

NAVISTAR INTERNATIONAL CORP

Form 10-Q

September 04, 2013

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-9618

NAVISTAR INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 36-3359573
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2701 Navistar Drive, Lisle, Illinois 60532
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (331) 332-5000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of August 31, 2013, the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock was 80,423,213, net of treasury shares.

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Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Information provided and statements contained in this report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements only speak as of the date of this report and Navistar International Corporation assumes no obligation to update the information included in this report.

Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning:

- estimates we have made in preparing our financial statements;
- our development of new products and technologies;
- the anticipated sales, volume, demand, and markets for our products;
- the anticipated performance and benefits of our products and technologies, including our advanced clean engine solutions;
- our business strategies relating to, and our ability to meet, federal and state regulatory heavy-duty diesel emissions standards applicable to certain of our engines, including the timing and costs of compliance and consequences of noncompliance with such standards, as well as our ability to meet other federal, state and foreign regulatory requirements;
- our business strategies and long-term goals, and activities to accomplish such strategies and goals;
- anticipated benefits from acquisitions, strategic alliances, and joint ventures we complete;
- our expectations relating to the dissolution of our Blue Diamond Truck joint venture with Ford Motor Company expected in December 2014;
- our expectations and estimates relating to restructuring activities, including restructuring and integration charges and timing of cash payments related thereto, and operational flexibility, savings, and efficiencies from such restructurings;
- our expectations relating to the possible effects of anticipated divestitures and closures of businesses;
- our expectations relating to our cost-reduction actions, including our voluntary separation program, involuntary reductions in force, and other actions to reduce discretionary spending;
- our implementation of a Return-On-Invested Capital methodology;
- our realigning our management structure around functional expertise;
- our changes to our organizational and segment reporting structures expected to be completed in the near future;
- our expectations relating to our ability to service our long-term debt;
- our expectations relating to our retail finance receivables and retail finance revenues;
- our expectations relating to the availability of sufficient funds to meet operating requirements, capital expenditures, equity investments and strategic acquisitions;
- our anticipated costs relating to the development of our emissions solutions products and other product modifications that may be required to meet other federal, state, and foreign regulatory requirements;
- our anticipated capital expenditures;
- our expectations relating to warranty costs;
- our expectations relating to interest expense;
- costs relating to litigation and similar matters, including costs associated with the shareholder class action complaints and the derivative complaints;
- estimates relating to pension plan contributions and unfunded pension and postretirement benefits;
- trends relating to commodity prices; and
- anticipated trends, expectations, and outlook relating to matters affecting our financial condition or results of operations.

These statements often include words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "estimate," or similar expressions. These statements are not guarantees of performance or results and they involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, there are many factors that could affect our actual financial results or results of operations and could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences in

our future financial results include those discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors, included within our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012, which was filed on December 19, 2012, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report. All future written and oral forward-looking statements by us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained herein or referred to above. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information as required by the federal securities laws, we do not have any obligations or intention to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances in the future or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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Available Information

We are subject to the reporting and information requirements of the Exchange Act and as a result, are obligated to file annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other information with the United States ("U.S.") Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We make these filings available free of charge on our website (<http://www.navistar.com>) as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Information on our website does not constitute part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, the SEC maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains our annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy and information statements, and other information we electronically file with, or furnish to, the SEC. Any materials we file with, or furnish to, the SEC may also be read and/or copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

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PART I—Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended July 31, 2013	2012	July 31, 2013	2012
Sales and revenues				
Sales of manufactured products, net	\$2,820	\$3,204	\$7,905	\$9,387
Finance revenues	41	42	119	129
Sales and revenues, net	2,861	3,246	8,024	9,516
Costs and expenses				
Costs of products sold	2,547	2,800	7,196	8,350
Restructuring charges	6	4	14	23
Asset impairment charges	17	—	17	10
Selling, general and administrative expenses	308	322	905	1,049
Engineering and product development costs	99	135	310	402
Interest expense	76	59	240	182
Other expense (income), net	22	12	(35)	33
Total costs and expenses	3,075	3,332	8,647	10,049
Equity in income (loss) of non-consolidated affiliates	3	(10)	6	(21)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(211)	(96)	(617)	(554)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(16)	188	(53)	387
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(227)	92	(670)	(167)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10)	4	(40)	(39)
Net income (loss)	(237)	96	(710)	(206)
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	10	12	34	35
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(247)	\$84	\$(744)	\$(241)
Amounts attributable to Navistar International Corporation common shareholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	\$(237)	\$80	\$(704)	\$(202)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10)	4	(40)	(39)
Net income (loss)	\$(247)	\$84	\$(744)	\$(241)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	\$(2.94)	\$1.16	\$(8.76)	\$(2.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.12)	0.06	(0.49)	(0.57)
	\$(3.06)	\$1.22	\$(9.25)	\$(3.49)
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$(2.94)	\$1.16	\$(8.76)	\$(2.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.12)	0.06	(0.49)	(0.57)
	\$(3.06)	\$1.22	\$(9.25)	\$(3.49)

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Weighted average shares outstanding:

Basic	80.6	68.7	80.4	69.1
Diluted	80.6	68.9	80.4	69.1

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended July 31,		Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(247)	\$84	\$(744)	\$(241)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(91)	(61)	(71)	(139)
Defined benefit plans (net of tax of \$(1), \$13, \$(2), and \$36 respectively)	39	23	117	63
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(52)	(38)	46	(76)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(299)	\$46	\$(698)	\$(317)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions, except per share data)

	July 31, 2013 (Unaudited)	October 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$425	\$1,087
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	78	—
Marketable securities	708	466
Trade and other receivables, net	777	749
Finance receivables, net	1,590	1,663
Inventories	1,336	1,537
Deferred taxes, net	77	74
Other current assets	273	261
Total current assets	5,264	5,837
Restricted cash	92	161
Trade and other receivables, net	30	94
Finance receivables, net	381	486
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates	80	62
Property and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$2,393 and \$2,228)	1,714	1,660
Goodwill	255	280
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$91 and \$78)	143	171
Deferred taxes, net	172	189
Other noncurrent assets	110	162
Total assets	\$8,241	\$9,102
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$820	\$1,205
Accounts payable	1,546	1,686
Other current liabilities	1,569	1,462
Total current liabilities	3,935	4,353
Long-term debt	3,904	3,566
Postretirement benefits liabilities	3,285	3,405
Deferred taxes, net	38	42
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,012	996
Total liabilities	12,174	12,362
Redeemable equity securities	4	5
Stockholders' deficit		
Series D convertible junior preference stock	3	3
Common stock (86.8 and 86.0 shares issued, respectively; and \$0.10 par value per share and 220 shares authorized, at both dates)	9	9
Additional paid in capital	2,459	2,440
Accumulated deficit	(3,909)	(3,165)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,279)	(2,325)
Common stock held in treasury, at cost (6.4 and 6.8 shares, respectively)	(255)	(272)
Total stockholders' deficit attributable to Navistar International Corporation	(3,972)	(3,310)
Stockholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	35	45

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Total stockholders' deficit	(3,937)	(3,265)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$8,241		\$9,102	

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(710)	\$(206)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	225	209
Depreciation of equipment leased to others	105	37
Deferred taxes, including change in valuation allowance	19	(405)
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	25	38
Gain on sales of investments and businesses, net	(13)	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discount	43	31
Stock-based compensation	19	16
Provision for doubtful accounts, net of recoveries	16	—
Equity in loss of non-consolidated affiliates, net of dividends	5	27
Write-off of debt issuance cost and discount	6	8
Other non-cash operating activities	(60)	5
Changes in other assets and liabilities, exclusive of the effects of businesses acquired and disposed	354	586
Net cash provided by operating activities	34	346
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,070)	(672)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	828	1,230
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(9)	48
Capital expenditures	(136)	(250)
Purchases of equipment leased to others	(351)	(49)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	22	12
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates	(25)	(18)
Business acquisitions, net of cash received	—	(12)
Proceeds from sales of affiliates	50	1
Acquisition of intangibles	—	(14)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(691)	276
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of securitized debt	279	1,155
Principal payments on securitized debt	(501)	(1,532)
Proceeds from issuance of non-securitized debt	390	717
Principal payments on non-securitized debt	(438)	(582)
Net increase (decrease) in notes and debt outstanding under revolving credit facilities	87	(195)
Principal payments under financing arrangements and capital lease obligations	(55)	(30)
Debt issuance costs	(16)	(20)
Proceeds from financed lease obligations	276	—
Issuance of common stock	14	—
Purchase of treasury stock	—	(75)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	9	2
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interest	(35)	(44)
Other financing activities	4	(3)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	14	(607)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(19)	(7)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(662)	8	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,087	539		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$425	\$547		

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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 Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Series D Convertible Junior Preference Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock Held in Treasury, at cost	Stockholders' Equity Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balance as of October 31, 2012	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 2,440	\$ (3,165)	\$ (2,325)	\$ (272)	\$ 45	\$ (3,265)
Net income (loss)				(744)			34	(710)
Total other comprehensive income					46			46
Transfer from redeemable equity securities upon exercise or expiration of stock options			1					1
Stock-based compensation			14					14
Stock ownership programs			(9)			17		8
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interest							(35)	(35)
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs and fees			14					14
Deconsolidation of a non-controlling interest							(9)	(9)
Other			(1)					(1)
Balance as of July 31, 2013	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 2,459	\$ (3,909)	\$ (2,279)	\$ (255)	\$ 35	\$ (3,937)
Balance as of October 31, 2011	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 2,253	\$ (155)	\$ (1,944)	\$ (191)	\$ 50	\$ 23
Net income (loss)				(241)			35	(206)
Total other comprehensive loss					(76)			(76)
Stock-based compensation			14					14
Stock ownership programs			(10)			11		1
Stock repurchase programs			20			(95)		(75)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interest							(44)	(44)
Increase in ownership interest acquired from non-controlling interest holder			(3)				3	—
Other		1				(1)		—
Balance as of July 31, 2012	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$ 2,274	\$ (396)	\$ (2,020)	\$ (276)	\$ 44	\$ (363)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Description of the Business

Navistar International Corporation ("NIC"), incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1993, is a holding company whose principal operating subsidiaries are Navistar, Inc. and Navistar Financial Corporation ("NFC"). References herein to the "Company," "we," "our," or "us" refer collectively to NIC and its consolidated subsidiaries, including certain variable interest entities ("VIEs") of which we are the primary beneficiary. Our fiscal year ends October 31. As such, all references to 2013 and 2012 contained within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q relate to our fiscal year, unless otherwise indicated. We operate in four principal industry segments: Truck, Engine, Parts (collectively called "Manufacturing operations"), and Financial Services, which consists of NFC and our foreign finance operations (collectively called "Financial Services operations"). These segments are discussed in Note 13, Segment Reporting.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of our manufacturing operations, which include majority-owned dealers ("Dealcors"), and our financial services operations, including VIEs of which we are the primary beneficiary. The effects of transactions among consolidated entities have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated amounts. Certain reclassifications were made to prior periods' amounts to conform to the 2013 presentation, which includes the presentation of certain former businesses as discontinued operations. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures.

We prepared the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with United States ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and the instructions to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by U.S. GAAP for comprehensive annual financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012 and Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2013, all of which should be read in conjunction with the disclosures therein. In our opinion, these interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of annual operating results.

Out-Of-Period Adjustments

Included in the results of operations for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 are out-of-period adjustments, which represent corrections of prior-period errors related to the accounting for certain sales transactions. In March 2010, we entered into an operating agreement with GE Capital Corporation and GE Capital Commercial, Inc. (collectively "GE"). Under the terms of the agreement, GE became our preferred source of retail customer financing for equipment offered by us and our dealers in the U.S. We provide GE a loss sharing arrangement for certain credit losses. The determination was made that certain sales that were ultimately financed by GE did not qualify for revenue recognition, as we retained substantial risks of ownership in the leased property. As a result, the transactions should have been accounted for as borrowings, resulting in the proceeds from the transfer being recorded as an obligation and amortized to revenue over the term of the financing. In addition, the financed equipment should have been accounted for as operating leases with the equipment transferred from inventory to equipment leased to others and depreciated over the term of the financing.

Correcting the errors, which were not material to any of the prior periods, resulted in an \$8 million increase to Net income (loss) in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the nine months ended July 31, 2013. The impact of the correction on our results for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 related to prior periods includes: (i) an \$113 million net decrease to both Sales of manufactured products, net and Costs of products sold, which Costs of products sold also included \$37 million of additional depreciation expense, and (ii) an \$8 million increase to Interest expense.

In addition, in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows we recognized Purchases of equipment leased to others of \$184 million and Proceeds from financed lease obligations of \$201 million related to periods prior to fiscal 2013. The impact of the corrections was not material to any of our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Variable Interest Entities

We have an interest in several VIEs, primarily joint ventures, established to manufacture or distribute products and enhance our operational capabilities. We have determined for certain of our VIEs that we are the primary beneficiary because we have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and have the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Accordingly, we include in our consolidated financial statements the assets and liabilities and results of operations of those entities, even though we may not own a majority voting interest. The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional claims on our general assets; rather they represent claims against the specific assets of these VIEs. Assets of these entities are not readily available to satisfy claims against our general assets.

We are the primary beneficiary of our Blue Diamond Parts ("BDP") and Blue Diamond Truck ("BDT") joint ventures with Ford Motor Company ("Ford"). As a result, our Consolidated Balance Sheets include assets of \$295 million and \$246 million and liabilities of \$166 million and \$109 million as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively, from BDP and BDT, including \$61 million and \$26 million of cash and cash equivalents, at the respective dates, which are not readily available to satisfy claims against our general assets. The creditors of BDP and BDT do not have recourse to our general credit. In December 2011, Ford notified the Company of its intention to dissolve the BDT joint venture effective December 2014. We do not expect the dissolution of the BDT joint venture to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Our Financial Services segment consolidates several VIEs. As a result, our Consolidated Balance Sheets include assets of \$1.1 billion at both July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, and liabilities of \$791 million and \$914 million as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively, all of which are involved in securitizations that are treated as borrowings. In addition, our Consolidated Balance Sheets include assets of \$283 million and \$359 million and related liabilities of \$58 million and \$157 million as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively, all of which are involved in transactions that do not qualify for sale accounting treatment, and therefore, are treated as borrowings. Investors that hold securitization debt have a priority claim on the cash flows generated by their respective securitized assets to the extent that the related trusts are entitled to make principal and interest payments. Investors in securitizations of these entities have no recourse to our general credit.

We also have an interest in other VIEs, which we do not consolidate because we are not the primary beneficiary. Our financial support and maximum loss exposure relating to these non-consolidated VIEs are not material to our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

We use the equity method to account for our investments in entities that we do not control under the voting interest or variable interest models, but where we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies. Equity in loss of non-consolidated affiliates includes our share of the net income (loss) of these entities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods presented. Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but are not limited to, pension and other postretirement benefits, allowance for doubtful accounts, income tax contingency accruals and valuation allowances, product warranty accruals, asbestos and other product liability accruals, asset impairment charges, and litigation-related accruals. Actual results could differ from our estimates.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired business over the amounts assigned to the net assets. We evaluate goodwill and other intangible assets not subject to amortization for impairment annually or more frequently whenever indicators of potential impairment exist. Goodwill is considered impaired when the fair value of a reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying value including goodwill. The amount of impairment loss is determined

based on a comparison of the implied fair value of the goodwill of the reporting unit to the actual carrying value. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are considered impaired when the fair value of the intangible asset is determined to be less than the carrying value.

Qualitative factors may be assessed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If an election is made not to perform the qualitative assessment or the qualitative assessment indicates it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than the carrying amount, we use the present value of estimated future cash flows to establish the estimated fair value of our reporting units as of the testing date. This approach includes many assumptions related to future growth rates, discount rates, market comparables, control premiums and tax rates, among other considerations. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in an impairment of

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
 (Unaudited)

goodwill in future periods. When available and as appropriate, we use comparative market multiples to corroborate the estimated fair value.

We have a goodwill balance of \$255 million as of July 31, 2013. During the third quarter of 2013, a Brazilian reporting unit with goodwill of \$140 million, experienced declines in profitability and the loss of a high volume customer. As a result of these factors as well as slower than expected growth in the Brazilian economy and a weakening of the Brazilian currency we performed an impairment analysis prior to our annual assessment test date of August 1st. Significant judgment is applied when goodwill is assessed for impairment. This judgment includes developing cash flow projections, selecting appropriate discount rates, identifying relevant market comparables, and incorporating general economic and market conditions. The income approach was used in assessing impairment for the reporting unit and is based on discounted cash flows which are derived from internal forecasts and economic expectations. As a result of the goodwill impairment analysis, we determined that the goodwill was not impaired and that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount by approximately 6%.

It is reasonably possible within the next twelve months we could recognize goodwill impairment charges for this reporting unit if we have further declines in profitability due to changes in volume, market pricing, cost, or the business environment. Significant adverse changes to our business environment and future cash flows could cause us to record impairment charges in future periods, which could be material.

Product Warranty Liability

The following table presents accrued product warranty and deferred warranty revenue activity:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,118	\$598
Costs accrued and revenues deferred	342	353
Divestitures	(3)	—
Currency translation adjustment	(3)	(4)
Adjustments to pre-existing warranties ^{(A)(B)}	252	259
Payments and revenues recognized	(484)	(324)
Balance at end of period	1,222	882
Less: Current portion	618	448
Noncurrent accrued product warranty and deferred warranty revenue	\$604	\$434

Adjustments to pre-existing warranties reflect changes in our estimate of warranty costs for products sold in prior periods. Such adjustments typically occur when claims experience deviates from historic and expected trends. Our (A) warranty liability is generally affected by component failure rates, repair costs, and the timing of failures. Future events and circumstances related to these factors could materially change our estimates and require adjustments to our liability. In addition, new product launches require a greater use of judgment in developing estimates until historical experience becomes available.

In the first quarter of 2013, we recorded adjustments for changes in estimates of \$40 million, or \$0.50 per diluted share. In the second quarter of 2013, we recorded adjustments for changes in estimates of \$164 million, or \$2.04 per diluted share. In the third quarter of 2013, we recorded adjustments for changes in estimates of \$48 million, or \$0.60 per diluted share. The impact of income taxes on the 2013 adjustments are not material due to our deferred tax valuation allowances on our U.S. deferred tax assets.

In the first quarter of 2012, adjustments for changes in estimates amounted to \$123 million, \$75 million net of tax or \$1.07 per diluted share. In the second quarter of 2012, we recorded adjustments for changes in estimates of \$104 million, \$63 million net of tax or \$0.92. The impact of income taxes on the 2012 adjustments reflect the Company's 2012 estimated annual effective tax rate as of July 31, 2012.

(B) In the first quarter of 2013, we recognized \$13 million of charges for adjustments to pre-existing warranties for a specific warranty issue related to component parts from a supplier. Also during the first quarter of 2013, we reached agreement for reimbursement from this supplier for this amount and other costs previously accrued. As a result of this agreement, we recognized a recovery of \$27 million within Costs of products sold and recorded a receivable within Other current assets. In the second quarter of 2013, we recognized a warranty recovery of \$13 million within Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax and recorded a receivable within Other current assets. In the third quarter of 2012, we recognized \$10 million of adjustments to pre-existing warranties for a specific warranty issue related to component parts from a supplier. Also during the quarter, we reached agreement for reimbursement from such supplier and recognized a recovery for that amount and recorded a receivable within Other current assets.

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The amount of deferred revenue related to extended warranty programs was \$421 million and \$364 million at July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively. Revenue recognized under our extended warranty programs was \$23 million and \$63 million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, respectively, and \$17 million and \$48 million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, respectively. In the second quarters of 2013 and 2012, the Truck segment recognized charges of \$33 million and \$24 million, respectively, related to the extended warranty contracts on our 2010 emission standard MaxxForce Big-Bore engines. The majority of these changes are included in the adjustments to pre-existing warranties.

Concentration Risks

Our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows are subject to concentration risks related to concentrations of our union employees. As of July 31, 2013, approximately 4,800, or 55%, of our hourly workers and approximately 400, or 6%, of our salaried workers are represented by labor unions and are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Our future operations may be affected by changes in governmental procurement policies, budget considerations, changing national defense requirements, and global, political, regulatory and economic developments in the U.S. and certain foreign countries (primarily Canada, Mexico, and Brazil).

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Standards

There are no recently issued accounting standards for which the Company expects a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In addition, for the nine months ended July 31, 2013, the Company has not adopted any new accounting guidance that has had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures

The Company is currently evaluating its portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit. To allow us to increase our focus on our North American core business, we are evaluating product lines, businesses, and engineering programs that fall outside of our core business. We are using Return on Invested Capital ("ROIC") methodology, combined with an assessment of the strategic fit to our core business, to identify areas that are under-performing. For those areas under-performing, we are evaluating whether to fix, divest, or close, and expect to realize incremental benefits from these actions in the near future.

Discontinued Operations

In the first quarter of 2013, the Company completed the idling of the Workhorse Custom Chassis ("WCC") operations, and in the second quarter of 2013, we completed the divestiture of the WCC business for an immaterial amount. For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the operating results of the WCC operations, which were previously included as part of the Truck segment, are reported as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for all periods presented.

In the first quarter of 2013, certain operations of the Monaco recreational vehicle ("RV") business ("Monaco") were determined to be held-for-sale. For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the operating results of these certain operations of Monaco, which were previously included as part of the Truck segment, are reported as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for all periods presented. In May 2013, we divested substantially all of our interest in these operations of Monaco. The cash consideration from the divestiture was \$19 million. As a result of the divestiture, we impaired certain assets and recognized a loss totaling \$24 million. The loss was included in the Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax.

WCC and Monaco were not material to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets or Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and have not been reclassified in the respective financial statements.

The following table summarizes the discontinued operations activity in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(in millions)	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended July 31,	2012	July 31,	2012
Sales and revenues, net	\$3	\$73	\$73	\$153

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Loss before income taxes	\$ (10)	\$ (5)	\$ (40)	\$ (62)
Income tax benefit	—	9	—	23
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (10)	\$ 4	\$ (40)	\$ (39)

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We generally use a centralized approach to cash management, financing of our Manufacturing operations, and general corporate related functions, and, accordingly, do not allocate debt, interest expense, or corporate overhead to our discontinued businesses. Any debt and related interest expense of a specific entity within a business is recorded by the respective entity.

Other Divestitures

In 2006 and 2008, we formed two joint ventures with Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. ("Mahindra") in India, which operated under the names of Mahindra Navistar Automotives Ltd. ("MNAL") and Mahindra-Navistar Engines Private Ltd. ("MNEPL") (collectively, the "Mahindra Joint Ventures"). In February 2013, the Company sold its stake in the Mahindra Joint Ventures to Mahindra for \$33 million. As a result of the divestiture, the Company recognized a gain of \$26 million in the first nine months of 2013. As part of the transaction, the Company entered into licensing and service agreements with Mahindra.

3. Restructurings and Impairments

Restructuring charges recorded are based on restructuring plans that have been committed to by management and are, in part, based upon management's best estimates of future events. Changes to the estimates may require future adjustments to the restructuring liabilities. In the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, the Company recognized restructuring charges of \$6 million and \$14 million, respectively, compared to \$4 million and \$23 million in the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012.

Cost-Reductions and Other Strategic Initiatives

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we announced actions to control spending across the Company with targeted reductions of certain costs. In addition to the expected integration synergies resulting from ongoing efforts to consolidate our truck and engine engineering operations, as well as the relocation of our world headquarters to Lisle, Illinois, we are focusing on continued reductions in discretionary spending, including but not limited to reductions from efficiencies, and prioritizing or eliminating certain programs or projects.

We continue to evaluate options to improve the efficiency and performance of our operations. Our focus is on improving our core North American Manufacturing operations performance. We are evaluating opportunities to restructure our business and rationalize our Manufacturing operations in an effort to optimize our cost structure, which could include, among other actions, additional rationalization of our Manufacturing operations and/or divesting of non-core businesses. We expect these actions will result in additional restructuring and other related charges during 2013, including but not limited to; (i) impairments, (ii) costs for employee and contractor termination and other related benefits, and (iii) charges for pension and other postretirement contractual benefits and pension curtailments. These charges could be significant.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$17 million, of which \$13 million was recognized by the Truck segment and \$4 million was recognized by the Engine segment. These charges are the result of our ongoing evaluation of our portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit, which led to the discontinuation of certain engineering programs related to products that were determined to be outside of our core operations or not performing to our expectations.

Voluntary separation program and reduction in force

In the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company offered the majority of our U.S.-based non-represented salaried employees the opportunity to apply for a voluntary separation program ("VSP"). Along with the employees who chose to participate in the VSP, we used attrition and an involuntary reduction in force to eliminate additional positions in order to meet our targeted reductions goal. In addition to these actions in the U.S., our Brazilian operations utilized an involuntary reduction in force to eliminate positions. As a result of these actions and charges related to the elimination of certain executive positions, the Company recognized restructuring charges of \$73 million in the fourth quarter of 2012. The restructuring charges consisted of \$66 million in personnel costs for employee termination and related benefits and \$7 million of charges for pension and other postretirement contractual termination benefits. The Company expects the restructuring charges, excluding other postretirement costs, will be paid throughout the year.

Engineering Integration

In 2011, the Company committed to a plan and finalized the purchase of the property and buildings to consolidate its truck and engine engineering operations, as well as the relocation of our world headquarters. The Company is utilizing proceeds from an October 2010 loan agreement related to tax exempt bonds (the "Tax Exempt Bonds") to finance the relocation of the Company's world headquarters and engineering center, the expansion of an existing warehouse facility, and the development of certain industrial facilities to assist with the consolidation of certain operations (the "Loan Agreement").

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In the second quarter of 2012, the Company vacated the premises of its former world headquarters in Warrenville, Illinois and recorded a charge of \$16 million, consisting of \$19 million for the recognition of the fair value of the lease vacancy obligation, partially offset by \$3 million for the reversal of deferred rent expense. This charge was recorded in Corporate and recognized in Restructuring charges. The cash payments associated with the lease vacancy obligation are expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

North American Manufacturing Restructuring Activities and Impairments of Intangible Assets

The Company continues to evaluate opportunities to restructure and rationalize its Manufacturing operations in an effort to optimize the cost structure. In the third quarter of 2011, the Company committed to plans for the restructuring of certain North American Manufacturing operations, including the closure of its Chatham, Ontario heavy truck plant and actions related to WCC and Monaco (collectively "Custom Products"). In the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company committed to plans for the closure of its Garland, Texas truck manufacturing operations (the "Garland Facility"). In the second quarter of 2013, the Company reached an agreement to sublease a portion of its manufacturing facility in Cherokee, Alabama (the "Cherokee Facility").

Chatham restructuring activities

In the third quarter of 2011, the Company committed to close its Chatham, Ontario heavy truck plant, which had been idled since June 2009. We anticipate additional charges of \$20 million to \$70 million in future periods, primarily related to pension and postretirement costs and termination benefits, which are subject to employee negotiation and acceptance rates. We expect the previous restructuring charges, excluding pension and other postretirement costs, will be paid over the next year.

Custom Products restructuring activities and impairment of intangible assets

In the third quarter of 2011, the Company committed to a restructuring plan of Custom Products, including the closure of the Union City, Indiana chassis facility and the wind-down and transfer of certain operations at the Monaco RV motor coach plant in Coburg, Oregon. In the second quarter of 2012, the Company decided to discontinue accepting orders and idle the WCC operations. In the first quarter of 2013, the Company completed the idling of the WCC operations and in the second quarter of 2013, it divested WCC for an immaterial amount.

In the second quarter of 2012, as a result of the decision to idle the WCC operations, the WCC asset group was reviewed for recoverability and determined not to be recoverable. We determined that the remaining intangible asset balances were fully impaired, and the Company recognized asset impairment charges of \$28 million in Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax. In addition, the Parts segment recognized a charge of \$10 million for the impairment of certain intangible assets of the parts distribution operations related to the WCC business.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began reporting the operating results of WCC and certain operating results of Monaco as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated statements of operations. In March 2013, we completed the divestiture of the WCC business. In May 2013, we divested substantially all of our interest in these operations of Monaco. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures.

Garland Facility closure

In the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company committed to plans for the closure of the Garland Facility, which resulted in our Truck segment recognizing restructuring charges of \$4 million for personnel costs related to employee terminations and related benefits. Beginning in early 2013, the Company began transitioning production from the Garland Facility to other North America operations that produce similar models. In the second quarter of 2013, production at the Garland Facility ceased. During 2013, we recognized \$22 million of charges related to the planned closure, primarily from accelerated depreciation of certain assets related to the facility. We anticipate recognizing approximately \$10 million of other related charges in the remainder 2013. We expect the restructuring charges relating to employee separation benefits will be paid during 2013.

Alabama Facility Sublease

In January 2012, the Company began leasing the Cherokee Facility and purchased certain machinery and equipment within the facility. In the second quarter of 2013, we signed an agreement to sublease a portion of the Cherokee Facility. The term of the sublease agreement runs through the remaining term of our operating lease, which ends in 2021.

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Restructuring Liability

The following tables summarize the activity in the restructuring liability, which includes amounts related to discontinued operations and excludes pension and other postretirement contractual termination benefits:

(in millions)	Balance at October 31, 2012	Additions	Payments	Adjustments	Balance at July 31, 2013
Employee termination charges	\$72	\$3	\$(54)	\$(5)	\$16
Employee relocation costs	—	3	(3)	—	—
Lease vacancy	17	6	(6)	2	19
Other	—	5	(4)	—	1
Restructuring liability	\$89	\$17	\$(67)	\$(3)	\$36

(in millions)	Balance at October 31, 2011	Additions	Payments	Adjustments	Balance at July 31, 2012
Employee termination charges	\$31	\$2	\$(8)	\$(4)	\$21
Employee relocation costs	—	6	(6)	—	—
Lease vacancy	—	19	(2)	1	18
Other	8	2	(7)	(1)	2
Restructuring liability	\$39	\$29	\$(23)	\$(4)	\$41

4. Finance Receivables

Finance receivables are receivables of our Financial Services operations. Finance receivables generally consist of retail and wholesale accounts and retail and wholesale notes. Total finance receivables reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Total assets of our Financial Services operations net of intercompany balances are \$2.4 billion and \$2.6 billion as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively.

Included in total assets are finance receivables of \$2.0 billion and \$2.1 billion as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively. We have two portfolio segments of finance receivables based on the type of financing inherent to each portfolio. The retail portfolio segment represents loans or leases to end-users for the purchase or lease of vehicles. The wholesale portfolio segment represents loans to dealers to finance their inventory.

Our Finance receivables, net, consist of the following:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Retail portfolio	\$841	\$1,048
Wholesale portfolio	1,154	1,128
Total finance receivables	1,995	2,176
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	24	27
Total finance receivables, net	1,971	2,149
Less: Current portion, net ^(A)	1,590	1,663
Noncurrent portion, net	\$381	\$486

The current portion of finance receivables is computed based on contractual maturities. Actual cash collections (A) typically vary from the contractual cash flows because of prepayments, extensions, delinquencies, credit losses, and renewals.

Securitizations

Our Financial Services segment transfers wholesale notes, retail accounts receivable, retail notes, finance leases, and operating leases through special purpose entities ("SPEs"), which generally are only permitted to purchase these assets, issue asset-backed securities, and make payments on the securities. In addition to servicing receivables, our continued involvement in the SPEs may include an economic interest in the transferred receivables and, in some cases,

managing exposure to interest rates using interest rate swaps and interest rate caps. There were no transfers of finance receivables that qualified for sale accounting treatment as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, and as a result, the transferred finance receivables are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the related interest earned is included in Finance revenues.

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We transfer eligible finance receivables into the retail owner trust or the wholesale note owner trust in order to issue asset-backed securities. These trusts are VIEs of which we are determined to be the primary beneficiary and, therefore, the assets and liabilities of the trusts are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The outstanding balance of finance receivables transferred into these VIEs was \$972 million and \$1.1 billion as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively. Other finance receivables pledged to secure borrowings were \$117 million and \$164 million as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively. For more information on assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs and other securitizations accounted for as secured borrowings by our Financial Services segment, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Finance Revenues

The following table presents the components of our Finance revenues, net:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Retail notes and finance leases revenue	\$19	\$24	\$60	\$76
Wholesale notes interest	21	22	60	67
Operating lease revenue	13	10	37	30
Retail and wholesale accounts interest	8	8	21	26
Gross finance revenues	61	64	178	199
Less: Intercompany revenues	(20)	(22)	(59)	(70)
Finance revenues	\$41	\$42	\$119	\$129

5. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Our two portfolio segments, retail and wholesale, each consist of one class of receivable based on: (i) initial measurement attributes of the receivables, and (ii) the assessment and monitoring of risk and performance of the receivables. For more information, see Note 4, Finance Receivables.

The following tables present the activity related to our allowance for doubtful accounts for our retail portfolio segment, wholesale portfolio segment, and trade and other receivables:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended July 31, 2013				Three Months Ended July 31, 2012			
	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Trade and Other Receivables	Total	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Trade and Other Receivables	Total
Allowance for doubtful accounts, at beginning of period	\$22	\$2	\$34	\$58	\$26	\$2	\$17	\$45
Provision for doubtful accounts, net of recoveries	2	—	3	5	1	—	—	1
Charge-off of accounts ^(A)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(2)	(3)
Other ^(B)	(1)	—	(2)	(3)	—	—	—	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts, at end of period	\$22	\$2	\$35	\$59	\$26	\$2	\$15	\$43

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(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013				Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012			
	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Trade and Other Receivables	Total	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Trade and Other Receivables	Total
Allowance for doubtful accounts, at beginning of period	\$27	\$—	\$24	\$51	\$31	\$2	\$17	\$50
Provision for doubtful accounts, net of recoveries	1	2	13	16	(1)	—	2	1
Charge-off of accounts ^(A)	(7)	—	—	(7)	(4)	—	(4)	(8)
Other ^(B)	1	—	(2)	(1)	—	—	—	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts, at end of period	\$22	\$2	\$35	\$59	\$26	\$2	\$15	\$43

We repossess sold and leased vehicles on defaulted finance receivables and leases, and place them into Inventories. Losses recognized at the time of repossession and charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts were less than \$1 million for both the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and \$1 million and \$4 million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, respectively.

(A) Amounts include currency translation.

The accrual of interest income is discontinued on certain impaired finance receivables. Impaired finance receivables include accounts with specific loss reserves and certain accounts that are on non-accrual status. In certain cases, we continue to collect payments on our impaired finance receivables.

The following table presents information regarding impaired finance receivables:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013			October 31, 2012		
	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Total	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Total
Impaired finance receivables with specific loss reserves	\$12	\$—	\$12	\$14	\$—	\$14
Impaired finance receivables without specific loss reserves	1	—	1	1	—	1
Specific loss reserves on impaired finance receivables	10	—	10	9	—	9
Finance receivables on non-accrual status	9	—	9	10	—	10

For the impaired finance receivables in the retail portfolio as of July 31, 2013 and 2012, the average balances of those receivables were \$12 million and \$13 million during the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The Company uses the aging of its receivables as well as other inputs when assessing credit quality. The following table presents the aging analysis for finance receivables:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013			October 31, 2012		
	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Total	Retail Portfolio	Wholesale Portfolio	Total
Current, and up to 30 days past due	\$783	\$1,151	\$1,934	\$965	\$1,126	\$2,091
30-90 days past due	49	1	50	72	1	73
Over 90 days past due	9	2	11	11	1	12
Total finance receivables	\$841	\$1,154	\$1,995	\$1,048	\$1,128	\$2,176

6. Inventories

The following table presents the components of Inventories:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012

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Finished products	\$764	\$833
Work in process	92	136
Raw materials	480	568
Total inventories	\$1,336	\$1,537

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7. Debt

(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Manufacturing operations:		
Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Facility, as Amended, due 2017, net of unamortized discount of \$5 and \$9, respectively	\$693	\$991
8.25% Senior Notes, due 2021, net of unamortized discount of \$23 and \$28, respectively	1,177	872
3.0% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes, due 2014, net of unamortized discount of \$32 and \$50, respectively	538	520
Debt of majority-owned dealerships	54	60
Financing arrangements and capital lease obligations	82	140
Loan Agreement related to 6.5% Tax Exempt Bonds, due 2040	225	225
Promissory Note	23	30
Financed lease obligations	213	—
Other	33	67
Total Manufacturing operations debt	3,038	2,905
Less: Current portion	116	172
Net long-term Manufacturing operations debt	\$2,922	\$2,733
(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Financial Services operations:		
Asset-backed debt issued by consolidated SPEs, at fixed and variable rates, due serially through 2019	\$791	\$994
Bank revolvers, at fixed and variable rates, due dates from 2013 through 2019	837	763
Commercial paper, at variable rates, matured in 2013	—	31
Borrowings secured by operating and finance leases, at various rates, due serially through 2017	58	78
Total Financial Services operations debt	1,686	1,866
Less: Current portion	704	1,033
Net long-term Financial Services operations debt	\$982	\$833

Manufacturing Operations

Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Facility, as Amended

In August 2012, NIC and Navistar, Inc. signed a definitive credit agreement relating to a senior secured, term loan credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1 billion (the "Term Loan Credit Facility") and borrowed an aggregate principal amount of \$1 billion under the Term Loan Credit Facility. The Term Loan Credit Facility required quarterly principal amortization payments of 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount, with the balance due at maturity.

In April 2013, the Term Loan Credit Facility was amended (the "Amended Term Loan Credit Facility"), to: (i) change the maturity date of all borrowings under the Term Loan Credit Facility to August 17, 2017, (ii) lower the interest on all borrowings under the Term Loan Credit Facility to a rate equal to a base rate plus a spread of 350 basis points, or a Eurodollar rate plus a spread of 450 basis points with a London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") floor that was reduced to 125 basis points, (iii) provide additional operating flexibility, and (iv) remove certain pledged assets as collateral from the Term Loan Credit Facility.

In April 2013, Navistar, Inc. used proceeds derived from the March 2013 sale of additional 8.25% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "Senior Notes"), as described below, to make a principal repayment of \$300 million against the Term Loan Credit Facility (the "April 2013 Principal Repayment"). As a result of the April 2013 Principal Repayment, no further

quarterly principal payments are required. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded charges of \$13 million related to the April 2013 Principal Repayment and amendment of the Term Loan Credit Facility. The charges were recognized in Other expense (income), net, and included the write-off of related discount and debt issuance costs and a prepayment premium fee.

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Senior Notes

In October 2009, we completed the sale of \$1 billion aggregate principal amount of our Senior Notes. In March 2013, we completed the sale of an additional \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes. Interest related to the Senior Notes is payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year until the maturity date of November 1, 2021. The Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company.

From the March 2013 sale of additional Senior Notes, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$310 million, which included an offering premium of \$4 million and accrued interest of \$10 million, offset by underwriter fees of \$4 million. The debt issuance costs were recorded in Other noncurrent assets and will be amortized through Interest expense. Both the offering premium and the debt issuance costs will be accreted over the life of the Senior Notes. As a result of the transaction, the effective interest rate of the Senior Notes is now 8.5%. The proceeds from the March 2013 sale of additional Senior Notes were used to make the April 2013 Principal Repayment.

On or after November 1, 2014, the Company can redeem all or part of the Senior Notes during the twelve-month period beginning on November 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and thereafter at a redemption price equal to 104.125%, 102.75%, 101.375%, and 100%, respectively, of the principal amount of the Senior Notes redeemed.

In addition, not more than once during each twelve-month period ending on November 1, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, the Company may redeem up to \$50 million in principal amount of the Senior Notes in each such twelve-month period, at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Company exercised this early redemption feature for a total principal amount of \$100 million, by redeeming \$50 million of Senior Notes on November 1, 2011 and an additional \$50 million of Senior Notes on November 2, 2011. In the first quarter of 2012, the Company recorded \$8 million of charges related to the early redemption premium and write-off of related discount and debt issuance costs.

The Company may also redeem the Senior Notes at its election in whole or part at any time prior to November 1, 2014 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus the applicable premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the redemption date. The applicable premium is defined as the greater of: 1% of the principal amount and the excess, if any, of (i) the present value as of such date of redemption of (A) the redemption price of such Senior Note on November 1, 2014, plus (B) all required interest payments due on such Senior Note through November 1, 2014, computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate (as defined in the debt agreement), plus 50 basis points over (ii) the then-outstanding principal of such Senior Note.

Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility

In August 2012, Navistar, Inc. entered into an amended and restated asset-based credit agreement in an aggregate principal amount of \$175 million (the "Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility"). In April 2013, the Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility was amended to include used truck inventory in the borrowing base. Additionally, the borrowing base of the facility is secured by a first priority security interest in Navistar, Inc.'s aftermarket parts inventory that is stored at certain parts distribution centers, storage facilities and third-party processor or logistics provider locations.

Also in April 2013, the maturity date of the Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility automatically extended to May 18, 2017, as a result of the modification to the maturity date of the Amended Term Loan Credit Facility, as described above. The Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility contains customary provisions for financings of this type, including, without limitation, representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default. All borrowings under the Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility accrue interest at a rate equal to a base rate or an adjusted LIBOR rate plus a spread. The spread, which will be based on an availability-based measure, ranges from 175 basis points to 225 basis points for Base Rate borrowings and 275 basis points to 325 basis points for LIBOR borrowings. The initial LIBOR spread is 275 basis points. As of July 31, 2013, we had no borrowings under the Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility.

Financed Lease Obligations

We have accounted for as borrowings certain third-party equipment financings by GE, our preferred source of retail customer financing for equipment offered by us and our dealers in the U.S. The initial transactions do not qualify for revenue recognition as we retain substantial risks of ownership in the leased property. As a result, the proceeds from the transfer are recorded as an obligation and amortized to revenue over the term of the financing. The remaining obligation will be amortized through 2018 with interest rates ranging from 2.8% to 7.6%. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded certain out-of-period adjustments for the correction of prior-period errors, which resulted in the financed lease obligations balance as of October 31, 2012 being understated by \$167 million. For more information, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

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Financial Services Operations

In February 2013, NFC completed the sale of \$200 million of two-year investor notes secured by assets of the wholesale note owner trust. Proceeds were used to reduce borrowings under the variable funding notes ("VFN") facility. In conjunction with this sale, and in accordance with the terms of the VFN facility, the maximum capacity of the VFN facility was reduced from \$750 million to \$500 million. In March 2013, the maturity date of the VFN facility was extended from August 2013 to March 2014.

In December 2012, our Mexican Financial Services operation settled all of its outstanding commercial paper under a program that expired in February 2013. Effective August 2013, our Mexican Financial Services operation entered into a new two-year commercial paper program for up to P\$1 billion (the equivalent of approximately US\$79 million at July 31, 2013).

8. Postretirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

We provide postretirement benefits to a substantial portion of our employees and retirees. Costs associated with postretirement benefits include pension and postretirement health care expenses for employees, retirees, and surviving spouses and dependents. Generally, the pension plans are non-contributory. Our policy is to fund the pension plans in accordance with applicable U.S. and Canadian government regulations and to make additional contributions from time to time. For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, we contributed \$29 million and \$86 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, we contributed \$30 million and \$112 million, respectively, to our pension plans to meet regulatory funding requirements. We currently anticipate additional contributions of \$80 million to our pension plans during the remainder of 2013.

We primarily fund other post-employment benefit ("OPEB") obligations, such as retiree medical, in accordance with a 1993 Settlement Agreement (the "1993 Settlement Agreement"), which requires us to fund a portion of the plans' annual service cost to a retiree benefit trust (the "Base Trust"). The 1993 Settlement Agreement resolved a class action lawsuit originally filed in 1992 regarding the restructuring of the Company's then applicable retiree health care and life insurance benefits. Contributions for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, as well as anticipated contributions for the remainder of 2013, are not material.

The Early Retiree Reinsurance Program ("ERRP") was created under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act ("PPACA") of 2010 to provide temporary financial assistance to health plan sponsors who provide retirement health coverage to pre-Medicare retirees. Under the terms of ERRP, no amounts were collected and deposited into the Base Trust in the nine months ended July 31, 2013, compared to \$3 million collected and deposited into the Base Trust in the nine months ended July 31, 2012. In the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, no amounts were collected and deposited into the Base Trust.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Expense

The following table presents the components of net postretirement benefits expense included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Three Months Ended July 31,				Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	Pension Benefits		Health and Life Insurance Benefits		Pension Benefits		Health and Life Insurance Benefits	
(in millions)	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Service cost for benefits earned during the period	\$5	\$5	\$1	\$1	\$15	\$13	\$5	\$5
Interest on obligation	36	43	16	20	108	129	47	62
Amortization of cumulative loss	31	27	7	10	95	82	22	30
Amortization of prior service benefit	1	1	(1)	(2)	1	1	(3)	(4)
Contractual termination benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)

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Premiums on pension insurance	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Expected return on assets	(48)	(49)	(8)	(8)	(142)	(145)	(25)	(26)
Net postretirement benefits expense	\$25	\$27	\$15	\$21	\$78	\$81	\$46	\$64

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Defined Contribution Plans and Other Contractual Arrangements

Our defined contribution plans cover a substantial portion of domestic salaried employees and certain domestic represented employees. The defined contribution plans contain a 401(k) feature and provide most participants with a matching contribution from the Company. Effective February 1, 2013, the Company changed the timing for depositing the matching contributions to the end of the calendar year. Many participants covered by the plans receive annual Company contributions to their retirement accounts based on an age-weighted percentage of the participant's eligible compensation for the calendar year. Defined contribution expense pursuant to these plans was \$8 million and \$23 million in the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, respectively, and \$8 million and \$32 million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, respectively.

In accordance with the 1993 Settlement Agreement, an independent Retiree Supplemental Benefit Trust (the "Supplemental Trust") was established. The Supplemental Trust, and the benefits it provides to certain retirees pursuant to a certain Retiree Supplemental Benefit Program under the 1993 Settlement Agreement ("Supplemental Benefit Program"), is not part of the Company's consolidated financial statements. The assets of the Supplemental Trust arise from three sources: (i) the Company's 1993 contribution to the Supplemental Trust of 25.5 million shares of our Class B common stock, which were subsequently sold by the Supplemental Trust prior to 2000, (ii) contingent profit-sharing contributions made by the Company pursuant to a certain Supplemental Benefit Trust Profit Sharing Plan ("Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan"), and (iii) net investment gains on the Supplemental Trust's assets, if any.

The Company's contingent profit sharing obligations under the Supplemental Benefits Profit Sharing Plan will continue until certain funding targets defined by the 1993 Settlement Agreement are met ("Profit Sharing Cessation"). Upon Profit Sharing Cessation, the Company would assume responsibility for (i) establishing the investment policy for the Supplemental Trust, (ii) approving or disapproving of certain additional supplemental benefits to the extent such benefits would result in higher expenditures than those contemplated upon the Profit Sharing Cessation, and (iii) making additional contributions to the Supplemental Trust as necessary to make up for investment and/or actuarial losses. We have recorded no profit sharing accruals based on our estimate of 2013 results. For more information, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies, for a discussion of pending litigation regarding the Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan.

9. Income Taxes

We compute on a quarterly basis an estimated annual effective tax rate considering ordinary income and related income tax expense. U.S. results in 2013, as well as certain foreign results in both 2013 and 2012, are excluded from ordinary income due to ordinary losses for which no benefit can be recognized. Ordinary income refers to income (loss) before income tax expense excluding significant unusual or infrequently occurring items. Our effective tax rate in the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 differed from the U.S. statutory rate due to the geographical mix of the jurisdictions recognizing earnings or losses, and the impact from uncertain tax positions. Our effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2012 differed from the U.S. statutory rate due to \$173 million of income tax benefit resulting from a third quarter change in the estimated 2012 annual effective tax rate. The tax effect of a significant unusual or infrequently occurring item is recorded in the interim period in which it occurs. Items included in income tax expense in the periods in which they occur include the tax effects of material restructurings and impairments, cumulative effect of changes in tax laws or rates, foreign exchange gains and losses, adjustments to uncertain tax positions, and adjustments to our valuation allowance due to changes in judgment regarding the ability to realize deferred tax assets in future years.

We evaluated the need to maintain or establish a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets based on our assessment of whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax benefits will be realized through the generation of future taxable income. Appropriate consideration is given to all available evidence, both positive and negative, in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. We continue to maintain a valuation allowance on our U.S. deferred tax assets, as well as certain foreign deferred tax assets, that we believe, on a more-likely-than-not basis, will not be realized. For all

remaining deferred tax assets, while we believe that it is more likely than not that they will be realized, we believe that it is reasonably possible that additional deferred tax asset valuation allowances could be required in the next twelve months.

In 2012, our evaluation resulted in the determination that a significant portion of our valuation allowance on our Canadian deferred tax assets could be released. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of current and expected earnings, industry volumes, tax planning strategies, and general business risks resulted in a more likely than not conclusion of being able to realize a significant portion of our Canadian deferred tax assets. We have realized the benefits of the shift in our Canadian business model from a truck manufacturer to a truck distributor, combined with our existing Parts business. As a result of our analysis, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$181 million from the release of valuation allowances in the second quarter of 2012.

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We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the consolidated financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. As of July 31, 2013, the amount of liability for uncertain tax positions was \$90 million. If the unrecognized tax benefits are recognized, \$84 million would impact our effective tax rate. However, to the extent we continue to maintain a full valuation allowance against certain deferred tax assets, the effect may be in the form of an increase in the deferred tax asset related to our net operating loss carry forward, which would be offset by a full valuation allowance.

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as part of Income tax benefit (expense). For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, the total interest and penalties related to our uncertain tax positions were \$2 million and \$8 million respectively, reflecting the ongoing resolution of audits in various jurisdictions.

We have open tax years back to 2001 with various significant taxing jurisdictions including the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and Brazil. In connection with the examination of tax returns, contingencies may arise that generally result from differing interpretations of applicable tax laws and regulations as they relate to the amount, timing, or inclusion of revenues or expenses in taxable income, or the sustainability of tax credits to reduce income taxes payable. We believe we have sufficient accruals for our contingent tax liabilities. Interim tax provisions include amounts considered sufficient to pay assessments that may result from examinations of prior year tax returns, although actual results may differ. While it is probable that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease during the next twelve months, we do not expect any such change would have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

10. Fair Value Measurements

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis, a three-level hierarchy of measurements based upon observable and unobservable inputs is used to arrive at fair value. Observable inputs are developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions about valuation based on the best information available in the circumstances. Depending on the inputs, we classify each fair value measurement as follows:

Level 1—based upon quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets,

Level 2—based upon quoted prices for similar instruments, prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, or model-derived valuations, all of whose significant inputs are observable, and

Level 3—based upon one or more significant unobservable inputs.

The following section describes key inputs and assumptions in our valuation methodologies:

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Equivalents—We classify highly liquid investments, with an original maturity of 90 days or less, including U.S. Treasury bills, federal agency securities, and commercial paper, as cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity and highly liquid nature of these instruments.

Marketable Securities—Our marketable securities portfolios are classified as available-for-sale and primarily include investments in U.S. government securities and commercial paper with a maturity of greater than 90 days from the date of purchase. We use quoted prices from active markets to determine fair value.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities—We measure the fair value of derivatives assuming that the unit of account is an individual derivative transaction and that each derivative could be sold or transferred on a stand-alone basis. We classify within Level 2 our derivatives that are traded over-the-counter and valued using internal models based on observable market inputs. In certain cases, market data is not available and we estimate inputs such as in situations where trading in a particular commodity is not active. Measurements based upon these unobservable inputs are classified within Level 3. For more information regarding derivatives, see Note 11, Financial Instruments and Commodity Contracts.

Guarantees—We provide certain guarantees of payments and residual values to specific counterparties. Fair value of these guarantees is based upon internally developed models that utilize current market-based assumptions and historical data. We classify these liabilities within Level 3. For more information regarding guarantees, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies.

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The following table presents the financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013				October 31, 2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Marketable securities:								
U.S. Treasury bills	\$619	\$—	\$—	\$619	\$420	\$—	\$—	\$420
Other	89	—	—	89	46	—	—	46
Derivative financial instruments:								
Foreign currency contracts	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Interest rate caps	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total assets	\$708	\$5	\$—	\$713	\$466	\$—	\$—	\$466
Liabilities								
Derivative financial instruments:								
Commodity contracts	\$—	\$2	\$—	\$2	\$—	\$4	\$—	\$4
Foreign currency contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarantees	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	7
Total liabilities	\$—	\$2	\$7	\$9	\$—	\$4	\$7	\$11

The following tables present the changes for those financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended July 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Guarantees	Commodity contracts	Guarantees	Commodity contracts
Balance at May 1	\$(7)	\$—	\$(7)	\$—
Total gains (losses) (realized/unrealized) included in earnings ^(A)	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Issuances	—	—	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—
Balance at July 31	\$(7)	\$—	\$(7)	\$—
Change in unrealized gains on assets and liabilities still held	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Guarantees	Commodity contracts	Guarantees	Commodity contracts
Balance at November 1	\$(7)	\$—	\$(6)	\$(2)
Total gains (losses) (realized/unrealized) included in earnings ^(A)	—	—	—	(1)
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	2
Issuances	—	—	(1)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	1
Balance at July 31	\$(7)	\$—	\$(7)	\$—
Change in unrealized gains on assets and liabilities still held	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

(A) For commodity contracts, losses are included in Cost of products sold.

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The following table presents these financial instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Level 2 financial instruments		
Carrying value of impaired finance receivables ^(A)	\$12	\$14
Specific loss reserve	10	9
Fair value	\$2	\$5

Certain impaired finance receivables are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. An impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the receivables exceeds the fair value of the underlying collateral, net of remarketing costs. Fair values of the underlying collateral are determined by reference to dealer vehicle value publications adjusted for certain market factors.

In addition to the methods and assumptions we use for the financial instruments recorded at fair value as discussed above, we use the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value for our other financial instruments that are not marked to market on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts of Cash and cash equivalents, Restricted cash, and Accounts payable approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity and highly liquid nature of these instruments. Finance receivables generally consist of retail and wholesale accounts and retail and wholesale notes. The carrying amounts of Trade and other receivables and retail and wholesale accounts approximate fair values as a result of the short-term nature of the receivables. The carrying amounts of wholesale notes approximate fair values as a result of the short-term nature of the wholesale notes and their variable interest rate terms. The fair values of these financial instruments are classified as Level 1. Due to the nature of the aforementioned financial instruments, they have been excluded from the fair value amounts presented in the table below.

The fair values of our retail notes are estimated by discounting expected cash flows at estimated current market rates. The fair values of our retail notes are classified as Level 3 financial instruments.

The fair values of our debt instruments classified as Level 1 were determined using quoted market prices. Our Loan Agreement underlying the 6.5% Tax Exempt Bonds is traded, but is illiquid, and as a result, is classified as Level 2. The fair values of our Level 3 debt instruments are generally determined using internally developed valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow modeling. Inputs such as discount rates and credit spreads reflect our estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the instrument and may be unobservable.

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The following tables present the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments:

(in millions)	July 31, 2013				Carrying Value
	Estimated Fair Value				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Assets					
Retail notes	\$—	\$—	\$437	\$437	\$433
Notes receivable	—	—	16	16	15
Liabilities					
Debt:					
Manufacturing operations					
Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Facility, as Amended due 2017	—	—	676	676	693
8.25% Senior Notes, due 2021	1,252	—	—	1,252	1,177
3.0% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes, due 2014 ^(A)	580	—	—	580	538
Debt of majority-owned dealerships	—	—	54	54	54
Financing arrangements	—	—	49	49	78
Loan Agreement related to 6.5% Tax Exempt Bonds, due 2040	—	237	—	237	225
Promissory Note	—	—	22	22	23
Financed lease obligations	—	—	213	213	213
Other	—	—	32	32	33
Financial Services operations					
Asset-backed debt issued by consolidated SPEs, at various rates, due serially through 2019	—	—	792	792	791
Bank revolvers, at fixed and variable rates, due dates from 2013 through 2019	—	—	813	813	837
Borrowings secured by operating and finance leases, at various rates, due serially through 2017	—	—	57	57	58
October 31, 2012					
Estimated Fair Value					Carrying Value
Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Total					
(in millions)					
Assets					
Retail notes	\$—	\$—	\$613	\$613	\$618
Notes receivable	—	—	27	27	27
Liabilities					
Debt:					
Manufacturing operations					
Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Facility, as Amended due 2017	—	—	1,047	1,047	991
8.25% Senior Notes, due 2021	899	—	—	899	872
3.0% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes, due 2014 ^(A)	514	—	—	514	520
Debt of majority-owned dealerships	—	—	60	60	60
Financing arrangements	—	—	102	102	136
Loan Agreement related to 6.5% Tax Exempt Bonds, due 2040	—	234	—	234	225
Promissory Note	—	—	29	29	30
Other	—	—	67	67	67
Financial Services operations					
Asset-backed debt issued by consolidated SPEs, at various rates, due serially through 2019	—	—	994	994	994

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Bank revolvers, at fixed and variable rates, due dates from 2013 through 2019	—	—	734	734	763
Commercial paper, at variable rates, matured in 2013	31	—	—	31	31
Borrowings secured by operating and finance leases, at various rates, due serially through 2017	—	—	79	79	78

The carrying value represents the consolidated financial statement amount of the debt which excludes the (A) allocation of the conversion feature to equity, while the fair value is based on quoted market prices for the convertible note which includes the equity feature.

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11. Financial Instruments and Commodity Contracts

Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative financial instruments as part of our overall interest rate, foreign currency, and commodity risk management strategies to reduce our interest rate exposure, reduce exchange rate risk for transactional exposures denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, and minimize the effect of commodity price volatility. From time to time, we use foreign currency forward and option contracts to manage the risk of exchange rate movements that would affect the value of our foreign currency cash flows. Foreign currency exchange rate movements create a degree of risk by affecting the value of sales made and costs incurred in currencies other than the functional currency. From time to time, we also use commodity forward contracts to manage our exposure to variability in certain commodity prices. In 2009 in connection with the sale of our 3.0% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes due 2014 (the "Convertible Notes"), we purchased call options for \$125 million. The call options are intended to minimize share dilution associated with the Convertible Notes. As the call options and warrants are indexed to our common stock, we recognized them in permanent equity in Additional paid in capital, and will not recognize subsequent changes in fair value as long as the instruments remain classified as equity.

We generally do not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes and did not during the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012. None of our derivatives qualified for hedge accounting treatment during the three months ended July 31, 2013 or 2012.

Certain of our derivative contracts contain provisions that require us to provide collateral if certain thresholds are exceeded. No collateral was provided at July 31, 2013 and \$1 million was provided as collateral at October 31, 2012. Collateral is generally not required to be provided by our counter-parties for derivative contracts. We manage exposure to counter-party credit risk by entering into derivative financial instruments with various major financial institutions that can be expected to fully perform under the terms of such instruments. We do not anticipate nonperformance by any of the counter-parties. Our exposure to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by the counter-parties is limited to those assets that have been recorded, but have not yet been received in cash. At July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, our exposure to the credit risk of others was \$5 million and zero, respectively.

Our Financial Services operations may use interest rate swaps or interest rate caps from time to time to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by limiting the amount of fixed rate finance receivables that are funded with variable rate debt. The Mexican Financial Services operation uses cross currency swaps to limit exposure to fluctuations in the value of the peso, as required under Mexican bank credit facilities.

The fair values of all derivatives are recorded as assets or liabilities on a gross basis in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table presents the fair values of our derivatives and their respective balance sheet locations:

		July 31, 2013			
		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
(in millions)	Location in Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair Value	Location in Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair Value	
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$—	Other current liabilities	\$2	
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	3	Other current liabilities	—	
Interest rate caps	Other noncurrent assets	2	Other noncurrent liabilities	—	
Total fair value		\$5		\$2	
		October 31, 2012			
		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
(in millions)	Location in Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair Value	Location in Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair Value	
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$—	Other current liabilities	\$3	
Commodity contracts	Other noncurrent assets	—	Other noncurrent liabilities	2	
Total fair value		\$—		\$5	

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The following table presents the location and amount of loss (gain) recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations related to derivatives:

(in millions)	Location in Consolidated Statements of Operations	Amount of Loss (Gain) Recognized			
		Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Cross currency swaps	Other expense (income), net	\$1	\$—	\$1	\$1
Foreign currency contracts	Other expense (income), net	4	(2)	6	(5)
Commodity forward contracts	Costs of products sold	1	(5)	(1)	(7)
Total loss (gain)		\$6	\$(7)	\$6	\$(11)

Foreign Currency Contracts

During 2013 and 2012, we entered into foreign exchange forward and option contracts as economic hedges of anticipated cash flows denominated in Canadian dollars, Brazilian reais, South African rand and Euros. All contracts were entered into to protect against the risk that the eventual cash flows resulting from certain transactions would be affected by changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the respective foreign currency.

The following table presents the outstanding foreign currency contracts as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012:

(in millions)	Currency	Notional Amount	Maturity
As of July 31, 2013			
Option collar contracts	EUR	€ 8	July 2013 - October 2013
Forward exchange contract	CAD	C\$ 50	October 2013
Option collar contract	CAD	C\$ 50	October 2013
Option collar contract	BRL	US\$25	October 2013
As of October 31, 2012			
Option collar contracts	EUR	€ 25	October 2012 - April 2013

Commodity Forward Contracts

During 2013 and 2012, we entered into commodity forward contracts as economic hedges of our exposure to variability in commodity prices for diesel fuel and steel. As of July 31, 2013, we had outstanding diesel fuel contracts with aggregate notional values of \$4 million and outstanding steel contracts with aggregate notional values of \$25 million. The commodity forward contracts have maturity dates ranging from July 2013 to December 2013. As of October 31, 2012, we had outstanding diesel fuel contracts with aggregate notional values of \$3 million and outstanding steel contracts with aggregate notional values of \$61 million. All of these contracts were entered into to protect against the risk that the eventual cash flows related to purchases of the commodities will be affected by changes in prices.

Interest-Rate Contracts

From time to time, we enter into various interest-rate contracts, including interest-rate swaps, interest rate caps, and cross currency swaps. Interest-rate swaps involve the exchange of floating rate for fixed rate interest payments based on the contractual notional amounts in a single currency. As of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, there were no interest rate swaps outstanding. Cross currency swaps involve the exchange of notional amounts and interest payments in different currencies. As of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, the notional amount of our outstanding cross currency swaps was \$30 million and \$39 million, respectively. We are exposed to interest rate and exchange rate risk as a result of our borrowing activities. The objective of these contracts is to mitigate fluctuations in earnings, cash flows, and fair value of borrowings.

In May 2013, our Mexican Financial Services operation issued \$79 million of variable-rate asset-backed securities with a maturity date of May 2018. To protect against the potential of rising interest rates, the terms require the purchase of interest rate caps with a notional amount of \$79 million, all of which were outstanding as of July 31,

2013.

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12. Commitments and Contingencies

Guarantees

We occasionally provide guarantees that could obligate us to make future payments if the primary entity fails to perform under its contractual obligations. We have recognized liabilities for some of these guarantees in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as they meet the recognition and measurement provisions of U.S. GAAP. In addition to the liabilities that have been recognized, we are contingently liable for other potential losses under various guarantees. We do not believe that claims that may be made under such guarantees would have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In March 2010, we entered into a three-year operating agreement (with one-year automatic extensions and subject to early termination provisions) with GE (the "GE Operating Agreement"). Under the terms of the GE Operating Agreement, GE became our preferred source of retail customer financing for equipment offered by us and our dealers in the U.S. We provide GE a loss sharing arrangement for certain credit losses. The primary features of the loss sharing arrangement include us reimbursing GE for credit losses in excess of the first 10% of the original value of a financed contract. The Company's exposure to loss is mitigated since receivables financed under the GE Operating Agreement are secured by the financed equipment. We do not carry the receivables financed under the GE Operating Agreement on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. There were \$1.4 billion and \$1.2 billion of outstanding finance receivables as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively, financed through the GE Operating Agreement and subject to the loss sharing arrangement. The related originations of these outstanding finance receivables were \$1.9 billion and \$1.6 billion as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, respectively. Related to certain third-party equipment financings by GE and for which we have accounted for as borrowings, we have recognized equipment leased to others of \$185 million and financed lease obligations of \$213 million included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 31, 2013. For more information, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Based on our historic experience of losses on similar finance receivables and GE's first loss position, we do not believe our share of losses related to balances currently outstanding will be material. Historically, our losses, representing the entire loss amount, on similar finance receivables, measured as a percentage of the average balance of the related finance receivable, ranged from 0.3% to 2.1%. While under limited circumstances NFC retains the rights to originate retail customer financing, we expect retail finance receivables and retail finance revenues will continue to decline as our retail portfolio pays down.

For certain independent dealers' wholesale inventory financed by third-party banks or finance companies, we provide limited repurchase agreements to the respective financing institution. The amount of losses related to these arrangements has not been material to our Consolidated Statements of Operations or Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the value of the guarantees and accruals recorded are not material to our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We also have issued limited residual value guarantees in connection with various leases primarily financed by our Financial Services operations. The amounts of the guarantees are estimated and recorded. Our guarantees are contingent upon the fair value of the leased assets at the end of the lease term. The amount of losses related to these arrangements has not been material to our Consolidated Statements of Operations or Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the value of the guarantees and accruals recorded are not material to our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We obtain certain stand-by letters of credit and surety bonds from third-party financial institutions in the ordinary course of business when required under contracts or to satisfy insurance-related requirements. At July 31, 2013, the amount of available stand-by letters of credit and surety bonds was \$61 million.

We extend credit commitments to certain truck fleet customers, which allow them to purchase parts and services from participating dealers. The participating dealers receive accelerated payments from us with the result that we carry the receivables and absorb the credit risk related to these customers. At July 31, 2013, we have \$41 million of unused credit commitments outstanding under this program.

In addition, as of July 31, 2013, we have entered into various purchase commitments of \$210 million and contracts that have cancellation fees of \$53 million with various expiration dates through 2019.

In the ordinary course of business, we also provide routine indemnifications and other guarantees, the terms of which range in duration and often are not explicitly defined. We do not believe these will result in claims that would have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

The terms of the Ford/Navistar Settlement Agreement of January 9, 2009 (as defined and described below) require us to indemnify Ford with respect to intellectual property infringement claims, if any, that are brought against Ford or others that use the 6.0 liter or 6.4 liter engines on behalf of Ford. The maximum amount of future payments that we could potentially be

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required to pay under the indemnification would depend on the magnitude of potential infringement claims and the associated damages and cannot currently be determined. For more information, see *Kruse vs. Ford*, below.

Environmental Liabilities

We have been named a potentially responsible party ("PRP"), in conjunction with other parties, in a number of cases arising under an environmental protection law, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, popularly known as the "Superfund" law. These cases involve sites that allegedly received wastes from current or former Company locations. Based on information available to us which, in most cases, consists of data related to quantities and characteristics of material generated at current or former Company locations, material allegedly shipped by us to these disposal sites, as well as cost estimates from PRPs and/or federal or state regulatory agencies for the cleanup of these sites, a reasonable estimate is calculated of our share of the probable costs, if any, and accruals are recorded in our consolidated financial statements. These accruals are generally recognized no later than upon completion of the remedial feasibility study and are not discounted to their present value. We review all accruals on a regular basis and believe that, based on these calculations, our share of the potential additional costs for the cleanup of each site will not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. Three sites formerly owned by us: (i) Solar Turbines in San Diego, California, (ii) the Canton Plant in Canton, Illinois, and (iii) Wisconsin Steel in Chicago, Illinois, were identified as having soil and groundwater contamination. Two sites in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where we are currently operating, were identified as having soil and groundwater contamination. While investigations and cleanup activities continue at these and other sites, we believe that we have adequate accruals to cover costs to complete the cleanup of all sites.

We have accrued \$23 million for these and other environmental matters, which are included within Other current liabilities and Other noncurrent liabilities, as of July 31, 2013. The majority of these accrued liabilities are expected to be paid subsequent to 2013.

Along with other vehicle manufacturers, we have been subject to an increased number of asbestos-related claims in recent years. In general, these claims relate to illnesses alleged to have resulted from asbestos exposure from component parts found in older vehicles, although some cases relate to the alleged presence of asbestos in our facilities. In these claims, we are generally not the sole defendant, and the claims name as defendants numerous manufacturers and suppliers of a wide variety of products allegedly containing asbestos. We have strongly disputed these claims, and it has been our policy to defend against them vigorously. Historically, the actual damages paid out to claimants have not been material in any year to our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. It is possible that the number of these claims will continue to grow, and that the costs for resolving asbestos related claims could become significant in the future.

Legal Proceedings

Overview

We are subject to various claims arising in the ordinary course of business, and are party to various legal proceedings that constitute ordinary, routine litigation incidental to our business. The majority of these claims and proceedings relate to commercial, product liability, and warranty matters. In addition, from time to time we are subject to various claims and legal proceedings related to employee compensation, benefits, and benefits administration including, but not limited to, compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and Department of Labor requirements. In our opinion, apart from the actions set forth below, the disposition of these proceedings and claims, after taking into account recorded accruals and the availability and limits of our insurance coverage, will not have a material adverse effect on our business or our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Retiree Health Care Litigation

In April 2010, the UAW and others ("Plaintiffs") filed a "Motion of Plaintiffs Art Shy, UAW, et al for an Injunction to Compel Compliance with the 1993 Settlement Agreement" (the "Shy Motion") in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (the "Court") relating to the 1993 Settlement Agreement. The Shy Motion sought to enjoin the Company from implementing an administrative change relating to prescription drug benefits under a healthcare

plan for Medicare-eligible retirees (the "Part D Change"). The Part D Change was effective July 1, 2010, and made the Company's prescription drug coverage for post-age 65 retirees ("Plan 2 Retirees") supplemental to the coverage provided by Medicare. Plan 2 Retirees paid the premiums for Medicare Part D drug coverage under the Part D Change. Plaintiffs claimed that the Part D Change violated the terms of the 1993 Settlement Agreement previously approved by the Court. That 1993 Settlement Agreement resolved a class action originally filed in 1992 regarding the restructuring of the Company's then applicable retiree health care and life insurance benefits. In May 2010, the Company filed its Opposition to the Shy Motion.

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In February 2011, the Court ruled on the Shy Motion (the "February 2011 Order"). The February 2011 Order sustained the Plaintiffs' argument that the Company did not have authority to unilaterally substitute Medicare Part D for the prescription drug benefit that Plaintiffs had been receiving under the 1993 Settlement Agreement. However, the February 2011 Order denied as moot Plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief to prevent the Company from implementing the Part D Change, because the change already had gone into effect. In February 2011, the Company filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (the "Appellate Court") concerning the February 2011 Order.

In September 2011, the Court issued an order directing the Company to reinstate the prescription drug benefit that was in effect before the Company unilaterally substituted Medicare Part D for the prior prescription drug benefit (the "September 2011 Order"). The September 2011 Order also required the Company to reimburse Plan 2 Retirees for any Medicare Part D premiums they have paid since the Part D Change and the extra cost, if any, for the retirees' prescriptions under the Part D Change. In October 2011, the Company filed a notice of appeal with the Appellate Court concerning the September 2011 Order. The Appellate Court consolidated the Company's appeal of the February 2011 Order and the September 2011 Order, and in December 2012, the Appellate Court denied the Company's appeal, affirming the February 2011 and September 2011 Orders.

Profit Sharing Disputes

Pursuant to the 1993 Settlement Agreement, the program administrator and named fiduciary of the Supplemental Benefit Program is the Supplemental Benefit Program committee (the "Committee"), comprised of non-Company individuals. In August 2013, the Committee filed a motion for leave to amend its February 2013 complaint (which sought injunctive relief for the Company to provide certain information to which it was allegedly entitled under the Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan) and a proposed amended complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (the "Profit Sharing Complaint"). In its Profit Sharing Complaint, the Committee alleges the Company breached the 1993 Settlement Agreement and violated ERISA by failing to properly calculate profit sharing contributions due under the Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan. The Committee seeks damages in excess of \$50 million, injunctive relief and reimbursement of attorneys' fees and costs. In addition, various local bargaining units of the UAW have filed separate grievances pursuant to the profit sharing plans under various collective bargaining agreements in effect between the Company and the UAW that may have similar legal and factual issues as the Profit Sharing Complaint.

FATMA Notice

International Indústria de Motores da América do Sul Ltda. ("IIAA"), formerly known as Macion International Motores S/A ("Macion"), now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, received a notice in July 2010 from the State of Santa Catarina Environmental Protection Agency ("FATMA") in Brazil. The notice alleged that Macion had sent wastes to a facility owned and operated by a company known as Natureza and that soil and groundwater contamination had occurred at the Natureza facility. The notice asserted liability against Macion and assessed an initial penalty in the amount of R\$2 million (the equivalent of approximately US\$1 million at July 31, 2013), which is not due and final until all administrative appeals are exhausted. Macion was one of numerous companies that received similar notices. IIAA filed an administrative defense in August 2010 and has not yet received a decision following that appearance. IIAA disputes the allegations in the notice and intends to vigorously defend itself.

Kruse vs. Ford

We have been made aware of the Kruse Technology Partnership ("Kruse") vs. Ford lawsuit (the "Kruse Case") regarding an alleged patent infringement of three patents in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. An amended complaint against Ford was filed by Kruse in August 2010. The amended complaint alleges that Ford has infringed the patents by sale or use of engines, such as the Power Stroke diesel engines. Navistar formerly supplied Power Stroke diesel engines to Ford, although today Ford manufactures its own Power Stroke engines. In the Ford/Navistar Settlement Agreement of January 9, 2009, Navistar agreed to indemnify Ford for claims of infringement based upon Ford's manufacture, sale, or use of the 6.0 and 6.4 liter Power Stroke engines sold by

Navistar to Ford. The judge assigned to the Kruse Case stayed the case pending resolution of a similar suit against Daimler Chrysler, Detroit Diesel, Freightliner, Western Star, Volkswagen, Cummins, and Chrysler Group. In November 2011, Kruse disclaimed all the claims in one of the patents (U.S. Patent 6,405,704), which effectively terminated the patent rights for this patent. The U.S. Patent Office ended the first re-examinations on the two remaining patents (U.S. Patent 6,058,904 and U.S. Patent 5,265,562), and ruled that these were in force with all claims intact. The U.S. Patent Office agreed to commence a new re-examination of U.S. Patent 6,058,904 in April 2012 and U.S. Patent 5,265,562 in May 2012 as a result of third-party requests based upon substantial new questions of patentability. In July 2012, the U.S. Patent Office issued a Notice of Intent to allow all the claims in the two remaining Kruse patents, hence ending the second round of re-examination. Both patents expired on July 27, 2012. However, Kruse could still sue for any infringement prior to that date. On July 25, 2012, Kruse voluntarily dismissed with prejudice all claims against Ford Motor Company, and

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Ford voluntarily dismissed with prejudice all counter claims against Kruse. On July 30, 2012, the court dismissed the case based upon the stipulated order. Ford never requested Navistar to take the defense of this case or to bear any costs.

Lis Franco de Toledo, et. al. vs. Syntex do Brasil and IIAA

In 1973, Syntex do Brasil Industria e Comercio Ltda. ("Syntex"), a predecessor of International Indústria de Motores da America do Sul Ltda. ("IIAA"), our Brazilian engine manufacturing subsidiary, which was formerly known as MWM International Industria de Motores da America do Sul Ltda ("MWM"), filed a lawsuit in Brazilian court against Dr. Lis Franco de Toledo and others (collectively, "Lis Franco"). Syntex claimed Lis Franco had improperly terminated a contract which provided for the transfer from Lis Franco to Syntex of a patent for the production of a certain vaccine. Lis Franco filed a counterclaim alleging that he was entitled to royalties under the contract. In 1975, the Brazilian court ruled in favor of Lis Franco, a decision which was affirmed on appeal in 1976. In 1984, while the case was still pending, Syntex' owner, Syntex Comercio e Participacoes Ltda ("Syntex Parent") sold the stock of Syntex to MWM, and in connection with that sale Syntex Parent agreed to indemnify and hold harmless MWM for any and all liabilities of Syntex, including its prior pharmaceutical operations (which had been previously spun-off to another subsidiary wholly-owned by the Syntex Parent) and any payments that might be payable under the Lis Franco lawsuit. In the mid to late 1990s, Syntex Parent was merged with an entity known as Wyeth Industria Farmaceutica LTDA ("Wyeth").

In 1999, Lis Franco amended its pleadings to add MWM to the lawsuit as a defendant. In 2000, Wyeth acknowledged to the Brazilian court its sole responsibility for amounts due in the Lis Franco lawsuit and MWM asked the court to be dismissed from that action. The judge denied that request. MWM appealed and lost.

In his pleadings, Lis Franco alleged that the royalties payable to him were approximately R\$42 million. MWM believed the appropriate amount payable was approximately R\$16 million. In December 2009, the court appointed expert responsible for the preparation of the royalty calculation filed a report with the court indicating royalty damages of approximately R\$70 million. MWM challenged the expert's calculation. In August 2010, the court asked the parties to consider the appointment of a new expert. MWM agreed with this request but Lis Franco objected and, in September 2010, the court accepted and ratified the expert's calculation as of May 2010 in the amount of R\$74 million and entered judgment against MWM.

In September 2010, MWM filed a motion for clarification of the decision which would suspend its enforcement. The Brazilian court denied this motion and MWM appealed the matter to the Rio de Janeiro State Court of Appeals (the "Court of Appeals"). In January 2011, the Court of Appeals granted the appeal and issued an injunction suspending the lower Court's decision and judgment in favor of Lis Franco. In January 2011, MWM merged into IIAA and is now known as IIAA. An expert appointed by the Court of Appeals submitted his calculation report on October 24, 2011, and determined the amount to be R\$10.85 million. The parties submitted comments to such report in December 2011, the expert replied to these comments and ratified his previous report in May 2012, and the parties again submitted comments to the expert's reply. The expert reviewed these comments and submitted a complementary report in December 2012 which determined the amount to be R\$22 million. The parties submitted comments to the complementary report in January 2013 and the Court of Appeals is now reviewing the expert's complementary report and the parties' comments to that report. In May 2013, the Court of Appeals determined the damages amount to be R\$25 million (the equivalent of approximately US\$11 million at July 31, 2013). Wyeth, Lis Franco and MWM filed motions for clarification against such decision and in July 2013 the Court of Appeals denied all of these motions.

In parallel, in May 2010, MWM filed a lawsuit in Sao Paulo, Brazil, against Wyeth seeking recognition that Wyeth is liable for any and all liabilities, costs, expenses, and payments related to the Lis Franco lawsuit. In September 2012, the Sao Paulo court ruled in favor of MWM and ordered Wyeth to pay, directly to the Estate of Lis Franco de Toledo and others and jointly with MWM, the amounts of the condemnation, to be determined at the end of the liquidation proceeding. The Sao Paulo court also ordered Wyeth to reimburse MWM for all expenses, including court costs and attorney fees associated with the case. The parties were notified of the decision in October 2012, to which MWM and

Wyeth filed motions for clarification of certain issues, and in December 2012, the Sao Paulo court rejected both motions. In January 2013, Wyeth filed an appeal to the San Paulo court's December 2012 decision, and in April 2013, MWM filed an answer to the appeal.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

In April 2011, the Company filed a complaint against Deloitte and Touche LLP ("Deloitte") in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois County Department, Law Division ("Illinois Circuit Court") for fraud, fraudulent concealment, negligent misrepresentation, violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, professional malpractice, negligence, breach of contract, and breach of fiduciary duty (the "Deloitte Case"). The matters giving rise to the allegations contained in the complaint arose from Deloitte's service as the Company's independent auditor prior to April 2006 and the Company was seeking monetary damages against Deloitte. In May 2011, Deloitte filed a Notice of Removal to remove the case to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In June 2011, the Company filed in the federal court a

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motion to remand the case to Illinois Circuit Court. In July 2011, Deloitte filed a motion to dismiss the Company's complaint and in August 2011, the Company responded to Deloitte's motion to dismiss. In October 2011, the court remanded the case back to the Illinois Circuit Court and denied the motion to dismiss as moot. The Company amended its complaint in January 2012 in Illinois Circuit Court. In February 2012, Deloitte moved to dismiss the Company's amended complaint. In July 2012, the Illinois Circuit Court granted in part and denied in part Deloitte's motion to dismiss. Specifically, the Illinois Circuit Court dismissed without prejudice with leave to re-plead the Company's counts for fraud, fraudulent concealment and breach of fiduciary duty and otherwise denied Deloitte's motion with respect to the remaining causes of action. In December 2012, the parties reached a settlement. As a result of this settlement, in the three months ended January 31, 2013, the Company received cash proceeds of \$35 million, which was recorded as a gain to Other expense (income), net, in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Westbrook vs. Navistar. et. al.

In April 2011, a False Claims Act qui tam complaint against Navistar, Inc., Navistar Defense, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company ("Navistar Defense"), and unrelated third parties was unsealed by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The complaint was initially filed under seal in August 2010 by a qui tam relator ("Westbrook") on behalf of the federal government. The complaint alleged violations of the False Claims Act based on allegations that parts of vehicles delivered by Navistar Defense were not painted according to the contract specification, and improper activities in dealing with one of the vendors who painted certain of the vehicle parts. The complaint seeks monetary damages and civil penalties on behalf of the federal government, as well as costs and expenses. After the complaint was unsealed, the U.S. government notified the Court that it declined to intervene at that time. Navistar, Inc. was served with the complaint in July 2011, and a scheduling order and a revised scheduling order was entered by the Court. In December 2011, the Court granted a motion by Navistar, Inc. and Navistar Defense, along with the other named defendants to judicially estop Westbrook and his affiliated company from participating in any recovery from the action, and to substitute his bankruptcy trustee (the "Trustee") as the only person with standing to pursue Westbrook's claims. In March 2012, the Court granted motions by Navistar, Inc., Navistar Defense, and the other named defendants to dismiss the complaint. The dismissal was without prejudice and Westbrook filed an amended complaint in April 2012. In May 2012, Navistar, Inc., Navistar Defense, and the other named defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. In addition, the parties jointly filed a motion to stay discovery pending resolution of the motions to dismiss. In July 2012, the court granted all of the defendants' motions to dismiss with prejudice, dismissing all of the claims except the claim against Navistar Defense for retaliation and the claim against Navistar, Inc. for retaliation, which was dismissed without prejudice. Plaintiff was granted leave to file an amended complaint including only the retaliation claims against Navistar Defense and Navistar, Inc. Westbrook did not file a retaliation claim against Navistar, Inc. and voluntarily dismissed without prejudice the retaliation claim against Navistar Defense. Westbrook also filed a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of the False Claims Act claims against Navistar Defense which the court denied. The court issued final judgment dismissing the matter in July 2012. Westbrook filed a notice of appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ("Fifth Circuit") in August 2012 as to the Final Judgment and the Motion for Reconsideration as to Navistar Defense only. Westbrook filed a separate notice of appeal to the Fifth Circuit in August 2012 as to several district court orders, including the December 2011 order holding the Trustee, not Westbrook, to be the proper party in the case. In December 2012, Navistar Defense's Motion to Dismiss Westbrook's appeal was denied "without prejudice to reconsideration by the oral argument panel" by the Fifth Circuit.

Based on our assessment of the facts underlying the claims in the above action, we are unable to provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of these claims may impact our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

EPA Notice of Violation

In February 2012, Navistar, Inc. received a Notice of Violation ("NOV") from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The NOV pertains to approximately 7,600 diesel engines which, according to EPA, were produced by Navistar, Inc. in 2010 and, therefore, should have met EPA's 2010 emissions standards. Navistar, Inc. previously provided information to EPA showing that the engines were in fact produced in 2009. The NOV contains EPA's conclusion that Navistar, Inc.'s alleged production of the engines in 2010 violated the Federal Clean Air Act. The NOV states that EPA reserves the right to file an administrative complaint or to refer this matter to the U.S. Department of Justice with a recommendation that a civil complaint be filed in federal district court. Based on our assessment of the facts underlying the NOV above, we are unable to provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of this matter may impact our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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CARB Notice of Violation

In April 2013, Navistar, Inc. received a notice of violation and proposed settlement (“Notice”) from the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”). The Notice alleges violations of the California regulations relating to verification of after-treatment devices and proposed civil penalties of approximately \$2.5 million, among other proposed settlement terms. In June 2013, the Company made a settlement offer to CARB and remains in discussions with CARB regarding this matter.

Based on our assessment of the facts underlying the Notice from CARB, we are unable to provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of this matter may impact our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Shareholder Litigation

In March 2013, a putative class action complaint, alleging securities fraud, was filed against us by the Construction Workers Pension Trust Fund - Lake County and Vicinity, on behalf of itself and all other similarly situated purchasers of our common stock between the period of November 3, 2010 and August 1, 2012. A second class action complaint was filed in April 2013 by the Norfolk County Retirement System, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated purchasers of our common stock between the period of June 9, 2010 and August 1, 2012. A third class action complaint was filed in April 2013 by Jane C. Purnell FBO Purnell Family Trust, on behalf of itself and all other similarly situated purchasers of our common stock between the period of November 3, 2010 and August 1, 2012. Each complaint named us as well as Daniel C. Ustian, our former President and Chief Executive Officer, and Andrew J. Cederoth, our former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer as defendants. These complaints (collectively, the "10b-5 Cases") contain similar factual allegations which include, among other things, that we violated the federal securities laws by knowingly issuing materially false and misleading statements concerning our financial condition and future business prospects and that we misrepresented and omitted material facts in filings with the SEC concerning the timing and likelihood of EPA certification of our Advanced Exhaust Gas Recirculation ("EGR") technology to meet 2010 EPA emission standards. The plaintiffs in these matters seek compensatory damages and attorneys' fees, among other relief. In May 2013, motions to establish lead counsel status for the putative class were filed and an order was entered transferring and consolidating all cases before one judge and setting a briefing schedule to establish lead counsel status. In July 2013, the Court appointed a lead plaintiff and lead plaintiff's counsel, ordered the lead plaintiff to file a consolidated amended complaint by September 30, 2013 and ordered the defendants to move to dismiss or answer that complaint by November 29, 2013.

In March 2013, James Gould filed a derivative complaint on behalf of the Company against us and certain of our current and former directors and former officers. The complaint alleges, among other things, that certain of our current and former directors and former officers committed a breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and were unjustly enriched in relation to similar factual allegations made in the 10b-5 Cases. The plaintiff in this matter seeks compensatory damages, certain corporate governance reforms, certain injunctive relief, disgorgement of the proceeds of certain defendants' profits from the sale of Company stock, and attorneys' fees, among other relief. Pursuant to a court order in May 2013, this matter has been stayed until the outcome of any motion to dismiss in the 10b-5 Cases. Each of these matters is pending in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois.

In August 2013, Abbie Griffin, filed a derivative complaint in the State of Delaware Court of Chancery, on behalf of the Company and all similarly situated stockholders, against the Company, as the nominal defendant, and certain of our current and former directors and former officers. The complaint alleges, among other things, that certain of our current and former directors and former officers committed a breach of fiduciary duty, in relation to similar factual allegations made in the 10b-5 Cases. The plaintiff in this matter seeks compensatory damages, certain corporate governance reforms, certain injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees, among other relief. Pursuant to a court order in August 2013, this matter has been stayed until the outcome of any motion to dismiss in the 10b-5 Cases.

Based on our assessment of the facts underlying these matters described above, we are unable to provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of these matters may impact our future consolidated financial condition,

results of operations or cash flows.

6.4 Liter Diesel Engine Litigation

Plaintiff Steve Darne ("Darne") filed a putative class action lawsuit in May 2013 against Navistar, Inc. and Ford Motor Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The complaint seeks to certify a class of United States owners and lessees of Ford vehicles powered by the 6.4L Power Stroke ® engine (and in the alternative purports to certify a class of Illinois owners and lessees) that Navistar, Inc. previously supplied to Ford. Darne alleges that Ford vehicles equipped with a 6.4L engine had numerous design and manufacturing defects and that Navistar, Inc. and Ford knew of such

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engine problems but failed to disclose them to consumers. Darne asserts claims against Navistar, Inc. based on theories of negligence, deceptive trade practices, consumer fraud, unjust enrichment, and intentional conduct. For relief, Darne seeks compensatory dollar damages sufficient to remedy the alleged defects, compensate the proposed class members for alleged incurred damages, and compensate plaintiff's counsel. Darne also asks the Court to award punitive damages and restitution/d disgorgement.

Based on our assessment of the facts underlying the claims in the above action, we are unable to provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of these claims may impact our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Other

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Inquiry

In June 2012, Navistar received an informal inquiry from the Chicago Office of the Enforcement Division of the SEC seeking a number of categories of documents for the periods dating back to November 1, 2010, relating to various accounting and disclosure issues. We received a formal order of private investigation in July 2012. We have received subsequent subpoenas from the SEC in connection with their inquiry, and we continue our full cooperation with the SEC in this matter. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome of this matter or provide meaningful quantification of how the final resolution of this matter may impact our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Meeting U.S. Federal and State 2010 Emissions Standards Requirements

Truck and engine manufacturers continue to face significant governmental regulation of their products, especially in the areas of environment and safety. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant research, development, and tooling costs to design and produce our engine product lines to meet the EPA and CARB on-highway heavy duty diesel ("HDD") emission standards that have reduced the allowable levels of nitrogen oxide ("NOx") to the current limit of 0.20g NOx and include the required on-board diagnostics ("OBD"). The regulations requiring OBD began the initial phase-in during 2010 for truck engines and have been part of our product plans.

We attempted to meet these emissions standards using EGR until July 2012, when we announced that we changed our engine emission strategy for our HDD engines from an EGR-only strategy to a strategy of combining our EGR technology with Selective Catalytic Reduction ("SCR") after-treatment systems.

Since 2010, certain of our HDD engine families have met EPA and CARB certification requirements by using emission credits we earned by producing low-NOx engines earlier than was required by the EPA. In January 2012, the EPA promulgated the Interim Final Rule establishing non-conformance penalties ("NCPs") for HDD engines, and we began using NCPs for trucks using certain of our HDD engines in 2012. In June 2012, the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia (the "D.C. Circuit Court") ruled that the EPA did not follow the required rulemaking processes and issued an order vacating the Interim Final Rule. The Company, as an intervenor in that action, asked for a rehearing, and in August 2012, the D.C. Circuit Court denied that request. The D.C. Circuit Court's ruling became final on August 24, 2012. Following that decision, some of our competitors filed a lawsuit asking the D.C. Circuit Court to invalidate the emission certificates issued to us under the Interim Final Rule. The D.C. Circuit Court has not yet ruled on this matter, and we cannot assure you that the D.C. Circuit Court will rule in our favor.

Also in January 2012, the EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for a final NCP rule (the "Final Rule"), which proposed to make NCPs available in model years 2012 and later for emissions of NOx above the 0.20g limit for both medium and heavy HDD engines. The EPA approved the Final Rule for heavy HDD engines in September 2012. The EPA has not approved the Final Rule as to medium HDD engines, for which the Company has emissions credits expected to last into calendar year 2015. After approval of the Final Rule, the maximum NCP per heavy HDD engine was \$3,775 for the remainder of 2012, and for 2013, it was adjusted to \$4,287. Some of our competitors have challenged the Final Rule in the D.C. Circuit Court and have also filed a lawsuit asking the D.C. Circuit Court to invalidate the model year 2013 emission certificates issued to us under the Final Rule. The D.C. Circuit Court has not yet ruled on these matters, and we cannot assure you the court will rule in our favor.

In October 2012, we announced a definitive agreement with Cummins under which Cummins Emission Solutions will supply its SCR after-treatment system for our 13L engines, as well as other light and medium HDD engines. As a part of our expanded relationship with Cummins, we are offering the Cummins 15L as a part of our North American on-highway truck line-up. We phased in the Cummins 15L engine in December 2012. In September 2013, we announced the offering of the Cummins ISB 6.7 liter engine (the "Cummins ISB") in our International® DuraStar® medium-duty trucks and IC Bus™ CE Series school buses.

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Initial production of DuraStar® and CE Series school buses, with the Cummins ISB, is scheduled to begin during our first quarter of 2014.

In April 2013, we received EPA certification for certain of our high-volume 13L SCR engines, and we have finished phasing in all other 13L SCR engines. We do not expect to take any orders for heavy HDD engines with NCPs in 2014. Also in April 2013, we received OBD certification for all current applications. As a result, we did not experience any production gaps related to OBD certification.

CARB, and the corresponding agencies of nine other states that have adopted California's emission standards, do not allow engine certification using NCPs. Therefore, we were selling engines and trucks in these ten states (the "10 CARB States") using the NOx emission credits previously described. In February 2013, our remaining emission credits for heavy HDD engines were consumed or allocated to received orders. We did not experience any production gaps in the 10 CARB States for our 13L EGR engines.

In the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, the Engine segment recorded charges totaling \$7 million and \$29 million, respectively, for NCPs for certain engine sales that did not otherwise comply with emissions standards, compared to charges totaling \$10 million and \$20 million in the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012.

13. Segment Reporting

The following is a description of our four reporting segments:

Our Truck segment manufactures and distributes a full line of Class 4 through 8 trucks, buses, and military vehicles under the International and IC Bus ("IC") brands. Our Truck segment also produces concrete mixers under the Continental Mixers brand. In an effort to strengthen and maintain our dealer network, this segment occasionally acquires and operates dealer locations for the purpose of transitioning ownership.

Our Engine segment designs and manufactures diesel engines for use globally, in Class 3 through 8 vehicles, as well as off-road applications. In North America, these engines primarily go into our trucks and buses. In Brazil, our Engine segment produces diesel engines, primarily under contract manufacturing arrangements, as well as under the MWM brand, for sale to OEMs in South America. In all other areas of the world, including North America, engines are sold under the MaxxForce brand name. Also included in the Engine segment are the operating results of BDP, which manages the sourcing, merchandising, and distribution of certain service parts we sell to Ford in North America.

Our Parts segment provides customers with proprietary products needed to support the International commercial and military truck, IC Bus, MaxxForce engine lines, as well as our other product lines. Our Parts segment also provides a wide selection of other standard truck, trailer, and engine aftermarket parts. At July 31, 2013, this segment operated eleven regional parts distribution centers that provide 24-hour availability and shipment.

Our Financial Services segment provides retail, wholesale, and lease financing of products sold by the Truck and Parts segments and their dealers within the U.S. and Mexico, as well as financing for wholesale accounts and selected retail accounts receivable.

Corporate contains those items that are not included in our four segments.

Potential Future Changes to Reporting Segments

Beginning in 2012, we renewed our focus on our primary markets, which are North American Class 4 through 8 trucks and buses, and realigned the Company around a more functionally-oriented structure in order to reduce overhead expenses and other costs. We implemented a Return-on-Invested-Capital ("ROIC") methodology to assist with the evaluation of our portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit. We are using an ROIC decision framework to examine our individual businesses. This effort is ongoing, and may lead to divestitures of businesses or discontinuing engineering programs that are outside of our core operations or not performing to our expectations.

We continue our ongoing efforts of realigning our management structure around the functional expertise needed to execute our core North American strategy. We believe these realignments, among other things, will result in better execution of our strategies, streamline the decision making process, create better alignment towards a common

objective, and reduce our operating costs. In the near future, we expect to complete these and any other changes to our organizational and reporting structures that will reflect how our new Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") will assess the performance of our operating segments and make decisions about resource allocations.

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Segment Profit (Loss)

We define segment profit (loss) as Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Navistar International Corporation excluding Income tax benefit (expense). Operating results for interim reporting periods are not necessarily indicative of annual operating results.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began reporting the operating results of WCC and certain operating results of Monaco as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated statements of operations. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures. The 2012 selected financial information has been restated to reflect this change.

The following tables present selected financial information for our reporting segments:

(in millions)	Truck	Engine	Parts	Financial Services ^(A)	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Three Months Ended July 31, 2013						
External sales and revenues, net	\$1,909	\$439	\$472	\$41	\$ —	\$2,861
Intersegment sales and revenues	15	284	19	20	(338)	—
Total sales and revenues, net	\$1,924	\$723	\$491	\$61	\$ (338)	\$2,861
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to NIC, net of tax	\$(58)	\$(86)	\$76	\$23	\$ (192)	\$(237)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(16)	(16)
Segment profit (loss)	\$(58)	\$(86)	\$76	\$23	\$ (176)	\$(221)
Depreciation and amortization ^(B)	\$40	\$30	\$3	\$10	\$ 5	\$88
Interest expense	—	—	—	17	59	76
Equity in income of non-consolidated affiliates	—	3	—	—	—	3
Capital expenditures ^{(B)(C)}	16	8	1	—	4	29
(in millions)	Truck	Engine	Parts	Financial Services ^(A)	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Three Months Ended July 31, 2012						
External sales and revenues, net	\$2,250	\$441	\$513	\$42	\$ —	\$3,246
Intersegment sales and revenues	13	399	29	22	(463)	—
Total sales and revenues, net	\$2,263	\$840	\$542	\$64	\$ (463)	\$3,246
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to NIC, net of tax	\$(26)	\$(47)	\$73	\$22	\$ 58	\$80
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—	188	188
Segment profit (loss)	\$(26)	\$(47)	\$73	\$22	\$ (130)	\$(108)
Depreciation and amortization ^(B)	\$41	\$28	\$2	\$9	\$ 6	\$86
Interest expense	—	—	—	20	39	59
Equity in income (loss) of non-consolidated affiliates	(12)	1	1	—	—	(10)
Capital expenditures ^{(B)(C)}	21	39	6	1	7	74

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(in millions)	Truck	Engine	Parts	Financial Services ^(A)	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013						
External sales and revenues, net	\$5,080	\$1,309	\$1,516	\$119	\$—	\$8,024
Intersegment sales and revenues	41	898	57	59	(1,055)	—
Total sales and revenues, net	\$5,121	\$2,207	\$1,573	\$178	\$ (1,055)	\$8,024
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to NIC, net of tax	\$(225)	\$(251)	\$253	\$64	\$(545)	\$(704)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	—	(53)	(53)
Segment profit (loss)	\$(225)	\$(251)	\$253	\$64	\$(492)	\$(651)
Depreciation and amortization ^(B)	\$174	\$102	\$8	\$29	\$17	\$330
Interest expense	—	—	—	52	188	240
Equity in income of non-consolidated affiliates	—	2	4	—	—	6
Capital expenditures ^{(B)(C)}	47	77	2	1	9	136
(in millions)	Truck	Engine	Parts	Financial Services ^(A)	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012						
External sales and revenues, net	\$6,677	\$1,301	\$1,409	\$129	\$—	\$9,516
Intersegment sales and revenues	26	1,292	98	70	(1,486)	—
Total sales and revenues, net	\$6,703	\$2,593	\$1,507	\$199	\$ (1,486)	\$9,516
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to NIC, net of tax	\$(98)	\$(275)	\$164	\$75	\$(68)	\$(202)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	—	387	387
Segment profit (loss)	\$(98)	\$(275)	\$164	\$75	\$(455)	\$(589)
Depreciation and amortization ^(B)	\$111	\$87	\$8	\$25	\$15	\$246
Interest expense	—	—	—	67	115	182
Equity in income (loss) of non-consolidated affiliates	(27)	2	4	—	—	(21)
Capital expenditures ^{(B)(C)}	53	116	18	2	61	250
(in millions)	Truck ^(B)	Engine	Parts	Financial Services	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
Segment assets, as of:						
July 31, 2013	\$2,052	\$1,581	\$657	\$2,444	\$1,507	\$8,241
October 31, 2012	\$2,118	\$1,777	\$707	\$2,563	\$1,937	\$9,102

Total sales and revenues in the Financial Services segment include interest revenues of \$47 million and \$140 (A) million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, respectively, and \$53 million and \$168 million for three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, respectively.

- (B) The segment assets as of October 31, 2012 includes amounts related to discontinued operations. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures.
- (C) Exclusive of purchases of equipment leased to others.

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14. Stockholders' Deficit

Stockholder Rights Plan

In June 2012, our Board of Directors adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan") and initially declared a dividend of one right on each outstanding share of the Company's common stock held of record as of the close of business on June 29, 2012. In July 2013, the Rights Plan was amended to increase the level of beneficial ownership of the Company's common stock to 20% of outstanding common stock of the Company and to exclude persons who beneficially owned 20% of outstanding common stock at the time of announcement of entry into the Rights Plan. Pursuant to the Rights Plan, each share of common stock of the Company is now associated with one preferred stock purchase right. Each right entitles the holder to buy a unit representing one one-thousandth of a share of a new series of preferred stock of the Company for \$140.00. Under certain circumstances, if a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the Company's common stock, each right (other than rights held by the acquiror) will, unless the rights are redeemed by the Company, become exercisable, and upon payment of the exercise price of \$140.00, the holder of the right will receive that number of shares of common stock of the Company having a market value of twice the exercise price of the right. The rights may be redeemed by the Company for \$0.001 per right at any time until the tenth business day following the first public announcement of the acquisition of beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the Company's common stock. Additionally, the July 2013 amendment extended the expiration date of the Rights Plan to June 18, 2015.

October 2012 Issuance of Common Stock

In October 2012, the Company completed a public offering of 10,666,666 shares of NIC common stock at a price of \$18.75 per share and received proceeds, net of underwriting discounts, commissions, and offering expenses, of \$192 million. In connection with the public offering, in November 2012, the underwriters elected to exercise a portion of an over-allotment option and purchased an additional 763,534 shares of NIC common stock at a price of \$18.75 per share. The Company received proceeds from the exercise of the over-allotment, net of underwriting discounts and commissions, of \$14 million in the three months ended January 31, 2013.

Share Repurchase Programs

In September 2011, a special committee of our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to \$175 million worth of the Company's common stock in the open market or in any private transaction.

In October 2011, the Company entered into a variable term accelerated share repurchase ("ASR") agreement with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$100 million. Under the ASR agreement, the Company paid the financial institution \$100 million and received an initial delivery of 2,380,952 shares. The value of the delivered shares on the date of purchase was \$80 million at \$33.60 per share, and was included in Common stock held in treasury in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining \$20 million was included in Additional paid in capital in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2011.

In November 2011, the ASR program concluded and the Company received an additional 161,657 shares for a total of 2,542,609 shares. The final settlement was based upon the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock (subject to a discount agreed upon with the financial institution) over an averaging period. With the conclusion of the agreement, the remaining \$20 million included in Additional paid in capital was reclassified to Common stock held in treasury.

In October 2011, the Company entered into an open market share repurchase ("OMR") agreement with a third-party financial institution to purchase the remaining \$75 million worth of the Company's common stock authorized by a special committee of our Board of Directors in September 2011. The OMR commenced in November 2011, following the completion of the ASR program. In January 2012, the OMR concluded with the Company repurchasing 1,905,600 shares of our common stock. Repurchases of \$70 million were settled in cash during the three months ended January 31, 2012, and the remaining \$5 million was settled in cash during the three months ended April 30, 2012. The share repurchase program expired upon its completion.

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
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15. Loss Per Share Attributable to Navistar International Corporation

The following table presents the information used in the calculation of our basic and diluted loss per share for continuing operations, discontinued operations, and net loss, all attributable to Navistar International Corporation:

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Numerator:				
Amounts attributable to Navistar International Corporation common stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	\$(237)	\$80	\$(704)	\$(202)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10)	4	(40)	(39)
Net income (loss)	\$(247)	\$84	\$(744)	\$(241)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	80.6	68.7	80.4	69.1
Effect of dilutive securities	—	0.2	—	—
Diluted	80.6	68.9	80.4	69.1

Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Navistar International Corporation:

Basic:

Continuing operations	\$(2.94)	\$1.16	\$(8.76)	\$(2.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.12)	0.06	(0.49)	(0.57)
Net income (loss)	\$(3.06)	\$1.22	\$(9.25)	\$(3.49)

Diluted:

Continuing operations	\$(2.94)	\$1.16	\$(8.76)	\$(2.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.12)	0.06	(0.49)	(0.57)
Net income (loss)	\$(3.06)	\$1.22	\$(9.25)	\$(3.49)

The conversion rate on our Convertible Notes is 19.891 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Convertible Notes, equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$50.27 per share of common stock. In connection with the sale of the Convertible Notes, we sold warrants to various counterparties to purchase shares of our common stock from us at an exercise price of \$60.14 per share. The Convertible Notes and warrants are anti-dilutive when calculating diluted earnings per share when our average stock price is less than \$50.27 and \$60.14, respectively.

We also purchased call options in connection with the sale of the Convertible Notes, covering 11.3 million shares at an exercise price of \$50.27 per share, which are intended to minimize share dilution associated with the Convertible Notes; however under accounting guidance, these call options cannot be utilized to offset the dilution of the Convertible Notes for determining diluted earnings per share as they are anti-dilutive.

The computation of diluted earnings per share also excludes outstanding options and other common stock equivalents in periods where inclusion of such potential common stock instruments would be anti-dilutive.

For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and the nine months ended July 31, 2012, no dilutive securities were included in the computation of diluted loss per share since they would have been anti-dilutive due to the net loss attributable to Navistar International Corporation. Additionally, certain securities would have been excluded from the computation of earnings per share, as our average stock price was less than their respective exercise prices. For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and the nine months ended July 31, 2012, the aggregate shares not included were 29.5 million, 28.9 million, and 28.0 million, respectively.

For the three months ended July 31, 2012, 26.3 million shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, since they were anti-dilutive, as our average stock price during the period was less than the strike

price.

In both the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the aggregate shares not included from the computation of earnings per share were primarily comprised of 11.3 million shares related to the warrants and 11.3 million shares related to the Convertible Notes.

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
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16. Condensed Consolidating Guarantor and Non-guarantor Financial Information

The following tables set forth condensed consolidating balance sheets as of July 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, and condensed consolidating statements of operations, condensed consolidating statements of comprehensive income (loss), and condensed consolidating statements of cash flows, all for the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012. Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began reporting the operating results of WCC and certain operating results of Monaco as discontinued operations. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures. The 2012 condensed consolidating statements of operations have been restated to reflect this change.

The information is presented as a result of Navistar, Inc.'s guarantee, exclusive of its subsidiaries, of NIC's indebtedness under our Senior Notes and obligations under our Loan Agreement related to the Tax Exempt Bonds. Navistar, Inc. is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of NIC. None of NIC's other subsidiaries guarantee any of these notes or bonds. The guarantees are "full and unconditional", as those terms are used in Regulation S-X Rule 3-10, except that the guarantees will be automatically released in certain customary circumstances, such as when the subsidiary is sold or all of the assets of the subsidiary are sold, the capital stock is sold, when the subsidiary is designated as an "unrestricted subsidiary" for purposes of the indenture, upon liquidation or dissolution of the subsidiary or upon legal or covenant defeasance, or satisfaction and discharge of the notes. Separate financial statements and other disclosures concerning Navistar, Inc. have not been presented because management believes that such information is not material to investors. Within this disclosure only, "NIC" includes the financial results of the parent company only, with all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method. Likewise, "Navistar, Inc.," for purposes of this disclosure only, includes the consolidated financial results of its wholly-owned subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method and its operating units accounted for on a consolidated basis. "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries" includes the combined financial results of all other non-guarantor subsidiaries. "Eliminations and Other" includes all eliminations and reclassifications to reconcile to the consolidated financial statements. NIC files a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return that includes Navistar, Inc. and its U.S. subsidiaries. Navistar, Inc. has a tax allocation agreement ("Tax Agreement") with NIC which requires Navistar, Inc. to compute its separate federal income tax liability and remit any resulting tax liability to NIC. Tax benefits that may arise from net operating losses of Navistar, Inc. are not refunded to Navistar, Inc. but may be used to offset future required tax payments under the Tax Agreement. The effect of the Tax Agreement is to allow NIC, the parent company, rather than Navistar, Inc., to utilize current U.S. taxable losses of Navistar, Inc. and all other direct or indirect subsidiaries of NIC.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of
 Operations

For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Sales and revenues, net	\$—	\$ 1,690	\$ 2,300	\$ (1,129)	\$ 2,861
Costs of products sold	—	1,669	1,996	(1,118)	2,547
Restructuring charges	—	1	5	—	6
Asset impairment charges	—	14	3	—	17
All other operating expenses (income)	28	295	203	(21)	505
Total costs and expenses	28	1,979	2,207	(1,139)	3,075
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates	(219)	13	3	206	3
Income (loss) before income taxes	(247)	(276)	96	216	(211)
Income tax expense	—	(2)	(14)	—	(16)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(247)	(278)	82	216	(227)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(10)	—	(10)

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Net income (loss)	(247)	(278)	72	216	(237)
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—		—		10	—	10	
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(247)	\$(278)	\$ 62	\$ 216	\$(247)

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(247)	\$(278)	\$ 62	\$ 216	\$(247)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(91)	—	(91)	91	(91)
Defined benefit plans (net of tax of \$1, \$0, \$1, \$-1, and \$1 respectively)	39	35	4	(39)	39
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(52)	35	(87)	52	(52)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(299)	\$(243)	\$ (25)	\$ 268	\$(299)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Sales and revenues, net	\$—	\$4,792	\$ 6,851	\$(3,619)	\$ 8,024
Costs of products sold	—	4,886	5,892	(3,582)	7,196
Restructuring charges	—	5	9	—	14
Asset impairment charges	—	14	3	—	17
All other operating expenses (income)	1	875	520	24	1,420
Total costs and expenses	1	5,780	6,424	(3,558)	8,647
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates	(743)	117	2	630	6
Income (loss) before income taxes	(744)	(871)	429	569	(617)
Income tax expense	—	(14)	(39)	—	(53)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(744)	(885)	390	569	(670)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(40)	—	(40)
Net income (loss)	(744)	(885)	350	569	(710)
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	34	—	34
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(744)	\$(885)	\$ 316	\$ 569	\$(744)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(744)	\$(885)	\$ 316	\$ 569	\$(744)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(71)	—	(71)	71	(71)
Defined benefit plans (net of tax of \$2, \$0, \$2, \$-2, and \$2 respectively)	117	105	12	(117)	117
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	46	105	(59)	(46)	46
	\$(698)	\$(780)	\$ 257	\$ 523	\$(698)

Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to
Navistar International Corporation

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
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(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

As of July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149	\$ 46	\$ 230	\$ —	\$ 425
Marketable securities	461	—	247	—	708
Restricted cash	24	6	140	—	170
Finance and other receivables, net	9	160	2,620	(11)	2,778
Inventories	—	673	689	(26)	1,336
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates	(6,242)	6,569	70	(317)	80
Property and equipment, net	—	913	804	(3)	1,714
Goodwill	—	66	189	—	255
Deferred taxes, net	9	6	233	1	249
Other	37	168	322	(1)	526
Total assets	\$ (5,553)	\$ 8,607	\$ 5,544	\$ (357)	\$ 8,241
Liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)					
Debt					
Postretirement benefits liabilities	—	3,034	343	—	3,377
Amounts due to (from) affiliates	(6,619)	10,623	(4,076)	72	—
Other liabilities	3,093	507	549	(76)	4,073
Total liabilities	(1,585)	15,168	(1,404)	(5)	12,174
Redeemable equity securities	4	—	—	—	4
Stockholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	35	—	35
Stockholders' equity (deficit) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	(3,972)	(6,561)	6,913	(352)	(3,972)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ (5,553)	\$ 8,607	\$ 5,544	\$ (357)	\$ 8,241

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash

Flows

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	\$ (771)	\$ (639)	\$ 382	\$ 1,062	\$ 34
Cash flows from investment activities					
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(1)	2	(10)	—	(9)
Net purchases of marketable securities	(147)	—	(95)	—	(242)
Capital expenditures and purchase of equipment leased to others	—	(347)	(140)	—	(487)
Other investing activities	—	10	37	—	47
Net cash used in investment activities	(148)	(335)	(208)	—	(691)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Net borrowings (repayments) of debt	340	688	(220)	(1,062)	(254)
Other financing activities	26	277	(35)	—	268
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	366	965	(255)	(1,062)	14
	—	—	(19)	—	(19)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents

Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(553) (9) (100) —	(662)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	702	55	330	—	1,087	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 149	\$ 46	\$ 230	\$ —	\$ 425	

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
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Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Sales and revenues, net	\$—	\$2,007	\$ 2,868	\$ (1,629)	\$ 3,246
Costs of products sold	—	1,951	2,478	(1,629)	2,800
Restructuring charges	—	3	1	—	4
Asset impairment charges	—	—	—	—	—
All other operating expenses (income)	18	329	205	(24)	528
Total costs and expenses	18	2,283	2,684	(1,653)	3,332
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates	(30)	16	(11)	15	(10)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(48)	(260)	173	39	(96)
Income tax benefit (expense)	132	229	(195)	22	188
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	84	(31)	(22)	61	92
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	4	—	4
Net income (loss)	84	(31)	(18)	61	96
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	12	—	12
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$84	\$(31)	\$ (30)	\$ 61	\$ 84

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$84	\$(31)	\$ (30)	\$ 61	\$ 84
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(61)	—	(60)	60	(61)
Defined benefit plans (net of tax of \$(13), \$(10), \$(3), \$13, and \$(13) respectively)	23	21	1	(22)	23
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(38)	21	(59)	38	(38)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$46	\$(10)	\$ (89)	\$ 99	\$ 46

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Sales and revenues, net	\$—	\$6,141	\$ 8,623	\$(5,248)	\$ 9,516
Costs of products sold	—	6,151	7,409	(5,210)	8,350
Restructuring charges	—	22	1	—	23
Asset impairment charges	—	—	10	—	10
All other operating expenses (income)	57	1,020	664	(75)	1,666
Total costs and expenses	57	7,193	8,084	(5,285)	10,049
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates	(326)	382)	(24)	(53)	(21)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(383)	(670)	515)	(16)	(554)
Income tax benefit (expense)	142	243	(23)	25	387
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(241)	(427)	492)	9	(167)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Net income (loss)	(241)	(427)	453)	9	(206)
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	35	—	35
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(241)	\$(427)	\$ 418	\$ 9	\$(241)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(241)	\$(427)	\$ 418	\$ 9	\$(241)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(139)	—	(138)	138	(139)
Defined benefit plans (net of tax of \$(36), \$(33), \$(4), \$37, and \$(36) respectively)	63	57	6	(63)	63
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(76)	57)	(132)	75	(76)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	\$(317)	\$(370)	\$ 286	\$ 84	\$(317)

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Navistar International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
As of October 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$702	\$55	\$ 330	\$—	\$ 1,087
Marketable securities	314	—	152	—	466
Restricted cash	24	8	129	—	161
Finance and other receivables, net	5	128	2,859	—	2,992
Inventories	—	691	885	(39)	1,537
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates	(5,616)	6,454	54	(830)	62
Property and equipment, net	—	790	874	(4)	1,660
Goodwill	—	—	280	—	280
Deferred taxes, net	9	11	243	—	263
Other	83	177	335	(1)	594
Total assets	\$(4,479)	\$8,314	\$ 6,141	\$(874)	\$ 9,102
Liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)					
Debt					
Postretirement benefits liabilities	—	3,144	367	—	3,511
Amounts due to (from) affiliates	(5,863)	9,522	(3,743)	84	—
Other liabilities	3,072	337	748	(77)	4,080
Total liabilities	(1,174)	14,165	(631)	2	12,362
Redeemable equity securities	5	—	—	—	5
Stockholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	45	—	45
Stockholders' equity (deficit) attributable to Navistar International Corporation	(3,310)	(5,851)	6,727	(876)	(3,310)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$(4,479)	\$8,314	\$ 6,141	\$(874)	\$ 9,102

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash
Flows

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012

(in millions)	NIC	Navistar, Inc.	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	\$(330)	\$(362)	\$ 458	\$ 580	\$ 346
Cash flows from investment activities					
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	3	45	—	48
Net purchases in marketable securities	383	—	175	—	558
Capital expenditures and purchase of equipment leased to others	—	(173)	(126)	—	(299)
Other investing activities	—	(117)	86	—	(31)
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities	383	(287)	180	—	276
Cash flows from financing activities					
Net borrowings (repayments) of debt	(47)	691	(643)	(488)	(487)
Other financing activities	20	—	(48)	(92)	(120)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(27)	691	(691)	(580)	(607)

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	26	42	(60)	—	8	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	226	13	300		—	539	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$252	\$55	\$ 240		\$—	\$ 547	

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation ("MD&A") is designed to provide information that is supplemental to, and should be read together with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012 and Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2013. Information in MD&A is intended to assist the reader in obtaining an understanding of (i) our consolidated financial statements, (ii) the changes in certain key items within those financial statements from year-to-year, (iii) the primary factors that contributed to those changes, (iv) any changes in known trends or uncertainties from items disclosed within the MD&A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012 and Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2013 that we are aware of and that may have a material effect on our future performance, and (v) how certain accounting principles affect our consolidated financial statements. In addition, MD&A provides information about our business segments and how the results of those segments impact our results of operations and financial condition as a whole. Operating results for interim reporting periods are not necessarily indicative of annual operating results.

Executive Summary

Beginning in 2012, we renewed our focus on our primary markets, which are North American Class 4 through 8 trucks and buses, and began an initiative to realign the Company around a more functionally-oriented structure in order to reduce overhead expenses and other costs. We implemented a new Return-on-Invested-Capital ("ROIC") methodology to assist with the evaluation of our portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit. We are using the ROIC decision framework to re-examine our individual businesses. This effort is ongoing, and may lead to divestitures of businesses or discontinuing engineering programs that are outside of our core operations or not performing to our expectations. Additionally, we continue our ongoing efforts of realigning our management structure around the functional expertise needed to execute our core North American strategy. We believe this realignment will result in better execution of our strategies, streamline the decision making process, create better alignment towards a common objective, and reduce our operating costs.

We experienced significant strategic and operational challenges in 2012, but have taken actions that we believe will improve our performance in 2013 and beyond. We continue to evaluate additional opportunities to enhance value. We announced changes to our engine strategy, signed supply agreements with Cummins Inc. ("Cummins"), and reinforced our cash position during this transition period. We are making steady progress in our six guiding principles of quality, cost, sense of urgency, great products, customer satisfaction, and people. The entire organization remains aligned to address our major priorities in 2013: significantly improving the quality of our products, meeting every one of our critical truck and engine launch dates, delivering on our cost reduction targets while maximizing our cash flows, building sales momentum to improve our market share, and increasing our organization capabilities and efficiencies. During our fiscal 2013, we have made significant strides towards what we believe will contribute to our long-term, strategic, and profitability goals. These actions included:

• In December 2012, we met our first major engine strategy milestone with the launch of certain Class 8 truck models featuring the Cummins ISX15 engine (the "Cummins 15L") with the Cummins SCR after-treatment system.

• In April 2013, we met another major engine strategy milestone with the receipt of the EPA certification of our MaxxForce 13L Big-Bore engines with the Cummins SCR after-treatment system (the "Certified MaxxForce 13L engine"). Then, later in that same month, we began shipping our International® ProStar® trucks powered by our Certified MaxxForce 13L engine.

• Also in April 2013, we received OBD certification for all current applications.

• In September 2013, we announced the offering of the Cummins ISB 6.7 liter engine (the "Cummins ISB") in our International® DuraStar® medium-duty trucks and IC Bus™ CE Series school buses. Initial production of DuraStar® and CE Series school buses, with the Cummins ISB, is scheduled to begin during our first quarter of 2014.

We continue to make progress on our ROIC efforts. We completed the divestitures of our interests in the Mahindra Joint Ventures in February 2013, the WCC business in March 2013, and substantially all of our interest in certain operations of the Monaco RV business in May 2013. We also entered into an agreement to sublease a portion of our Cherokee Facility.

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2013 Financial Summary

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, our consolidated net sales and revenues were \$2.9 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively, which is a decrease of 12% and 16% compared to the respective prior year periods. These decreases were primarily driven by lower net sales in our Truck segment, partially offset by higher volumes in our South American engine business. The Truck segment sales decrease was primarily due to decreased volumes in our "traditional" market and lower military sales. The Engine segment sales decrease was primarily due to lower intercompany sales in the U.S., partially offset by higher sales in South America. The Parts segment sales decreased in the third quarter of 2013, reflecting lower military sales, and increased in the first nine months of 2013, primarily due to higher military sales that were recognized during the first half of 2013.

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, we incurred losses from continuing operations before income taxes of \$211 million and \$617 million, respectively, compared to losses of \$96 million and \$554 million in the respective prior year periods. The comparative results were impacted by declines in our consolidated net sales and revenues, partially offset by lower Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses and Engineering and product development costs. During this time of being impacted by reduced volumes, we have successfully reduced our SG&A expenses by 4% and 14%, respectively, and our Engineering and product development costs by 27% and 23%, respectively. The SG&A expense reduction reflects the realization of savings from our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives, while the Engineering and product development costs reduction reflects savings from project rationalization of certain engineering programs and other savings efforts.

In the first nine months of 2013, we recorded a gain of \$26 million related to the February 2013 sale of the Company's interests in the Mahindra Joint Ventures. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, the Company incurred losses related to the Mahindra Joint Ventures of \$14 million and \$32 million, respectively. Additionally in the first nine months of 2013, we recorded a gain of \$35 million from a legal settlement. Offsetting these factors was an increase in interest expense of \$17 million and \$58 million in the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, respectively, which is primarily due to the increase in our average outstanding debt balances, as well as asset impairment charges of \$17 million, primarily related to the discontinuation of the development of a certain engineering program.

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, we recognized income tax expense of \$16 million and \$53 million, respectively, compared to income tax benefits of \$188 million and \$387 million in the respective prior year periods. With the increase in our U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance in the fourth quarter of 2012, the ordinary loss and related tax benefit on U.S. operations was excluded from the effective tax rate for 2013, limiting the U.S. tax to certain current state income taxes, federal refundable credits, and other discrete items. In the third quarter of 2012, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$173 million that was the result of a change in our estimated 2012 annual effective tax rate due to updates to the amounts and jurisdictional mix of our 2012 forecasted results. Additionally in the second quarter of 2012, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$181 million from the release of a significant portion of our income tax valuation allowance on our Canadian deferred tax assets.

After income taxes, the Company incurred a loss from continuing operations attributable to Navistar International Corporation in the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 of \$237 million, or \$2.94 per diluted share, and \$704 million, or \$8.76 per diluted share, respectively, compared to income of \$80 million, or \$1.16 per diluted share, and a loss of \$202 million, or \$2.92 per diluted share, in the respective prior year periods. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, the weighted average shares outstanding used to calculate the per share amounts increased by 11.7 million and 11.3 million shares, respectively, due to the October 2012 issuance of our common stock in a public offering.

We ended the third quarter of 2013 with \$1.13 billion of consolidated cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, compared to \$1.24 billion as of April 30, 2013. During the second quarter of 2013, we amended our Term Loan Credit Facility whereby we lowered our interest rate and modified the maturity date to August 17, 2017. We also utilized proceeds from the issuance of \$300 million of additional Senior Notes to make a principal repayment of \$300 million against our Term Loan Credit Facility.

Results of Continuing Operations

The following information summarizes our Consolidated Statements of Operations and illustrates the key financial indicators used to assess our consolidated financial results. Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began reporting the operating results of WCC and certain operating results of Monaco as discontinued operations. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's previously issued Consolidated Statements of Operations have been restated to reflect this change.

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The three and nine months ended July 31, 2013 as compared to the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012

(in millions, except per share data and % change)	Three Months Ended July 31,				Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2013	2012	Change	% Change	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Sales and revenues, net	\$2,861	\$3,246	\$(385)	(12)%	\$8,024	\$9,516	\$(1,492)	(16)%
Costs of products sold	2,547	2,800	(253)	(9)%	7,196	8,350	(1,154)	(14)%
Restructuring charges	6	4	2	50%	14	23	(9)	(39)%
Asset impairment charges	17	—	17	N.M.	17	10	7	70%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	308	322	(14)	(4)%	905	1,049	(144)	(14)%
Engineering and product development costs	99	135	(36)	(27)%	310	402	(92)	(23)%
Interest expense	76	59	17	29%	240	182	58	32%
Other expense (income), net	22	12	10	83%	(35)	33	(68)	N.M.
Total costs and expenses	3,075	3,332	(257)	(8)%	8,647	10,049	(1,402)	(14)%
Equity in income (loss) of non-consolidated affiliates	3	(10)	13	N.M.	6	(21)	27	N.M.
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(211)	(96)	(115)	120%	(617)	(554)	(63)	11%
Income tax benefit (expense)	(16)	188	(204)	N.M.	(53)	387	(440)	N.M.
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(227)	92	(319)	N.M.	(670)	(167)	(503)	301%
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	10	12	(2)	(17)%	34	35	(1)	(3)%
Income (loss) from continuing operations ^(A)	(237)	80	(317)	N.M.	(704)	(202)	(502)	249%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10)	4	(14)	N.M.	(40)	(39)	(1)	3%
Net loss ^(A)	\$(247)	\$84	\$(331)	N.M.	\$(744)	\$(241)	\$(503)	209%
Diluted income (loss) per share: ^(A)								
Continuing operations	\$(2.94)	\$1.16	\$(4.10)	N.M.	\$(8.76)	\$(2.92)	\$(5.84)	200%
Discontinued operations	(0.12)	0.06	(0.18)	N.M.	(0.49)	(0.57)	0.08	(14)%
	\$(3.06)	\$1.22	\$(4.28)	N.M.	\$(9.25)	\$(3.49)	\$(5.76)	165%
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	80.6	68.9	11.7	17%	80.4	69.1	11.3	16%

N.M. Not meaningful.

(A) Amounts attributable to Navistar International Corporation.

Sales and revenues, net

Our sales and revenues, net are categorized by geographic region based on the location of the end customer. The following tables present Sales and revenues, net by segment for our geographic regions of U.S. and Canada, and Rest of World ("ROW"):

(in millions, except % change)	Total				U.S. and Canada				ROW			
	Three Months Ended July 31,		% Change	% Change	Three Months Ended July 31,		% Change	% Change	Three Months Ended July 31,		% Change	% Change
2013	2012	2013			2012	2013			2012			
Truck	\$1,924	\$2,263	\$(339)	(15)%	\$1,621	\$1,895	\$(274)	(14)%	\$303	\$368	\$(65)	(18)%

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Engine	723	840	(117)	(14)%	391	533	(142)	(27)%	332	307	25	8	%
Parts	491	542	(51)	(9)%	430	481	(51)	(11)%	61	61	—	—	%
Financial Services	61	64	(3)	(5)%	40	48	(8)	(17)%	21	16	5	31	%
Corporate and Eliminations	(338)	(463)	125	(27)%	(332)	(458)	126	(28)%	(6)	(5)	(1)	20	%
Total	\$2,861	\$3,246	\$(385)	(12)%	\$2,150	\$2,499	\$(349)	(14)%	\$711	\$747	\$(36)	(5)%	

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(in millions, except % change)	Total				U.S. and Canada				ROW			
	Nine Months Ended July 31,		Change	% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,		Change	% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,		Change	% Change
2013	2012	2013			2012	2013			2012	2013		
Truck	\$5,121	\$6,703	\$(1,582)	(24)%	\$4,323	\$5,657	\$(1,334)	(24)%	\$798	\$1,046	\$(248)	(24)%
Engine	2,207	2,593	(386)	(15)%	1,263	1,687	(424)	(25)%	944	906	38	4%
Parts	1,573	1,507	66	4%	1,403	1,341	62	5%	170	166	4	2%
Financial Services	178	199	(21)	(11)%	120	152	(32)	(21)%	58	47	11	23%
Corporate and Eliminations	(1,055)	(1,486)	431	(29)%	(1,040)	(1,470)	430	(29)%	(15)	(16)	1	(6)%
Total	\$8,024	\$9,516	\$(1,492)	(16)%	\$6,069	\$7,367	\$(1,298)	(18)%	\$1,955	\$2,149	\$(194)	(9)%

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Truck segment net sales decreased \$339 million and \$1,582 million, or 15% and 24%, respectively, compared to the prior year periods, primarily due to decreased volumes in our "traditional" market and lower military sales.

The Engine segment net sales decreased \$117 million and \$386 million, or 14% and 15%, respectively, primarily due to lower intercompany sales in the U.S., partially offset by higher volumes in South America.

The Parts segment net sales decreased \$51 million, or 9%, in the third quarter of 2013, primarily due to lower military sales. In the first nine months of 2013, the Parts segment net sales increased \$66 million, or 4%, primarily due to higher military sales, which were recognized during the first half of 2013.

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Financial Services segment net revenues decreased \$3 million and \$21 million, or 5% and 11%, respectively, primarily driven by the continued decline in the average finance receivable balances which is reflective of the GE Operating Agreement.

Costs of products sold

The Cost of products sold decrease of \$253 million and \$1,154 million in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, respectively, reflects the impact of the decreases in net sales in our Truck and Engine segments.

Restructuring charges

In the first nine months of 2013, we incurred restructuring charges of \$14 million, which was comprised of a variety of open restructuring-related activities. In the first nine months of 2012, we incurred restructuring charges of \$23 million, primarily due to a net charge of \$16 million for the lease vacancy for the relocation of our world headquarters. For more information, see Note 3, Restructurings and Impairments, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Asset impairment charges

In the third quarter of 2013, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$17 million, of which \$13 million was recognized by the Truck segment and \$4 million was recognized by the Engine segment. These charges are the result of our ongoing evaluation of our portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit, which led to the discontinuation of certain engineering programs related to products that were determined to be outside of our core operations or not performing to our expectations.

In the second quarter of 2012, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$10 million, recognized in the Parts segment, related to the Company's decision to idle the WCC business. This action resulted in the impairment of certain intangible assets related to the parts distribution operations associated with the WCC business. For more information, see Note 3, Restructurings and Impairments, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

The SG&A expenses decrease of \$14 million and \$144 million in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, respectively, reflects the impact of our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives, partially offset by higher employee incentive compensation expense. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we offered the majority of our U.S.-based non-represented salaried employees the opportunity to apply for a voluntary separation program ("VSP"). Along with the VSP, we used attrition and an involuntary reduction in force to eliminate additional positions in order to meet our targeted reductions goal. In addition to these actions in the U.S., our Brazilian operations utilized an involuntary reduction in force to eliminate positions. As a result of these actions and the elimination of certain executive-level positions, we

have realized year-over-year savings as compared to the prior-year period. For more information concerning our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives, see Note 3, Restructurings and Impairments, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Engineering and product development costs

The Engineering and product development costs decrease of \$36 million and \$92 million in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, respectively, reflect lower costs in both the Engine and Truck segments, primarily due to project rationalization of certain engineering programs and other savings from our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives. These decreases were partially offset by costs in North America, primarily for integration of the Cummins SCR after-treatment systems with our MaxxForce 13L engine and the Cummins 15L engine and after-treatment system into certain truck models.

Interest expense

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the interest expense increase of \$17 million and \$58 million, respectively, was primarily due to the increase in our average outstanding debt balances. In August 2012, we borrowed \$1 billion under our Term Loan Credit Facility. Then in the second quarter of 2013, we amended our Term Loan Credit Facility and utilized proceeds from the issuance of \$300 million of additional Senior Notes to make a principal repayment of \$300 million against our Term Loan Credit Facility. For more information, see Note 7, Debt, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

This impact was partially offset by the reduction in debt utilized in financing of retail finance receivables balances. The decline is reflective of the GE Operating Agreement, through which GE funds most of the new U.S. retail loan originations.

Also contributing to the increase in interest expense is the recognition of interest expense related to certain third-party equipment financings by GE, which we have accounted for as borrowings. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded certain out-of-period adjustments for the correction of prior-period errors, which included \$8 million of interest expense related to periods prior to 2013. For more information, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Other expense (income), net

We recognized other net expense of \$22 million and other net income of \$35 million in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, respectively, compared to other net expense of \$12 million and \$33 million in the respective prior year periods.

In the third quarter of 2013, the other net expense was primarily due to the Company being unfavorably impacted by the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, particularly in the Engine segment due to the weakening of the Brazilian Real against the U.S. Dollar.

The first nine months of 2013 included gains of \$35 million related to our legal settlement with Deloitte and Touche LLP and \$26 million related to the sale of the Company's interests in the Mahindra Joint Ventures, partially offset by \$13 million of charges related to the \$300 million principal repayment of a portion of the Term Loan Credit Facility, which primarily consisted of the write-off of related discount and debt issuance costs and a prepayment premium fee, and the impact of the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates related to the Brazilian Real, as described above. For more information concerning: (i) the sale of the Mahindra Joint Ventures, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, (ii) the \$300 million principal repayment, see Note 7, Debt, and (iii) the legal settlement, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies, all to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, the Company was unfavorably impacted by the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, primarily due to the weakening of the Brazilian Real against the U.S. Dollar. Also contributing to the expense in the first nine months of 2012 were costs related to the early redemption of a portion of our Senior Notes, which included charges of \$8 million for the early redemption premium and write-off of related discount and debt issuance costs.

Equity in income (loss) of non-consolidated affiliates

We recognized net income from our equity interest in non-consolidated affiliates of \$3 million and \$6 million in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, respectively, compared to net losses of \$10 million and \$21 million in the respective prior year periods. The losses recognized in the prior periods were primarily attributable to our Mahindra Joint Ventures, which we sold in the second quarter of 2013. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Income tax benefit (expense)

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, we recognized income tax expense of \$16 million and \$53 million, respectively, compared to an income tax benefit of \$188 million and \$387 million in the respective prior year periods. In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, as a result of our deferred tax valuation allowances on our U.S. deferred tax assets, the ordinary loss and related tax benefit on U.S. operations was excluded from the effective tax rate, and our U.S. tax was limited to certain current state income taxes, federal refundable credits, and other discrete items.

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The income tax benefit recognized in the third quarter of 2012 included \$173 million of income tax benefit resulting from a third quarter change in the estimated 2012 annual effective tax rate. The change was a result of updates to the amounts and jurisdictional mix of our 2012 forecasted results. In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2012, the ordinary loss and related tax benefit for U.S. operations were included in the effective tax rate. In the first nine months of 2012, the income tax benefit includes a benefit of \$181 million, which resulted from the second quarter release of a significant portion of our income tax valuation allowance on our Canadian deferred tax assets.

We had \$1.1 billion of U.S. net operating losses and \$214 million of tax credit carryforwards as of October 31, 2012. We expect our cash payments of U.S. taxes will be minimal for as long as we are able to offset our U.S. taxable income by these U.S. net operating losses and tax credits. We maintain valuation allowances on our U.S. and certain foreign deferred tax assets because it is more-likely-than-not those deferred tax assets will not be realized. It is reasonably possible within the next twelve months that an additional valuation allowance may be required on certain foreign deferred tax assets. For additional information, see Note 9, Income Taxes, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests is the result of our consolidation of subsidiaries of which we do not own 100%. Substantially all of our net income attributable to non-controlling interests in 2013 and 2012 relates to Ford Motor Company's non-controlling interest in our BDP subsidiary.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, we incurred a loss from discontinued operations of \$10 million and \$40 million, respectively, compared to income of \$4 million and a loss of \$39 million in the respective prior year periods. The losses from discontinued operations were from certain operations of the Monaco business and the WCC operations. In March 2013, we divested our interest in WCC and in May 2013, we divested substantially all of our interest in these certain operations of Monaco.

In addition to the operating losses from the divested businesses, the loss incurred in the first nine months of 2013 included charges of \$24 million, related to the divestiture of Monaco, partially offset by WCC recognizing a warranty recovery of \$13 million from a supplier that was related to a product recall. The loss incurred in the first nine months of 2012 included a charge of \$28 million for the impairment of certain intangible assets, which resulted from our decision to idle WCC, partially offset by a gain of \$6 million due to the sale of the Monaco motor coach plant in Coburg, Oregon. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Segment Results of Continuing Operations

We operate in four reporting segments: Truck, Engine, Parts (collectively called "Manufacturing operations"), and Financial Services, which consists of Navistar Financial Corporation ("NFC") and our foreign finance operations (collectively called "Financial Services operations").

Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began reporting the operating results of WCC and certain operating results of Monaco as discontinued operations, both of which were previously included as part of the Truck segment. The financial information for the prior periods has been restated to reflect this change in presentation. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We define segment profit (loss) as net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Navistar International Corporation excluding income tax benefit (expense). For additional information about segment profit, see Note 13, Segment Reporting, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The following sections analyze operating results as they relate to our four segments and do not include intersegment eliminations:

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Truck Segment

(in millions, except % change)	Three Months Ended			% Change	Nine Months			% Change
	July 31, 2013	2012	Change		Ended July 31, 2013	2012	Change	
Truck segment sales - U.S. and Canada	\$1,621	\$1,895	\$(274)	(14)%	\$4,323	\$5,657	\$(1,334)	(24)%
Truck segment sales - ROW	303	368	(65)	(18)%	798	1,046	(248)	(24)%
Total Truck segment sales, net	\$1,924	\$2,263	\$(339)	(15)%	\$5,121	\$6,703	\$(1,582)	(24)%
Truck segment loss	\$(58)	\$(26)	\$(32)	123 %	\$(225)	\$(98)	\$(127)	130 %

Segment sales

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Truck segment net sales decrease of \$339 million and \$1,582 million, or 15% and 24%, respectively, was primarily due to lower sales across all truck classes in our "traditional" market, reflecting reduced sales volumes as we transition our engine strategy, as well as the impact of lower industry volumes. Additionally, our military sales were lower reflecting lower chargeouts and service revenue.

Chargeouts from our "traditional" market were down 21% and 27%, respectively, primarily driven by lower chargeouts of our Class 6 and 7 medium trucks and Class 8 severe service trucks, as well as Class 8 heavy trucks in the first nine months of 2013.

Also in the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded certain out-of-period adjustments for the correction of prior-period errors, relating to certain third-party equipment financings by GE that we have accounted for as borrowings. Correcting the errors resulted in a decrease of \$113 million to net sales related to periods prior to 2013. For more information, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Segment loss

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the increase in the Truck segment loss of \$32 million and \$127 million, respectively, reflects the impact of the transition in our engine emission strategy and the impact on fixed cost absorption as a result of the lower sales volumes, partially offset by lower SG&A expenses and Engineering and product development costs. We continue to meet our scheduled product launches and experienced no production gaps during our transition to our new engine emission strategy in 2013; however, we have experienced lower volumes and associated margins in our "traditional" market. To a lesser extent, we have also experienced some pressure on pricing. Additionally in the third quarter of 2013, the Truck segment incurred asset impairment charges of \$13 million, which were primarily the result of our ongoing evaluation of our portfolio of assets to validate their strategic and financial fit, which led to the discontinuation of certain engineering programs related to products that were determined to be outside of our core operations and not performing to our expectations. Also in the first nine months of 2013, the Truck segment recognized charges of \$23 million for accelerated depreciation of certain assets, primarily related to the planned closure of our Garland Facility. For more information, see Note 3, Restructurings and Impairments, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Partially offsetting these factors were decreases in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013 in SG&A expenses and Engineering and product development costs. The lower SG&A expenses reflect the impact of our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives. The lower Engineering and product development costs were primarily due to project rationalization of certain engineering programs and other savings from cost-reduction initiatives, as well as lower costs relating to engineering integration, partially offset by costs to integrate the Cummins SCR after-treatment systems with our MaxxForce 13L engine and the Cummins 15L engine with the SCR after-treatment system into certain truck models.

In February 2013, the Company sold its stake in the Mahindra Joint Ventures to Mahindra, which resulted in the Truck segment recording a gain of \$15 million in the first nine months of 2013. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, the Truck segment incurred losses of \$13 million and \$28 million, respectively, related to MNAL. For more information, see Note 2, Discontinued Operations and Other Divestitures, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Engine Segment

(in millions, except % change)	Three Months Ended			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	July 31, 2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
Engine segment sales - U.S. and Canada	\$391	\$533	\$(142)	(27)%	\$1,263	\$1,687	\$(424)	(25)%
Engine segment sales - ROW	332	307	25	8 %	944	906	38	4 %
Total Engine segment sales, net	\$723	\$840	\$(117)	(14)%	\$2,207	\$2,593	\$(386)	(15)%
Engine segment loss	\$(86)	\$(47)	\$(39)	83 %	\$(251)	\$(275)	\$24	(9)%

Segment sales

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Engine segment net sales decrease of \$117 million and \$386 million, or 14% and 15%, respectively, was primarily due to lower intercompany sales in the U.S., partially offset by higher net sales in ROW. The increases in ROW net sales reflect higher volumes from our South America operations, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

Segment loss

In the third quarter of 2013, the Engine segment loss increased by \$39 million compared to the prior year quarter, which reflects the impact of lower intercompany sales in the U.S., higher adjustments to pre-existing warranties, and the unfavorable impact of fluctuations of foreign exchange rates to the results from our South American operations, partially offset by lower Engineering and product development costs and higher volumes from our South American operations. The Engine segment recognized charges for adjustments to pre-existing warranties of \$41 million, compared to \$29 million in the respective prior year period. The charges for adjustments to pre-existing warranties were primarily related to certain 2010 emission standard engines. The decrease in Engineering and product development costs were primarily due to project rationalization of certain engineering programs and other cost-reduction initiatives in both the U.S. and in South America.

For the first nine months of 2013, the Engine segment reduced the loss by \$24 million, primarily due to lower adjustments to pre-existing warranties, lower Engineering and product development costs, as described above, and improvements from our South American operations, partially offset by the impact of lower intercompany sales in the U.S. The Engine segment recognized charges for adjustments to pre-existing warranties of \$177 million, compared to \$221 million in the respective prior year period. These charges, which were primarily related to certain 2010 emission standard engines, also included costs related to certain field campaigns we initiated to address issues in products sold, partially offset by the recognition of a warranty recovery of \$27 million, which occurred in the first quarter of 2013.

Our South American business improvement reflects the impact of increased volumes and lower Engineering and product development costs, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Engine segment recorded charges of \$7 million and \$29 million, respectively, for NCPs, primarily for certain 13L engines sales, compared to charges of \$10 million and \$20 million in the respective prior year periods. The third quarter decrease, compared to the prior year quarter, in charges for NCPs reflects higher volumes of our engines with the Cummins SCR after-treatment system, as well as truck sales with the Cummins 15L engines. Additionally in the first nine months of 2013, the Engine segment incurred charges of \$16 million for accelerated depreciation of certain assets, primarily related to the discontinuation of our MaxxForce15L engine, and recognized a gain of \$11 million related to the sale of the Company's interest in MNEPL to Mahindra.

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Parts Segment

(in millions, except % change)	Three Months Ended July 31,			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
Parts segment sales - U.S. and Canada	\$430	\$481	\$(51)	(11)%	\$1,403	\$1,341	\$62	5 %
Parts segment sales - ROW	61	61	—	— %	170	166	4	2 %
Total Parts segment sales, net	\$491	\$542	\$(51)	(9)%	\$1,573	\$1,507	\$66	4 %
Parts segment profit	\$76	\$73	\$3	4 %	\$253	\$164	\$89	54 %

Segment sales

In the third quarter of 2013, the Parts segment net sales decrease of \$51 million, or 9%, was primarily due to lower military sales.

In the first nine months of 2013, the Parts segment net sales increase of \$66 million, or 4%, was primarily due to higher military sales. The increase in military sales, which was recognized during the first half of 2013, was primarily related to upgrade kits, as well as the impact of the definitization of pricing on certain contracts.

Segment profit

In the third quarter of 2013, the Parts segment profit was comparable to the prior year quarter, reflecting lower SG&A expenses due to the impact of our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives, offset by the impact of lower military sales.

In the first nine months of 2013, the increase in Parts segment profit of \$89 million was primarily driven by margin improvements in our commercial markets, the increase in military sales that includes the impact of product mix and the definitization of pricing on certain contracts, and lower SG&A expenses.

The second quarter of 2012 included a charge of \$10 million for the impairment of certain intangible assets of the parts distribution operations related to the WCC business. For more information, see Note 3, Restructurings and Impairments, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Financial Services Segment

(in millions, except % change)	Three Months Ended July 31,			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
Financial Services segment revenues - U.S. and Canada ^(A)	\$40	\$48	\$(8)	(17)%	\$120	\$152	\$(32)	(21)%
Financial Services segment revenues - ROW	21	16	5	31 %	58	47	11	23 %
Total Financial Services segment revenues, net	\$61	\$64	\$(3)	(5)%	\$178	\$199	\$(21)	(11)%
Financial Services segment profit	\$23	\$22	\$1	5 %	\$64	\$75	\$(11)	(15)%

(A) The Financial Services segment does not have Canadian operations.

Segment revenues

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2013, the Financial Services segment net revenues decrease of \$3 million and \$21 million, or 5% and 11%, respectively, was primarily driven by the continued decline in the average finance receivable balances. The decline in the average retail finance receivable balance is reflective of the GE Operating Agreement, through which GE funds most of the new U.S. retail loan originations, partially offset by increases in retail loan originations in Mexico. Revenues from wholesale notes also declined, primarily due to lower average dealer inventory levels resulting from lower truck sales, particularly in the U.S.

Segment profit

In the third quarter of 2013, the Financial Services segment profit was comparable to the prior year quarter.

In the first nine months of 2013, the decrease in Financial Services segment profit of \$11 million was primarily driven by the lower net interest margin that reflects the decline in the average finance receivables balances, partially offset by

lower employee-related expenses in the U.S. that resulted from our 2012 cost-reduction initiatives. Additionally, the Financial Services segment incurred restructuring charges related to the relocation of certain operations to our world headquarters.

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Supplemental Information

The following tables provide additional information on Truck segment industry retail units, market share data, order units, backlog units, chargeout units, and Engine segment shipments. These tables present key metrics and trends that provide quantitative measures on the performance of the Truck and Engine segments.

We define our "traditional" markets to include U.S. and Canada School bus and Class 6 through 8 medium and heavy trucks. We classify militarized commercial vehicles sold to the U.S. and Canadian militaries as Class 8 severe service trucks within our "traditional" markets.

Truck segment industry retail deliveries

The following table summarizes approximate industry retail deliveries, for our "traditional" truck market, categorized by relevant class, according to Wards Communications and R.L. Polk & Co. ("Polk"):

(in units)	Three Months Ended July 31,			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
"Traditional" Markets (U.S. and Canada)								
School buses ^(A)	4,000	4,600	(600)	(13)%	12,800	12,500	300	2 %
Class 6 and 7 medium trucks	16,300	16,200	100	1 %	47,500	52,100	(4,600)	(9)%
Class 8 heavy trucks	41,700	48,600	(6,900)	(14)%	120,500	144,500	(24,000)	(17)%
Class 8 severe service trucks ^(B)	12,200	11,700	500	4 %	33,700	32,300	1,400	4 %
Total "traditional" markets	74,200	81,100	(6,900)	(9)%	214,500	241,400	(26,900)	(11)%
Combined class 8 trucks	53,900	60,300	(6,400)	(11)%	154,200	176,800	(22,600)	(13)%
Navistar "traditional" retail deliveries	12,600	18,300	(5,700)	(31)%	37,700	54,500	(16,800)	(31)%

Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the Company began using bus registration data from Polk to report U.S. and Canada School bus retail market deliveries. Additionally, the School bus retail market deliveries include buses classified as B, C and D and are being reported on a one-month lag. These changes are reflected in all periods presented.

"Traditional" retail deliveries include CAT-branded units sold to Caterpillar under our North America supply agreement.

Truck segment retail delivery market share

The following table summarizes our approximate retail delivery market share percentages for the Class 6 through 8 U.S. and Canada truck markets, based on market-wide information from Wards Communications and Polk:

	Three Months Ended									
	July 31, 2013		April 30, 2013		January 31, 2013		October 31, 2012		July 31, 2012	
Class 6 and 7 medium trucks	24	%	26	%	25	%	34	%	36	%
Class 8 heavy trucks	12	%	12	%	11	%	13	%	15	%
Class 8 severe service trucks ^(A)	18	%	22	%	26	%	30	%	30	%
Combined class 8 trucks	14	%	15	%	14	%	17	%	18	%

Retail delivery market share includes CAT-branded units sold to Caterpillar under our North America supply agreement.

Truck segment net orders

We define orders as written commitments received from customers and dealers during the year to purchase trucks. Net orders represent new orders received during the year less cancellations of orders made during the same year. Orders do not represent guarantees of purchases by customers or dealers and are subject to cancellation. Orders may be either sold orders, which will be built for specific customers, or stock orders, which will generally be built for dealer

inventory for eventual sale to customers. These orders may be placed at our assembly plants in the U.S. and Mexico for destinations anywhere in the world and include trucks, buses, and military vehicles. Historically, we have had an increase in net orders for stock inventory from our dealers at the end of the year due to a combination of demand and, from time to time, incentives to the dealers. Increases in stock orders typically translate to higher chargeouts (discussed below) for our Truck segment.

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The following table summarizes our approximate net orders for "traditional" units:

(in units)	Three Months			% Change	Nine Months			% Change
	Ended July 31,		Change		Ended July 31,		Change	
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
"Traditional" Markets (U.S. and Canada)								
School buses ^(A)	2,400	2,500	(100)	(4)%	7,000	7,800	(800)	(10)%
Class 6 and 7 medium trucks	2,500	4,000	(1,500)	(38)%	9,600	15,700	(6,100)	(39)%
Class 8 heavy trucks	7,700	5,000	2,700	54 %	17,900	18,700	(800)	(4)%
Class 8 severe service trucks ^(B)	2,600	3,100	(500)	(16)%	7,000	10,100	(3,100)	(31)%
Total "traditional" markets	15,200	14,600	600	4 %	41,500	52,300	(10,800)	(21)%
Combined class 8 trucks	10,300	8,100	2,200	27 %	24,900	28,800	(3,900)	(14)%

(A) U.S. and Canada School buses include buses classified as B, C and D.

(B) Truck segment net orders include CAT-branded units sold to Caterpillar under our North America supply agreement.

Truck segment backlogs

We define order backlogs ("backlogs") as orders yet to be built as of the end of the period. Our backlogs do not represent guarantees of purchases by customers or dealers and are subject to cancellation. Although the backlog of unbuilt orders is one of many indicators of market demand, other factors such as changes in production rates, internal and supplier available capacity, new product introductions, and competitive pricing actions may affect point-in-time comparisons. Backlogs exclude units in inventory awaiting additional modifications or delivery to the end customer.

The following table summarizes our approximate backlog for "traditional" units:

(in units)	As of July 31,		Change	% Change
	2013	2012		
"Traditional" Markets (U.S. and Canada)				
School buses ^(A)	1,800	1,600	200	13 %
Class 6 and 7 medium trucks	1,700	4,400	(2,700)	(61)%
Class 8 heavy trucks	8,700	7,100	1,600	23 %
Class 8 severe service trucks ^(B)	2,400	3,100	(700)	(23)%
Total "traditional" markets	14,600	16,200	(1,600)	(10)%
Combined class 8 trucks	11,100	10,200	900	9 %

(A) U.S. and Canada School buses include buses classified as B, C and D.

(B) Truck segment backlog includes CAT-branded units sold to Caterpillar under our North America supply agreement, and the backlog as of January 31, 2012 was adjusted by 200 units to reflect the inclusion of these CAT-branded units.

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Truck segment chargeouts

We define chargeouts as trucks that have been invoiced to customers. The units held in dealer inventory represent the principal difference between retail deliveries and chargeouts. The following table summarizes our approximate worldwide chargeouts from our continuing operations:

(in units)	Three Months Ended July 31,			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
"Traditional" Markets (U.S. and Canada)								
School buses ^(A)	2,600	2,900	(300)	(10)%	7,100	7,200	(100)	(1)%
Class 6 and 7 medium trucks	3,400	5,800	(2,400)	(41)%	12,000	17,200	(5,200)	(30)%
Class 8 heavy trucks	5,900	6,300	(400)	(6)%	15,000	21,500	(6,500)	(30)%
Class 8 severe service trucks ^(B)	2,800	3,600	(800)	(22)%	7,300	10,500	(3,200)	(30)%
Total "traditional" markets	14,700	18,600	(3,900)	(21)%	41,400	56,400	(15,000)	(27)%
Non "traditional" military ^(C)	100	500	(400)	(80)%	700	1,100	(400)	(36)%
"Expansion" markets ^(D)	8,000	7,600	400	5 %	20,500	22,100	(1,600)	(7)%
Total worldwide units ^(E)	22,800	26,700	(3,900)	(15)%	62,600	79,600	(17,000)	(21)%
Combined class 8 trucks	8,700	9,900	(1,200)	(12)%	22,300	32,000	(9,700)	(30)%
Combined military ^(F)	100	500	(400)	(80)%	800	1,900	(1,100)	(58)%

(A) U.S. and Canada School buses include buses classified as B, C and D.

Chargeouts include CAT-branded units sold to Caterpillar under our North America supply agreement, and the (B) chargeouts for the first quarter of 2012 were adjusted by 200 units to reflect the inclusion of these CAT-branded units.

(C) Excludes U.S. and Canada militarized commercial units included in "traditional" markets Class 8 severe service trucks and "expansion" markets.

(D) Includes chargeouts related to Blue Diamond Truck ("BDT") of 2,800 units and 1,600 units during the three (D) months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively and 6,700 units and 4,800 units during the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(E) Excludes chargeouts related to: (i) RV towables of 300 units and 800 units during the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and 2,000 units and 2,200 units during the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and (E) 2012, respectively, and (ii) units, previously included in "Expansion" markets that were restated as a result of Monaco and WCC being classified as discontinued operations, of 400 units during the three months ended July 31, 2012 and 400 units and 800 units during the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(F) Includes military units included within "traditional" markets Class 8 severe service, "expansion" markets, and all units reported as non "traditional" military.

Engine segment shipments

(in units)	Three Months Ended July 31,			% Change	Nine Months Ended July 31,			% Change
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
OEM sales-South America	31,000	28,600	2,400	8 %	87,400	78,000	9,400	12 %
Intercompany sales	14,900	20,600	(5,700)	(28)%	46,500	65,600	(19,100)	(29)%
Other OEM sales	2,600	3,000	(400)	(13)%	6,800	7,200	(400)	(6)%
Total sales	48,500	52,200	(3,700)	(7)%	140,700	150,800	(10,100)	(7)%

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

(in millions)	July 31, 2013	October 31, 2012	July 31, 2012
Consolidated cash and cash equivalents	\$425	\$ 1,087	\$547
Consolidated marketable securities	708	466	159
Consolidated cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at end of the period	\$1,133	\$ 1,553	\$706

Cash Requirements

We generate cash flow from the sale of trucks, diesel engines, and parts, as well as from product financing provided to our dealers and retail customers by our Financial Services operations. It is our opinion that, in the absence of significant extraordinary cash demands, current and forecasted cash flow from our Manufacturing operations, Financial Services operations, and financing capacity will provide sufficient funds to meet operating requirements, capital expenditures, equity investments, and strategic acquisitions. We also believe that collections on our outstanding receivables portfolios as well as funds available from various funding sources will permit our Financial Services operations to meet the financing requirements of our dealers.

Our Manufacturing operations are generally able to access sufficient sources of financing to support our business plan. In August 2012, NIC and Navistar, Inc. signed a definitive credit agreement relating to a senior secured, term loan credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1 billion (the "Term Loan Credit Facility") and borrowed an aggregate principal amount of \$1 billion under the Term Loan Credit Facility. In conjunction with the Term Loan Credit Facility transaction, we used a portion of the proceeds from the Term Loan Credit Facility to repay all of the borrowings under Navistar, Inc.'s existing Asset-Based Credit Facility and Navistar, Inc. entered into an Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility with a commitment amount of up to \$175 million. The Term Loan Credit Facility is intended to: (i) support the adoption of an after-treatment solution to accelerate delivery of our next generation clean engine solution, (ii) support the market transition plan for Class 8 engine sales, and (iii) improve our financial flexibility. During the second quarter of 2013, we amended our Term Loan Credit Facility whereby we lowered our interest rate and extended the maturity date to August 17, 2017. We also utilized proceeds from the March 2013 issuance of \$300 million of additional 8.25% Senior Notes due 2021 to make a principal repayment of \$300 million against our Term Loan Credit Facility. For additional information, see Note 7, Debt, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In October 2012, the Company completed a public offering of 10,666,666 shares of NIC common stock at a price of \$18.75 per share and received proceeds, net of underwriting discounts, commissions, and offering expenses, of \$192 million. In connection with the public offering, in November 2012, the underwriters elected to exercise a portion of an over-allotment option and purchased an additional 763,534 shares of NIC common stock at a price of \$18.75 per share. The Company received proceeds from the exercise of the over-allotment, net of underwriting discounts and commissions, of \$14 million in the first quarter of 2013.

Consolidated cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities was \$1.1 billion at July 31, 2013, which includes \$61 million of cash and cash equivalents attributable to BDT and BDP, as well as an immaterial amount of cash and cash equivalents of certain VIEs that is generally not available to satisfy our obligations. For additional information on the consolidation of BDT and BDP, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Cash Flow Overview

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31, 2013		
	Manufacturing Operations	Financial Services Operations and Adjustments	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(248)) \$282	\$34
Net cash used in investing activities	(585)) (106)) (691)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	208	(194)) 14

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21) 2	(19)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(646) (16) (662)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,059	28	1,087	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$413	\$12	\$425	

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(in millions)	Nine Months Ended July 31, 2012		
	Manufacturing Operations	Financial Services Operations and Adjustments	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(292)	\$638	\$346
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	278	(2)	276
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	23	(630)	(607)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9)	2	(7)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	—	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	488	51	539
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$488	\$59	\$547

Manufacturing operations cash flows and Financial Services operations cash flows are not in accordance with, or an alternative for, GAAP. This non-GAAP financial information should be considered supplemental to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. However, we believe that non-GAAP reporting, giving effect to the adjustments shown in the reconciliation above, provides meaningful information and therefore we use it to supplement our U.S. GAAP reporting by identifying items that may not be related to the core manufacturing business. Management often uses this information to assess and measure the performance and liquidity of our operating segments. Our Manufacturing operations, for this purpose, include our Truck segment, Engine segment, Parts segment, and Corporate items which include certain eliminations. The reconciling differences between these non-GAAP financial measures and our U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statements in Item 1, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, are our Financial Services operations and adjustments required to eliminate certain intercompany transactions between Manufacturing operations and Financial Services operations. Our Financial Services operations cash flows are presented consistent with their treatment in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and may not be consistent with how they would be treated on a stand-alone basis. We have chosen to provide this supplemental information to allow additional analyses of operating results, to illustrate the respective cash flows giving effect to the non-GAAP adjustments shown in the above reconciliation and to provide an additional measure of performance and liquidity.

Manufacturing OperationsManufacturing Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$248 million and \$292 million, respectively. The net decrease in cash used in the first nine months of 2013, versus the comparable period in 2012, was primarily attributable to net improvements in the change in inventory and accounts payable, partially offset by a higher loss and a negative impact from the change in accounts receivable and other non-current liabilities. Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized, was \$165 million and \$99 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Manufacturing Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 was \$585 million, compared to cash provided of \$278 million in the same period of 2012. The net increase in cash used in the first nine months of 2013 was primarily attributable to higher purchases and lower sales of marketable securities. These items were partially offset by lower capital expenditures and the receipt of proceeds from the sale of our interests in various non-consolidated affiliates.

Also impacting the investing activities were increased purchases of equipment leased to others. Certain third-party equipment financings by GE are accounted for as borrowings. The initial transactions do not qualify for revenue recognition as we retain substantial risks of ownership in the leased property. As a result, the proceeds from the transfer are recorded as an obligation and amortized to revenue over the term of the financing. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company recorded out-of-period adjustments for the correction of prior-period errors, which included

recognizing Purchases of equipment leased to others of \$184 million related to periods prior to fiscal 2013. For more information, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Manufacturing Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 was \$208 million, compared to \$23 million of cash used in the same period of 2012. The net improvement in cash flow from financing activities was primarily attributable to share repurchases in 2012 that were not repeated in 2013, partially offset by the purchase of certain manufacturing equipment that was leased from a third-party and lower borrowings under the Amended and Restated Asset-Based Credit Facility. In addition, as described above, certain out-of-period adjustments for the correction of prior-period errors, which included recognizing Proceeds from financed lease obligations of \$201 million related to periods prior to fiscal 2013, contributed to the increase in cash provided by financing activities.

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Financial Services Operations

Financial Services and Adjustments Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$282 million and \$638 million, respectively. The net decrease in cash provided by operating activities for 2013, versus the comparable period in 2012 was primarily due to the lower margin by which retail notes and accounts liquidations exceeded originations, as well as lower income.

Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized, was \$41 million and \$59 million for nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease for 2013 compared to 2012 is a result of lower average debt balances as funding requirements have declined and average interest rates have been lower.

Financial Services and Adjustments Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 was \$106 million, compared to \$2 million for the same period in 2012. The increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to increased investments in marketable securities and equipment under operating leases during 2013. In addition, an increase in restricted cash for the repayment of investor notes maturing in October 2013 was partially offset by the lower restricted cash requirements on lower retail securitization balances. In 2012, cash used in investing activities was largely offset by the reduction in restricted cash resulting from lower retail securitization balances.

Financial Services and Adjustments Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$194 million and \$630 million, respectively. Cash used in financing activities represents periodic payments on our funding facilities in excess of new funding requirements. The decrease is primarily due to the lower margin by which periodic payments on our funding facilities exceeded new funding requirements for retail notes and accounts.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company's pension plans are funded by contributions made from Company assets in accordance with applicable U.S. and Canadian government regulations. The regulatory funding requirements are computed using an actuarially determined funded status, which is determined using assumptions that often differ from assumptions used to measure the funded status for U.S. GAAP. U.S. funding targets are determined by rules promulgated under the Pension Protection Act ("PPA"). The PPA additionally requires underfunded plans to achieve 100% funding over a period of time. From time to time, we have discussions with and receive requests for certain information from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC"). The PBGC was created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage the continuation and maintenance of private-sector defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits, and keep pension insurance premiums at a minimum. In July 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act was signed into law, impacting the minimum funding requirements for pension plans, but does not otherwise impact our accounting for pension benefits.

Generally, our pension plans are funded by contributions made by us. Our policy is to fund the pension plans in accordance with applicable U.S. and Canadian government regulations and to make additional contributions from time to time.

For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2013, we contributed \$29 million and \$86 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2012, we contributed \$30 million and \$112 million, respectively, to our U.S. and Canadian pension plans (the "Plans") to meet regulatory minimum funding requirements. We currently anticipate additional contributions of approximately \$80 million during the remainder of 2013. Future contributions are dependent upon a number of factors, principally the changes in values of plan assets, changes in interest rates, the impact of any funding relief currently under consideration, and the impact of funding resulting from the closure of our Chatham plant. We currently expect that from 2014 through 2016, the Company will be required to contribute at least \$200 million per year to the Plans, depending on asset performance and discount rates.

For more information, see Note 8, Postretirement Benefits, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Other Information

Impact of Environmental Regulation

Government regulation related to climate change is under consideration at the U.S. federal and state levels. Because our products use fossil fuels, they may be impacted indirectly due to regulation, such as a cap and trade program, affecting the cost of fuels. On May 21, 2010, President Obama directed the EPA and the Department of Transportation to adopt rules by July 30, 2011 setting greenhouse gas emission and fuel economy standards for medium and heavy-duty engines and vehicles beginning with model year 2014. The EPA and The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration issued proposed rules on November 30, 2010. We were active participants in the discussions surrounding the development of regulations and filed comments with the EPA on the proposed rules on January 31, 2011. The final rules, which were issued on September 15, 2011, begin to apply in calendar year 2014 and will be fully implemented in model year 2017. The agencies' stated goals for these rules were to increase the use of currently existing technologies. The Company plans to comply with these rules through use of existing technologies and implementation of emerging technologies as they become available. Several of the Company's vehicles have been certified early for the 2013 model year with the remaining vehicles and all engines required to be certified in 2014. In addition to the U.S., Canada and Mexico are also considering the adoption of fuel economy and/or greenhouse gas regulations. In February 2013, Canada issued greenhouse gas emissions regulations, which are substantially aligned with U.S. greenhouse gas regulations. We expect that heavy duty vehicle and engine fuel economy rules will be under consideration in other global jurisdictions in the future. These standards will impact development and production costs for vehicles and engines. There will also be administrative costs arising from the implementation of the rules. Our facilities may be subject to regulation related to climate change and climate change itself may also have some impact on the Company's operations. However, these impacts are currently uncertain and the Company cannot predict the nature and scope of those impacts.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we use estimates and make judgments and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and the related disclosures. Our assumptions, estimates, and judgments are based on historical experience, current trends, and other factors we believe are relevant at the time we prepare our consolidated financial statements.

Our significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates are consistent with those discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements and the MD&A section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012. During the nine months ended July 31, 2013, there were no significant changes in our application of our critical accounting policies.

To aid in fully understanding and evaluation our reporting results, we have identified the following accounting policies as our most critical because they require us to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Income Taxes

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Contingency Accruals

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

There are no recently issued accounting standards for which the Company expects a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

See Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2012. During the nine months ended July 31, 2013, there have been no significant changes in our exposure to market risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

In connection with the preparation of this report, our management, under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of July 31, 2013. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the quarter ended July 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended July 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

In connection with the preparation of our quarterly financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2013, the Company discovered errors in prior periods in 2011 and 2012 related to the timing of revenue recognition arising from certain contracts with the U.S. Government. The Company believes that the errors do not affect periods in 2013 and are not material to the financial statements in any prior periods.

The Company is in the process of reviewing this matter, including the adequacy and sufficiency of internal control over financial reporting as they relate to this matter.

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PART II—Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

During the nine months ended July 31, 2013, there have been no material developments from the legal proceedings disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended October 31, 2012, except: (i) those disclosed in Part II, Item 1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2013; (ii) those disclosed in Part II, Item I of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended April 30, 2013; and (iii) those disclosed below:

Kruse vs. Ford

On July 25, 2012, Kruse voluntarily dismissed with prejudice all claims against Ford Motor Company, and Ford voluntarily dismissed with prejudice all counter claims against Kruse. On July 30, 2012, the court dismissed the case based upon the stipulated order. Ford never requested Navistar to take the defense of this case or to bear any costs.

Shareholder Litigation

In July 2013, the Court in the 10b-5 Cases appointed a lead plaintiff and lead plaintiff's counsel, ordered the lead plaintiff to file a consolidated amended complaint by September 30, 2013 and ordered the defendants to move to dismiss or answer that complaint by November 29, 2013.

Pursuant to a court order in May 2013, the derivative complaint filed by James Gould in March 2013 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on behalf of the Company against us and certain of our current and former directors and former officers has been stayed until the outcome of any motion to dismiss in the 10b-5 Cases.

In August 2013, Abbie Griffin, filed a derivative complaint in the State of Delaware Court of Chancery, on behalf of the Company and all similarly situated stockholders, against the Company, as the nominal defendant, and certain of our current and former directors and former officers. The complaint alleges, among other things, that certain of our current and former directors and former officers committed a breach of fiduciary duty, in relation to similar factual allegations made in the 10b-5 Cases. The plaintiff in this matter seeks compensatory damages, certain corporate governance reforms, certain injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees, among other relief. Pursuant to a court order in August 2013, this matter has been stayed until the outcome of any motion to dismiss in the 10b-5 Cases.

Lis Franco de Toledo, et. al. vs Syntex do Brasil and IIAA

In May 2013, the Court of Appeals determined the damages amount to be R\$25 million (the equivalent of approximately US\$11 million at July 31, 2013). Wyeth, Lis Franco and MWM filed motions for clarification against such decision and in July 2013 the Court of Appeals denied all of these motions.

Profit Sharing Disputes

Pursuant to the 1993 Settlement Agreement, the program administrator and named fiduciary of the Supplemental Benefit Program is the Supplemental Benefit Program committee (the "Committee"), comprised of non-Company individuals. In August 2013, the Committee filed a motion for leave to amend its February 2013 complaint (which sought injunctive relief for the Company to provide certain information to which it was allegedly entitled under the Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan) and a proposed amended complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (the "Profit Sharing Complaint"). In its Profit Sharing Complaint, the Committee alleges the Company breached the 1993 Settlement Agreement and violated ERISA by failing to properly calculate profit sharing contributions due under the Supplemental Benefit Profit Sharing Plan. The Committee seeks damages in excess of \$50 million, injunctive relief and reimbursement of attorneys' fees and costs. In addition, various local bargaining units of the UAW have filed separate grievances pursuant to the profit sharing plans under various collective bargaining agreements in effect between the Company and the UAW that may have similar legal and factual issues as the Profit Sharing Complaint.

6.4 Liter Diesel Engine Litigation

Plaintiff Steve Darne ("Darne") filed a putative class action lawsuit in May 2013 against Navistar, Inc. and Ford Motor Company ("Ford") in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The complaint seeks to certify a class of United States owners and lessees of Ford vehicles powered by the 6.4L Power Stroke ® engine (and in the alternative purports to certify a class of Illinois owners and lessees) that Navistar, Inc. previously supplied

to Ford. Darne alleges that Ford vehicles equipped with a 6.4L engine had numerous design and manufacturing defects and that Navistar, Inc. and Ford knew of such engine problems but failed to disclose them to consumers. Darne asserts claims against Navistar, Inc. based on theories of negligence, deceptive trade practices, consumer fraud, unjust enrichment, and intentional conduct. For relief, Darne seeks compensatory damages sufficient to remedy the alleged defects, compensate the proposed class members for alleged incurred

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damages, and compensate plaintiff's counsel. Darne also asks the Court to award punitive damages and restitution/disgorgement.

CARB Notice of Violation

In June 2013 the Company made a settlement offer to CARB and remains in discussions with CARB regarding this matter.

For further information regarding these and other legal proceedings, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

During the nine months ended July 31, 2013, there have been no material changes in the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our year ended October 31, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Our directors who are not employees receive an annual retainer, which is payable at their election either in shares of our common stock or in cash allocated in quarterly installments. A director may also elect to defer any portion of such compensation until a later date. Each such election is made prior to December 31st for the next calendar year. The Board of Directors has mandated that at least \$20,000 of the annual retainer be paid in the form of shares of our common stock. During the three months ended July 31, 2013, one director elected to defer all or a portion of his annual retainer fees in shares, and was credited with an aggregate of 1,079.525 deferred stock units (each such stock unit corresponding to one share of common stock) at a price of \$27.79. These stock units were issued to our director without registration under the Securities Act, in reliance on Section 4(2) for transactions not involving a public offering and based on the director's financial sophistication and knowledge of the Company.

Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no purchases of equity securities by us or affiliates during the three months ended July 31, 2013.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit:		Page
(4)	<u>Instruments Defining Rights of Security Holders, including Indentures</u>	E-1
(10)	<u>Material Contracts</u>	E-2
(31.1)	<u>CEO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	E-3
(31.2)	<u>CFO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	E-4
(32.1)	<u>CEO Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	E-5
(32.2)	<u>CFO Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	E-6
(99.1)	<u>Additional Financial Information (Unaudited)</u>	E-7
(101.INS)	XBRL Instance Document	N/A
(101.SCH)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	N/A
(101.CAL)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	N/A
(101.LAB)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	N/A
(101.PRE)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	N/A
(101.DEF)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	N/A

All exhibits other than those indicated above are omitted because of the absence of the conditions under which they are required or because the information called for is shown in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2013.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NAVISTAR INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(Registrant)

/s/ RICHARD C. TARAPCHAK

Richard C. Tarapchak

Senior Vice President and Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer)

September 4, 2013