segmented into dealer retail and customer retail. The dealer wholesale segment consists of truck inventory financing to PACCAR dealers. The dealer retail segment consists of loans and leases to participating dealers and franchises that use the proceeds to fund customers' acquisition of commercial vehicles and related equipment. The customer retail segment consists of loans and leases directly to customers for the acquisition of commercial vehicles and related equipment. Customer retail receivables are further segregated between fleet and owner/operator classes. The fleet class consists of customer retail accounts operating more than five trucks. All other customer retail accounts are considered owner/operator. These two classes have similar measurement attributes, risk characteristics and common methods to monitor and assess credit risk.

Allowance for Credit Losses: The allowance for credit losses is summarized as follows:

	DEALER		2014 CUSTOMER	OTHER*	TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL		
Balance at January 1	\$ 10.4	\$ 13.4	\$ 97.5	\$ 8.0	\$ 129.3
Provision for losses	.3	(1.4)	14.8	1.7	15.4
Charge-offs	(.9)		(18.2)	(2.2)	(21.3)
Recoveries			4.6	.7	5.3
Currency translation and other	(.8)	(.1)	(5.1)	(.7)	(6.7)

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	DEALER		2012	OTHER*	TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	CUSTOMER RETAIL		
Balance at January 1	\$ 11.7	\$ 12.0	\$ 106.5	\$ 8.8	\$ 139.0
Provision for losses	1.8	1.4	13.1	3.7	20.0
Charge-offs			(32.1)	(6.6)	(38.7)
Recoveries			7.0	.4	7.4
Currency translation and other	(1.7)		4.7	(.7)	2.3
Balance at December 31	\$ 11.8	\$ 13.4	\$ 99.2	\$ 5.6	\$ 130.0

* Operating lease and other trade receivables.

Information regarding finance receivables evaluated and determined individually and collectively is as follows:

<i>At December 31, 2014</i>	DEALER		CUSTOMER	TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL	
Recorded investment for impaired finance receivables evaluated individually	\$ 4.9		\$ 43.7	\$ 48.6
Allowance for impaired finance receivables determined individually	.5		4.6	5.1
Recorded investment for finance receivables evaluated collectively	1,750.9	\$ 1,606.5	5,659.1	9,016.5
Allowance for finance receivables determined collectively	8.5	11.9	89.0	109.4

<i>At December 31, 2013</i>	DEALER		CUSTOMER	TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL	
Recorded investment for impaired finance receivables evaluated individually	\$ 8.5		\$ 42.1	\$ 50.6
Allowance for impaired finance receivables determined individually	1.4		5.9	7.3
Recorded investment for finance receivables evaluated collectively	1,608.0	\$ 1,525.6	5,635.9	8,769.5
Allowance for finance receivables determined collectively	9.0	13.4	91.6	114.0

The recorded investment for finance receivables that are on non-accrual status is as follows:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2014	2013
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Dealer:		
Wholesale	\$ 4.9	\$ 8.0
Customer retail:		
Fleet	34.4	30.5
Owner/operator	8.9	8.6
	\$ 48.2	\$ 47.1

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Impaired Loans: Impaired loans with no specific reserves were \$16.7 and \$10.7 at December 31,