

VISTEON CORP
Form 10-K
February 26, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

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 001-15827

VISTEON CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

State of Delaware

38-3519512

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

One Village Center Drive, Van Buren Township, Michigan 48111

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800)-VISTEON

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on which Registered

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

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

Warrants, each exercisable for one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$58.80 (expiring October 15, 2015)

(Title of class)

Warrants, each exercisable for one share of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$9.66 (expiring October 15, 2020)

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting

company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2014 (the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$4.3 billion.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

As of February 17, 2015, the registrant had outstanding 44,438,803 shares of common stock.

Document Incorporated by Reference

Document	Where Incorporated
2015 Proxy Statement	Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14)

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Part I

Item 1. Business

Description of Business

Visteon Corporation (the "Company" or "Visteon") is a global automotive supplier that designs, engineers and manufactures innovative products for nearly every original equipment vehicle manufacturer ("OEM") worldwide including BMW, Chrysler, Daimler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Hyundai, Kia, Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault, Toyota and Volkswagen. Visteon is headquartered in Van Buren Township, Michigan and has an international network of manufacturing operations, technical centers and joint venture operations, supported by approximately 25,500 employees dedicated to the design, development, manufacture and support of its product offerings and its global customers. The Company's manufacturing and engineering footprint is principally located outside of the U.S., with a heavy concentration in low-cost geographic regions.

Visteon delivers value for its customers and stockholders through two technology-focused core businesses: vehicle cockpit electronics and thermal energy management. The Company's vehicle cockpit electronics product line includes audio systems, infotainment systems, driver information systems, connectivity and telematics solutions, climate controls, and electronic control modules. The Company's vehicle cockpit electronics business comprises and is reported under the Electronics segment. Visteon's thermal energy management products include climate air handling modules, powertrain cooling modules, heat exchangers, compressors, fluid transport systems, and engine induction systems. Visteon's thermal energy management business comprises and is reported under the Climate segment. In addition to the Electronics and Climate segments, the Company has residual operations in South America and Europe previously associated with the Interiors business but not subject to discontinued operations classification that comprise the Other segment.

On December 17, 2014, Visteon and its wholly owned subsidiary, VIHI, LLC entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Hahn & Co. Auto Holdings Co., Ltd. and Hankook Tire Co., Ltd. to sell all of its outstanding shares in HVCC for approximately \$3.6 billion or KRW 52,000 per share (the "Climate Transaction"). As of December 31, 2014 the Company's net investment in HVCC was approximately \$800 million. The Climate Transaction is subject to regulatory reviews, shareholder approval and other conditions, is expected to close during the first half of 2015.

Management believes that the Company is well-positioned to capitalize on growth in emerging markets, particularly those in Asia, where the Company generated 50% of its consolidated sales for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company's sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$7.5 billion and were distributed by product group, geographic region, and customer as follows.

The Company's History

The Company was incorporated in Delaware in January 2000 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ford Motor Company ("Ford" or "Ford Motor Company"). Subsequently, Ford transferred the assets and liabilities comprising its automotive components and systems business to Visteon. The Company separated from Ford on June 28, 2000 when all of the Company's common stock was distributed by Ford to its shareholders.

During the latter part of 2008 and through 2009, weakened economic conditions, largely attributable to the global credit crisis, and erosion of consumer confidence, triggered a global economic recession that negatively impacted the automotive sector. On May 28, 2009, the Company and many of its domestic subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware in response to the resulting sudden and severe declines in global automotive production and the related adverse impact

on the Company's cash flows and liquidity. On August

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31, 2010, the bankruptcy court entered an order confirming the plan of reorganization and the Company emerged from bankruptcy on October 1, 2010.

In September 2012, the Company announced a comprehensive shareholder value creation plan founded on the pillars of industrial logic, customer focus and financial discipline. The primary objectives of the comprehensive shareholder value creation plan included the following:

Climate Consolidation - Historically, the Company's Climate operations were comprised of Halla Climate Control Corporation ("Halla"), a 70% owned and consolidated Korean subsidiary, and a series of wholly-owned Visteon Climate operations and other Visteon Climate joint ventures. To enhance the efficiency of its investments in global Climate assets, the Company endeavored to consolidate the ownership of its Climate businesses under a single ownership structure thus achieving operational synergies, improved global scale and common business practices.

Interiors Exit - During 2009 the Company exited its Interiors businesses in North America leaving a solid and capable regional business, but one without a complete global footprint. Subsequently, the Company determined that the remainder of its Interiors business was not aligned with its long-term strategic goals and set out to explore various alternatives for exit including, but not limited to, divestiture, partnership or alliance.

Electronics Optimization - Historically, the Company's investment in its Electronics business was sub-optimized. The Company focused its strategy on electronics in the cockpit of the vehicle, a market that is projected to grow to \$49 billion by 2018, and commenced efforts to expand the size and scale of its capabilities to deliver innovative audio, infotainment, cluster and display products to OEM customers and to position the business to capitalize on rapidly changing consumer-driven technologies in a connected car landscape.

Strengthen the Balance Sheet - Following emergence from bankruptcy, the Company's balance sheet continued to carry a significant amount of indebtedness, including substantial employee retirement benefit obligations. Servicing these debts and reducing the associated carrying costs and economic risks were identified as priorities.

Enhance Shareholder Returns - The Company also declared its intent to make shareholder returns a priority.

Climate Consolidation

During the first quarter of 2013, the ownership structure of Visteon's thermal energy management businesses was changed in connection with the sale of certain of Visteon climate subsidiaries, joint venture investments and related intellectual properties to Halla ("Climate Consolidation"). With effect from February 1, 2013, the climate business as combined under Halla has been operating as HVCC. Visteon holds an approximate 70% controlling ownership interest in HVCC, which is headquartered in South Korea and is one of only two global full-line automotive thermal management suppliers. The Climate Consolidation qualified as a common control transaction.

Interiors Exit

In May 2014 Visteon reached an agreement to divest substantially all of its global Interiors business (the "Interiors Divestiture") pursuant to a Master Purchase Agreement, as subsequently amended (the "Purchase Agreement"). Effective November 1, 2014, the Company closed on the majority of the Interiors Divestiture (the "Master Closing"). Subsequent to the Master Closing, Visteon completed the sale of interiors operations in India and Thailand on December 1, 2014 and February 2, 2015, respectively. Remaining interiors operations subject to the Interiors Divestiture, which are located in Argentina and Brazil, are expected to close by the third quarter of 2015.

On August 12, 2013, Visteon entered into a Master Agreement (the "Master Agreement") with Huayu Automotive Systems Company Limited ("HASCO"), Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co., Ltd. ("Yanfeng") and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Electronics Co., Ltd. ("YFVE"), pursuant to which, among other things, Visteon and HASCO agreed to modify their existing interests in automobile interiors and electronics joint ventures in the People's Republic of China, including Yanfeng and YFVE (the "Yanfeng Transactions"). Pursuant to the Master Agreement, among other transactions, (i) Visteon agreed to sell its 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng, (ii) Visteon agreed to sell its

ownership interests in other Yanfeng-related interiors joint ventures, and (iii) Visteon agreed to subscribe to an additional 11% ownership interest in YFVE.

Electronics Optimization

Effective July 1, 2014 Visteon acquired substantially all of the global automotive electronics business of Johnson Controls Inc. for the aggregate purchase price of \$297 million funded with cash on hand, including \$31 million of cash and equivalents at the acquired business (the Electronics Acquisition"). The Electronics Acquisition is expected to enhance Visteon's competitive position

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in the fast-growing vehicle cockpit electronics segment by strengthening its global scale, manufacturing and engineering footprint, product portfolio and customer penetration. Sales for the acquired business were approximately \$1.3 billion for the annual period ended September 30, 2013. On a combined basis, the Company's Electronics business is expected to have approximately \$3 billion in annual revenue with a No.2 global position in driver information and above-average growth rates for the cockpit electronics segment, supplying nine of the world's ten largest vehicle manufacturers.

On November 7, 2013 and in connection with the Yanfeng Transactions, Visteon made a cash payment of \$58 million to subscribe to an additional 11% ownership interest in YFVE. This step acquisition increased Visteon's direct ownership interest in YFVE from a non-controlling 40% direct ownership interest to a controlling 51% direct ownership interest. YFVE is based in China with revenue of \$344 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Strengthen the Balance Sheet

On July 16, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to transfer approximately \$350 million of U.S. pension assets to Prudential Insurance Company of America, to settle approximately \$350 million of its U.S. outstanding pension obligation. As a result, the Company substantially lowered the related economic volatility associated with the pension obligation.

During 2012 the Company offered an accelerated pension payment program to most of its U.S. deferred vested defined benefit plan participants, whereby such participants could elect to receive a single lump sum payout. Approximately 70% of eligible participants elected to receive a single lump sum payout resulting in a reduction of the Company's U.S. retirement plan obligations of \$408 million and a reduction in plan assets of \$301 million, respectively.

Enhance Shareholder Returns

In July 2012, the board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$100 million of the Company's common stock. During 2012, the Company repurchased 1,005,559 shares of its outstanding common stock at an weighted average price of \$49.72 per share, excluding commissions, for the aggregate purchase price of \$50 million. In January 2013, the board of directors reauthorized the previously authorized \$100 million and increased the repurchase amount an additional \$200 million, bringing the total share repurchase authorization to \$300 million.

In March 2013, the Company entered into an accelerated stock buyback ("ASB") program with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$125 million. Under the program, the Company paid the financial institution \$125 million and received an initial delivery of 1,713,502 shares of common stock. The value of those shares on the date of delivery was \$100 million at \$58.36 per share and is included in common stock held in treasury. On April 17, 2013, the program concluded and the Company received an additional 495,576 shares. The final settlement price for all shares delivered under the program was \$56.58.

In August 2013, the Company's board of directors raised the authorization of its remaining share repurchase program from \$125 million to \$1 billion over the next two years. The Company entered into another ASB program in August 2013 with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$125 million. The Company paid the financial institution \$125 million and received an initial delivery of 1,368,925 shares of common stock. The value of those shares on the date of delivery was \$100 million at \$73.05 per share and is included in common stock held in treasury. On December 20, 2013, the program concluded and the Company received an additional 307,975 shares. The final settlement price for all shares delivered under the program was \$74.54.

On May 8, 2014, the Company announced another ASB program with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million. Under the program, the Company paid the financial institution \$500 million and received an initial delivery of 3,394,157 shares of common stock using a reference price of \$92.07, and an additional delivery of 1,129,001 shares of common stock following the conclusion of the hedge period which determined a certain minimum amount of shares guaranteed under a portion of the program that had a maximum per share price of \$100.54. The final settlement will be generally based on the volume-weighted average price of the Company's common stock over a period of up to approximately 12 months, less a negotiated discount, 50 percent of which will be subject to a maximum per share price. On October 15, 2014, the capped portion of the program concluded, and the Company received an additional 112,269 shares. The final settlement price for all shares delivered under the capped portion of the program was \$96.19. As of December 31, 2014, \$375 million remained authorized and available for repurchase through December 31, 2015. The Company anticipates that additional repurchases of common stock, if any, would occur from time to time in open market or privately negotiated transactions depending on market and economic conditions, share price, trading volume, alternative uses of capital and other.

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The Company's Industry

The Company operates in the automotive industry, which is cyclical and highly sensitive to general economic conditions. The Company believes that future success in the automotive industry is, in part, dependent on alignment with customers to support their efforts to effectively meet the challenges associated with the following significant trends and developments in the global automotive industry.

Emissions and safety - Governments continue to focus regulatory efforts on cleaner and safer transportation with the objective of securing individual mobility. Accordingly, OEMs are working to lower average vehicle emissions by developing a more diverse range of vehicles including those powered by hybrid technologies, alternative fuels, and electricity. OEMs are also working to improve occupant and pedestrian safety by incorporating more safety oriented content in their vehicles. Suppliers must enable the emissions and safety initiatives of their customers including the development of new technologies.

Electronic content and connectivity - The electronic content of vehicles continues to increase due to various regulatory requirements and consumer demand for increased vehicle performance and functionality. The use of electronic components can reduce weight, expedite assembly, enhance fuel economy, improve emissions, increase safety and enhance vehicle performance. Additionally, digital and portable technologies have dramatically influenced the lifestyle of today's consumers who expect products that enable such a lifestyle. This requires increased electronic and technical content such as in-vehicle communication, navigation and entertainment capabilities. While OEMs are taking different paths to connect their vehicles to high-speed broadband internet connections in the short-term, future vehicles are expected to be built with vehicle-to-vehicle connectivity systems.

Vehicle standardization - OEMs continue to standardize vehicle platforms on a global basis, resulting in a lower number of individual vehicle platforms, design cost savings and further scale of economies through the production of a greater number of models from each platform. Having operations in the geographic markets in which OEMs produce global platforms enables suppliers to meet OEMs' needs more economically and efficiently, thus making global coverage a source of significant competitive advantage for suppliers with a diverse global footprint. Additionally, OEMs are looking to suppliers for increased collaboration to lower costs, reduce risks, and decrease overall time to market. Suppliers that can provide fully-engineered solutions, systems and pre-assembled combinations of component parts are positioned to leverage the trend toward system sourcing.

Financial Information about Segments

The Company's operating structure is organized by global product lines, including Climate, Electronics and Other. These global product lines have financial and operating responsibility over the design, development and manufacture of the Company's product portfolio. The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

Climate - The Company's Climate segment provides thermal energy management products to customers, including climate air handling modules, powertrain cooling modules, heat exchangers, compressors, fluid transport and engine induction systems.

Electronics - The Company's Electronics segment provides vehicle cockpit electronics products to customers, including audio systems, infotainment systems, driver information systems, connectivity and telematics solutions, climate controls, and electronic control modules.

Other - The Company's Other product line includes entities located in South America and Europe previously associated with the Interiors business but not subject to the Interiors Divestiture.

Further information relating to the Company's reportable segments can be found in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Note 24, "Segment Information," to the Company's consolidated financial statements).

The Company's Products

The following discussion provides an overview description of the products associated with major design systems within each of the Company's global product lines.

Climate

The Company designs and manufactures thermal energy management components, modules and systems that provide automotive heating, ventilation, air conditioning and powertrain cooling.

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Climate Products	Description
Climate Systems	The Company designs and manufactures fully integrated heating, ventilation and air conditioning (“HVAC”) systems. The Company’s proprietary analytical tools and systems integration expertise enables the development of climate-oriented components, sub-systems and vehicle-level systems. Products contained in this area include: evaporators, condensers, heater cores, climate controls, compressors, air handling cases and fluid transport systems. The Company designs and manufactures components and modules that provide cooling and thermal management for the vehicle’s engine and transmission, as well as for batteries and power electronics on hybrid and electric vehicles. The Company’s systems expertise and proprietary analytical tools enable development of components and modules to meet a wide array of thermal management needs. Products include: radiators, oil coolers, charge air coolers, exhaust gas coolers, battery and power electronics coolers and systems and fluid transport systems.
Powertrain Cooling Systems	
Electronics	The Company designs and manufactures vehicle cockpit electronics components, modules and systems including advanced cockpit domain controllers, in-vehicle entertainment, driver information, wireless communication, climate control and body and security electronics products.
Electronics Products	Description
Cockpit Domain Controllers	The Company offers integrated advanced electronic control units leveraging the industry's latest microprocessor technology to deliver multi-domain products. These unified cockpit solutions are marketed under the brand SmartCore™.
Audio / Infotainment Systems	The Company offers a range of audio/infotainment products, including audio head units, infotainment head units, connectivity solutions and various amplifiers and rear seat family entertainment systems. Premium audio and infotainment products are marketed under the brand OpenAir™.
Driver Information Systems	The Company offers a complete line of instrument clusters, heads up and information displays ranging from standard analog-electronic clusters to high resolution, fully-configurable TFT devices across multiple vehicle segments. Heads up displays display the desired image on a combiner or directly on the vehicle windscreen. Information displays can integrate a range of user interface technologies and graphics management capabilities. Premium instrumentation products are marketed under the brand LightScape™.
Electronic Climate Controls and Decorative Control Panels	The Company offers a complete line of electronic climate control modules and decorative control panel technologies. Available climate controls vary from single zone manual electronic modules to fully automatic multiple zone modules. Decorative control panels can include multiple modes for user interface technologies, various display and styling-related technologies, and a wide range of cockpit electronic features including audio, climate and driver information.
Body and Security	The Company designs and manufactures body electronics and security modules. Body electronics modules cover a wide range of comfort and convenience applications. Security modules typically manage a variety of access control and immobilization functions.
Other	
Interiors Products	Description
Cockpit Modules	The Company's Other product line includes entities located in South America and Europe previously associated with the Interiors business but not subject to the Interiors Divestiture. The Company designs and manufactures cockpit modules, instrument panels, door and console modules and interior trim. Cockpit modules incorporate structural, electronic, climate control, mechanical and safety components and customers receive services including advanced engineering, design, styling

and in-sequence delivery of parts. Cockpit modules are built around instrument panels which consist of a substrate and the optional assembly of structure, ducts, registers, passenger airbag system (integrated or conventional), finished panels and the glove box assembly.

Door Panels and Trims

The Company provides a range of door panels/modules as well as a variety of interior trim products.

Console Modules

Consoles deliver flexible and versatile storage options and are interchangeable units offering consumers a wide range of options that can be tailored to their individual needs.

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The Company's Customers

The Company sells its products primarily to global vehicle manufacturers including BMW, Chrysler, Daimler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Hyundai, Kia, Mazda, Mitsubishi, Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault, Toyota and Volkswagen, as well as emerging new vehicle manufacturers in Asia. To a lesser degree, the Company also sells products for use as aftermarket and service parts to automotive original equipment manufacturers and others for resale through independent distribution networks. Hyundai Kia Automotive Group is one of the Company's largest customers, accounting for 36% of sales in 2014, 33% of sales in both 2013 and 2012. Additionally, Ford is one of the Company's largest customers and accounted for approximately 27% of sales in 2014, 28% of sales in 2013 and 27% of sales in 2012.

The Company records revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery occurs or services are rendered, the sales price or fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Price reductions are typically negotiated on an annual basis between suppliers and OEMs. Such reductions are intended to take into account expected annual reductions in the overall cost to the supplier of providing products and services to the customer, through such factors as manufacturing productivity enhancements, material cost reductions and design-related cost improvements. The Company has an aggressive cost reduction program that focuses on reducing its total costs, which are intended to offset customer price reductions. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's cost reduction efforts will be sufficient to fully offset such price reductions. The Company records price reductions when probable and reasonably estimable.

The Company's Competition

The automotive sector is concentrated, but operates under highly competitive conditions resulting from the globalized nature of the industry, high fixed costs and the resulting need for scale economies, market dynamics including share in mature economies and positioning in emerging economies, and the low cost of switching for the end consumer. Accordingly, OEMs rigorously evaluate suppliers on the basis of financial viability, product quality, price competitiveness, technical expertise and development capability, new product innovation, reliability and timeliness of delivery, product design and manufacturing capability and flexibility, customer service and overall management. The Company's primary independent competitors include Behr GmbH & Co. KG, Calsonic Kansei, Continental AG, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Faurecia Group, Hyundai Mobis Co., Ltd., International Automotive Components Group, Magna International Inc., Panasonic Corporation, Pioneer Corporation, Robert Bosch GmbH, Sanden Corporation and Valéo S.A.

The Company's Product Sales Backlog

Expected net product sales in Electronics segment for 2015 through 2018 from new programs, less net sales from phased-out, lost and canceled programs are approximately \$500 million. The Company's estimate of expected net sales may be impacted by various assumptions, including vehicle production levels on new programs, customer price reductions, currency exchange rates and the timing of program launches. In addition, the Company typically enters into agreements with its customers at the beginning of a vehicle's life for the fulfillment of customers' purchasing requirements for the entire production life of the vehicle. These agreements generally may be terminated by customers at any time and, accordingly, expected net sales information does not represent firm orders or firm commitments.

Seasonality and Cyclicity of the Company's Business

Historically, the Company's business has been moderately seasonal because its largest North American customers typically cease production for approximately two weeks in July for model year changeovers and approximately one week in December during the winter holidays. Customers in Europe historically shut down vehicle production during

a portion of August and one week in December. Additionally, third quarter automotive production traditionally is lower as new vehicle models enter production.

However, the market for vehicles is cyclical and is heavily dependent upon general economic conditions, consumer sentiment and spending and credit availability. During 2009, the automotive sector was negatively impacted by global economic instability and the lack of available credit. The severity of the decline in 2009 was masked by numerous government stimulus programs and significant growth in certain emerging automotive markets, which caused vehicle production volumes to vary from historical patterns.

The Company's Workforce and Employee Relations

The Company's workforce as of December 31, 2014 included approximately 25,500 persons, of which approximately 9,500 were salaried employees and 16,000 were hourly workers. Many of the Company's employees are members of industrial trade unions and confederations within their respective countries, including Europe, Asia and South America. Many of these organizations

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operate under collectively bargained contracts that are not specific to any one employer. The Company constantly works to establish and maintain positive, cooperative relations with its unions around the world and believes that its relationships with unionized employees are satisfactory. The Company experienced work stoppages of varying lengths in Europe, South America and Asia during the past three years. These stoppages primarily were either national in nature, aimed at customers or were in anticipation of Company restructuring activities at particular facilities.

The Company's Product Research and Development

The Company's research and development efforts are intended to maintain leadership positions in core product lines and provide the Company with a competitive edge as it seeks additional business with new and existing customers. The Company also works with technology development partners, including customers, to develop technological capabilities and new products and applications. Total research and development expenditures inclusive of amounts associated with discontinued operations, were approximately \$446 million in 2014, \$325 million in 2013, and \$299 million in 2012.

The Company's Intellectual Property

The Company owns significant intellectual property, including a number of patents, copyrights, proprietary tools and technologies and trade secrets and is involved in numerous licensing arrangements. Although the Company's intellectual property plays an important role in maintaining its competitive position, no single patent, copyright, proprietary tool or technology, trade secret or license, or group of related patents, copyrights, proprietary tools or technologies, trade secrets or licenses is, in the opinion of management, of such value to the Company that its business would be materially affected by the expiration or termination thereof. The Company's general policy is to apply for patents on an ongoing basis, in appropriate countries, on its patentable developments which are considered to have commercial significance.

The Company also views its name and mark as significant to its business as a whole. In addition, the Company holds rights in a number of other trade names and marks applicable to certain of its businesses and products that it views as important to such businesses and products.

The Company's Raw Materials and Suppliers

Raw materials used by the Company in the manufacture of its products include aluminum, resins, precious metals, steel, urethane chemicals and electronics components. All of the materials used are generally available from numerous sources. In general, the Company does not carry inventories of raw materials in excess of those reasonably required to meet production and shipping schedules. As of December 31, 2014 the Company had not experienced any other significant shortages of raw materials. The Company monitors its supply base and endeavors to work with suppliers and customers to attempt to mitigate the impact of potential material shortages and supply disruptions. While the Company does not anticipate any significant interruption in the supply of raw materials, there can be no assurance that sufficient sources or amounts of all necessary raw materials will be available in the future.

The automotive supply industry is subject to inflationary pressures with respect to raw materials which have historically placed operational and financial burdens on the entire supply chain. Accordingly, the Company continues to take actions with its customers and suppliers to mitigate the impact of these inflationary pressures in the future. Actions to mitigate inflationary pressures with customers include collaboration on alternative product designs and material specifications, contractual price escalation clauses and negotiated customer recoveries. Actions to mitigate inflationary pressures with suppliers include aggregation of purchase requirements to achieve optimal volume benefits, negotiation of cost reductions and identification of more cost competitive suppliers. While these actions are designed to offset the impact of inflationary pressures, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will be

successful in fully offsetting increased costs resulting from inflationary pressures.

Impact of Environmental Regulations on the Company

The Company is subject to the requirements of federal, state, local and foreign environmental and occupational safety and health laws and regulations. These include laws regulating air emissions, water discharge and waste management. The Company is also subject to environmental laws requiring the investigation and cleanup of environmental contamination at properties it presently owns or operates and at third-party disposal or treatment facilities to which these sites send or arranged to send hazardous waste. The Company makes capital expenditures in the normal course of business as necessary to ensure that its facilities are in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. For 2014, capital expenditures associated with environmental compliance were not material nor did such expenditures have a materially adverse effect on the Company's earnings or competitive position. The Company does not anticipate that its environmental compliance costs will be material in 2015.

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The Company is aware of contamination at some of its properties. The Company is in various stages of investigation and cleanup at these sites and at December 31, 2014, had recorded a reserve of approximately \$1 million for this environmental investigation and cleanup. However, estimating liabilities for environmental investigation and cleanup is complex and dependent upon a number of factors beyond the Company's control and which may change dramatically. Accordingly, although the Company believes its reserve is adequate based on current information, the Company cannot provide any assurance that its ultimate environmental investigation and cleanup costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of its current reserve.

The Company's International Operations

Financial information about sales and net property by major geographic region can be found in Note 24, "Segment Information," included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The attendant risks of the Company's international operations are primarily related to currency fluctuations, changes in local economic and political conditions, and changes in laws and regulations. The following table sets forth the Company's sales and net property and equipment by geographic region as a percentage of such consolidated total amounts.

	Sales			Property and Equipment, Net		
	Year Ended December 31			December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	
United States	20	% 22	% 21	% 8	% 5	%
Mexico	1	% 1	% —	% 1	% 2	%
Canada	1	% 1	% 2	% 2	% 1	%
Intra-region eliminations	—	% —	% —	% —	% —	%
Total North America	22	% 24	% 23	% 11	% 8	%
Portugal	8	% 9	% 8	% 7	% 7	%
Slovakia	6	% 6	% 6	% 5	% 4	%
France	5	% 4	% 4	% 4	% 5	%
Hungary	3	% 5	% 5	% 4	% 5	%
Czech Republic	3	% 4	% 4	% 5	% 3	%
Germany	2	% 2	% 3	% 2	% 2	%
Turkey	2	% 1	% 1	% 1	% —	%
Tunisia	1	% —	% —	% 1	% —	%
Other Europe	2	% 2	% 2	% 4	% 7	%
Intra-region eliminations	(2	)% (4	)% (3)% —	% —	%
Total Europe	30	% 29	% 30	% 33	% 33	%
Korea	29	% 34	% 34	% 31	% 33	%
China	20	% 18	% 13	% 15	% 13	%
India	4	% 3	% 5	% 5	% 6	%
Japan	4	% 3	% 4	% 1	% 1	%
Thailand	3	% 4	% 4	% 2	% 2	%
Intra-region eliminations	(5	)% (8	)% (7)% —	% —	%
Total Asia	55	% 54	% 53	% 54	% 55	%
South America	3	% 4	% 4	% 2	% 4	%
Inter-region eliminations	(10	)% (11	)% (10)% —	% —	%
	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%

The Company's Website and Access to Available Information

The Company's current and periodic reports filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including amendments to those reports, may be obtained through its internet website at www.visteon.com free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company files these reports with the SEC. A copy of the Company's code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees of Visteon and its subsidiaries, entitled "Ethics and Integrity Policy," the Corporate Governance Guidelines adopted by the Company's Board of Directors and the charters of each committee of the Board of Directors are also available on the Company's website. A printed copy of the foregoing documents may be requested by contacting the Company's Investor Relations department in writing at One Village Center Drive, Van Buren Township, MI 48111; by phone (734) 710-5800; or via email at investor@visteon.com.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those not presently known or that the Company believes to be immaterial, also may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Should any such risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, these developments could have material adverse effects on the Company's business and financial results.

The Company is highly dependent on Hyundai Kia Automotive Group and Ford Motor Company and decreases in such customers' vehicle production volumes would adversely affect the Company.

Hyundai Kia Automotive Group ("Hyundai Kia") has rapidly become one of the Company's largest customers, accounting for 36% of sales in 2014, 33% of sales in both 2013 and 2012. Additionally, Ford is one of the Company's largest customers and accounted for 27% of sales in 2014, 28% of sales in 2013, and 27% of sales in 2012. Accordingly, any change in Hyundai Kia's and/or Ford's vehicle production volumes will have a significant impact on the Company's sales volume and profitability.

Escalating price pressures from customers may adversely affect the Company's business.

Downward pricing pressures by automotive manufacturers is a characteristic of the automotive industry. Virtually all automakers have implemented aggressive price reduction initiatives and objectives each year with their suppliers, and such actions are expected to continue in the future. In addition, estimating such amounts is subject to risk and uncertainties because any price reductions are a result of negotiations and other factors. Accordingly, suppliers must be able to reduce their operating costs in order to maintain profitability. The Company has taken steps to reduce its operating costs and other actions to offset customer price reductions; however, price reductions have impacted the Company's sales and profit margins and are expected to continue to do so in the future. If the Company is unable to offset customer price reductions in the future through improved operating efficiencies, new manufacturing processes, sourcing alternatives and other cost reduction initiatives, the Company's results of operations and financial condition will likely be adversely affected.

Significant declines in the production levels of the Company's major customers could reduce the Company's sales and harm its profitability.

Demand for the Company's products is directly related to the automotive vehicle production of the Company's major customers. Automotive sales and production can be affected by general economic or industry conditions, labor relations issues, fuel prices, regulatory requirements, government initiatives, trade agreements and other factors. Automotive industry conditions in North America and Europe have been and continue to be extremely challenging. In North America, the industry is characterized by significant overcapacity and fierce competition. In Europe, the market structure is more fragmented with significant overcapacity and declining sales. While Asia continues to grow, the rate of growth is expected to decline.

The financial distress of the Company's major customers and within the supply base could significantly affect its operating performance.

Domestic and European automotive manufacturers are burdened with substantial structural costs, such as pension and healthcare costs that have impacted their profitability and labor relations. In this environment, it is difficult to forecast future customer production schedules, the potential for labor disputes or the success or sustainability of any strategies undertaken by any of the Company's major customers in response to the current industry environment. This environment may also put additional pricing pressure on suppliers to OEMs, such as the Company, which would

reduce such suppliers' (including the Company's) margins. In addition, cuts in production schedules are also sometimes announced by customers with little advance notice, making it difficult for suppliers to respond with corresponding cost reductions.

The Company's supply base has also been adversely affected by industry conditions. Lower production levels for the global automotive OEMs and increases in certain raw material, commodity and energy costs have resulted in financial distress among many companies within the automotive supply base. In recent years, several large suppliers have filed for bankruptcy protection or ceased operations. Unfavorable industry conditions have also resulted in financial distress within the Company's supply base, an increase in commercial disputes and other risks of supply disruption. In addition, the current adverse industry environment has required the Company to provide financial support to distressed suppliers or take other measures to ensure uninterrupted production. While the Company has taken certain actions to mitigate these factors, those actions have offset only a portion of the overall impact on the Company's operating results. The continuation or worsening of these industry conditions would adversely affect the Company's profitability, operating results and cash flow.

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The discontinuation of, loss of business or lack of commercial success, with respect to a particular vehicle model for which the Company is a significant supplier could reduce the Company's sales and harm its profitability.

Although the Company has purchase orders from many of its customers, these purchase orders generally provide for the supply of a customer's annual requirements for a particular vehicle model and assembly plant, or in some cases, for the supply of a customer's requirements for the life of a particular vehicle model, rather than for the purchase of a specific quantity of products. In addition, it is possible that customers could elect to manufacture components internally that are currently produced by outside suppliers, such as the Company. The discontinuation of, the loss of business with respect to or a lack of commercial success of a particular vehicle model for which the Company is a significant supplier, could reduce the Company's sales and harm the Company's profitability.

The Company's substantial international operations make it vulnerable to risks associated with doing business in foreign countries.

As a result of the Company's global presence, a significant portion of the Company's revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, the Company has manufacturing and distribution facilities in many foreign countries, including countries in Europe, Central and South America and Asia. International operations are subject to certain risks inherent in doing business abroad, including:

- local economic conditions, expropriation and nationalization, foreign exchange rate fluctuations and currency controls;
- withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;
- investment restrictions or requirements;
- export and import restrictions; and
- increases in working capital requirements related to long supply chains.

Expanding the Company's business in Asia and Europe and enhancing the Company's business relationships with Asian and European automotive manufacturers worldwide are important elements of the Company's long-term business strategy. In addition, the Company has invested significantly in joint ventures with other parties to conduct business in South Korea, China and elsewhere in Asia. The Company's ability to repatriate funds from these joint ventures depends not only upon their uncertain cash flows and profits, but also upon the terms of particular agreements with the Company's joint venture partners and maintenance of the legal and political status quo. As a result, the Company's exposure to the risks described above is substantial. The likelihood of such occurrences and its potential effect on the Company vary from country to country and are unpredictable. However, any such occurrences could be harmful to the Company's business and the Company's profitability and financial condition.

The Company is subject to significant foreign currency risks and foreign exchange exposure.

In addition, as a result of our global presence, a significant portion of the Company's revenues and expenses is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company is therefore subject to foreign currency risks and foreign exchange exposure. The Company's primary exposures are to the Korean Won, Euro, Japanese Yen, Chinese Renminbi, Indian Rupee, Mexican Peso, Czech Koruna, and Hungarian Forint. While the Company employs financial instruments to hedge transactional foreign exchange exposure, these activities do not insulate us completely from those exposures. Exchange rates can be volatile and could adversely impact our financial results and comparability of results from period to period. Specifically, there is concern regarding the overall stability of the euro and the future of the euro as a single currency given the diverse economic and political circumstances in individual Eurozone countries. Potential negative developments and market perceptions related to the euro could adversely affect the value of the Company's euro-denominated assets, as well as those of the Company's customers and suppliers.

Work stoppages and similar events could significantly disrupt the Company's business.

Because the automotive industry relies heavily on just-in-time delivery of components during the assembly and manufacture of vehicles, a work stoppage at one or more of the Company's manufacturing and assembly facilities could have material adverse effects on the business. Similarly, if one or more of the Company's customers were to experience a work stoppage, that customer would likely halt or limit purchases of the Company's products, which could result in the shut down of the related manufacturing facilities. A significant disruption in the supply of a key component due to a work stoppage at one of the Company's suppliers or any other supplier could have the same consequences, and accordingly, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results.

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Visteon's operations may be restricted by the terms of the Company's credit agreements.

The Company's credit agreements include standard restrictive covenants. These covenants could impair the Company's financing and operational flexibility and make it difficult to react to market conditions and satisfy ongoing capital needs and unanticipated cash requirements. Specifically, such covenants may restrict the ability and, if applicable, the ability of the subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur significant additional debt;
- make certain investments;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates;
- limit dividends or other certain payments by restricted subsidiaries;
- use assets as security in other transactions;
- pay dividends on common stock or repurchase equity interests other than those expressly permitted;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- guarantee the debts of others;
- enter into new lines of business; and
- form joint ventures or make subsidiary investments.

In addition, the credit agreements require the Company to periodically meet various financial ratios and tests which include a financial net leverage covenant, as well as certain maximum net leverage levels in order to take certain corporate actions such as incur additional debt or make restricted payments in excess of those expressly permitted, or for excess cash flow mandatory prepayments. These financial covenants and tests could limit the ability to react to market conditions or satisfy extraordinary capital needs and could otherwise restrict the Company's financing and operations. The Company's ability to comply with the covenants and other terms of the credit agreements will depend on future operating performance. If the Company fails to comply with such covenants and terms, the Company would be required to obtain waivers from the lenders to maintain compliance under such agreements. If the Company is unable to obtain any necessary waivers and the debt under the credit agreements is accelerated, it could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and future operating performance.

Inflation may adversely affect the Company's profitability and the profitability of the Company's tier 2 and tier 3 supply base.

The automotive supply industry has experienced significant inflationary pressures, primarily in ferrous and non-ferrous metals and petroleum-based commodities, such as resins. These inflationary pressures have placed significant operational and financial burdens on automotive suppliers at all levels, and are expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Generally, it has been difficult to pass on, in total, the increased costs of raw materials and components used in the manufacture of the Company's products to its customers. In addition, the Company's need to maintain a continuing supply of raw materials and/or components has made it difficult to resist price increases and surcharges imposed by its suppliers.

Further, this inflationary pressure, combined with other factors, has adversely impacted the financial condition of several domestic automotive suppliers, resulting in several significant supplier bankruptcies. Because the Company purchases various types of equipment, raw materials and component parts from suppliers, the Company may be materially and adversely affected by the failure of those suppliers to perform as expected. This non-performance may consist of delivery delays, failures caused by production issues or delivery of non-conforming products, or supplier insolvency or bankruptcy. Consequently, the Company's efforts to continue to mitigate the effects of these inflationary pressures may be insufficient if conditions worsen, thereby negatively impacting the Company's financial results.

The Company could be negatively impacted by supplier shortages.

In an effort to manage and reduce the costs of purchased goods and services, the Company, like many suppliers and automakers, has been consolidating its supply base. In addition, certain materials and components used by the Company, primarily in its electronics products, are in high demand but of limited availability. As a result, the Company is dependent on single or limited sources of supply for certain components used in the manufacture of its products. The Company selects its suppliers based on total value (including price, delivery and quality), taking into consideration production capacities and financial condition. However, there can be no assurance that strong demand, capacity limitations or other problems experienced by the Company's suppliers will not result in occasional shortages or delays in the supply of components. If the Company were to experience a significant or prolonged shortage of critical components from any of its suppliers, particularly those who are sole sources, and could not procure the components from other sources, the Company would be unable to meet its production schedules for some of its key products or to ship such products to its customers in a timely fashion, which would adversely affect sales, margins, and customer relations.

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The Company's pension expense and funding levels of pension plans could materially deteriorate or the Company may be unable to generate sufficient excess cash flow to meet increased pension benefit obligations.

Many of the Company's employees participate in defined benefit pension plans or retirement/termination indemnity plans. Effective December 31, 2011, active salaried employees in the U.S. ceased to accrue benefits under the existing defined benefit pension plan. The Company's worldwide pension obligations exposed the Company to approximately \$514 million in unfunded liabilities as of December 31, 2014, of which approximately \$188 million and \$326 million was attributable to unfunded U.S. and non-U.S. pension obligations, respectively.

The Company has previously experienced declines in interest rates and pension asset values. Future declines in interest rates or the market values of the securities held by the plans, or certain other changes, could materially deteriorate the funded status of the Company's plans and affect the level and timing of required contributions in 2015 and beyond. Additionally, a material deterioration in the funded status of the plans could significantly increase pension expenses and reduce the Company's profitability.

The Company's assumptions used to calculate pension obligations as of the annual measurement date directly impact the expense to be recognized in future periods. While the Company's management believes that these assumptions are appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the Company's pension obligations and future expense. For more information on sensitivities to changing assumptions, please see Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 15 "Employee Retirement Benefits" to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company's ability to generate sufficient cash to satisfy its obligations may be impacted by the factors discussed herein.

The Company's inability to execute its shareholder value creation strategy could adversely affect its financial performance.

The Company's long-term financial and stock performance depends, in part, on the Company's ability to successfully execute a comprehensive shareholder value creation strategy. This strategy involves, among other things, consolidating climate operations, realigning and reducing fixed costs, enhancing or disposing of certain product groups, achieving market recognition for certain businesses, balance sheet improvements, and share repurchases. Various factors, including the industry environment and the other matters described herein and in Part II - Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," including "Forward-Looking Statements," could adversely affect our ability to execute this strategy. A failure to execute these strategic objectives could adversely affect the Company's financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Moreover, there can be no assurances that, even if implemented, that the strategy will be successful.

The Company's ability to effectively operate could be hindered if it fails to attract and retain key personnel.

The Company's ability to operate its business and implement its strategies effectively depends, in part, on the efforts of its executive officers and other key employees. In addition, the Company's future success will depend on, among other factors, the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, particularly engineers and other employees with critical expertise and skills that support key customers and products or in emerging regions. The loss of the services of any key employees or the failure to attract or retain other qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company may incur significant restructuring charges.

The Company has taken, and expects to take, restructuring actions to realign and resize its production capacity and cost structure to meet current and projected operational and market requirements. Charges related to these actions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Moreover, there can be no assurances that any future restructurings will be completed as planned or achieve the desired results.

Impairment charges relating to the Company's goodwill and long-lived assets and possible increases to deferred income tax asset valuation allowances could adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

The Company regularly monitors its goodwill and long-lived assets for impairment indicators. The Company performs either a qualitative or quantitative assessment of goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis. In conducting the impairment analysis of long-lived assets, the Company compares the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated from the long-lived assets to the related net book values. Changes in economic or operating conditions impacting the estimates and assumptions could result in the impairment of goodwill or long-lived assets. In the event that the Company determines that its goodwill or long-lived assets are impaired, the Company may be required to record a significant charge to earnings that could

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materially affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in the period(s) recognized. The Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$190 million and \$24 million in 2014 and 2012, respectively, to adjust the carrying value of certain assets to their estimated fair value. In addition, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to recover remaining net deferred tax assets, which are dependent upon achieving future taxable income in certain foreign jurisdictions. Failure to achieve its taxable income targets may change the Company's assessment of the recoverability of its remaining net deferred tax assets and would likely result in an increase in the valuation allowance in the applicable period. Any increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense, which could have a significant impact on the Company's future results of operations.

The Company's expected annual effective tax rate could be volatile and could materially change as a result of changes in mix of earnings and other factors.

Changes in the Company's debt and capital structure, among other items, may impact its effective tax rate. The Company's overall effective tax rate is computed as consolidated tax expense as a percentage of consolidated earnings before tax. However, tax expenses and benefits are not recognized on a global basis but rather on a jurisdictional basis. Further, the Company is in a position whereby losses incurred in certain tax jurisdictions generally provide no current financial statement benefit. In addition, certain jurisdictions have statutory rates greater than or less than the United States statutory rate. As such, changes in the mix and source of earnings between jurisdictions could have a significant impact on the Company's overall effective tax rate in future periods. Changes in tax law and rates, changes in rules related to accounting for income taxes or adverse outcomes from tax audits that regularly are in process in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could also have a significant impact on the Company's overall effective rate in future periods.

Warranty claims, product liability claims and product recalls could harm the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company faces the inherent business risk of exposure to warranty and product liability claims in the event that its products fail to perform as expected or such failure results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury or property damage (or both). In addition, if any of the Company's designed products are defective or are alleged to be defective, the Company may be required to participate in a recall campaign. As suppliers become more integrally involved in the vehicle design process and assume more of the vehicle assembly functions, automakers are increasingly expecting them to warrant their products and are increasingly looking to suppliers for contributions when faced with product liability claims or recalls. A successful warranty or product liability claim against the Company in excess of its available insurance coverage and established reserves, or a requirement that the Company participate in a product recall campaign, could have materially adverse effects on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company is involved from time to time in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes, which could have an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial position.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings and commercial or contractual disputes that, from time to time, are significant. These are typically claims that arise in the normal course of business including, without limitation, commercial or contractual disputes (including disputes with suppliers), intellectual property matters, personal injury claims and employment matters. No assurances can be given that such proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability and financial position.

The Company could be adversely impacted by environmental laws and regulations.

The Company's operations are subject to U.S. and foreign environmental laws and regulations governing emissions to air; discharges to water; the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste materials; and the cleanup of contaminated properties. Currently, environmental costs with respect to former, existing or subsequently acquired operations are not material, but there is no assurance that the Company will not be adversely impacted by such costs, liabilities or claims in the future either under present laws and regulations or those that may be adopted or imposed in the future.

Developments or assertions by or against the Company relating to intellectual property rights could materially impact its business.

The Company owns significant intellectual property, including a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets, and is involved in numerous licensing arrangements. The Company's intellectual property plays an important role in maintaining its competitive position in a number of the markets served. Developments or assertions by or against the Company relating to

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intellectual property rights could materially impact the Company's business. Significant technological developments by others also could materially and adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations and financial condition.

A disruption in our information technology systems could adversely affect our business and financial performance.

We rely on the accuracy, capacity and security of our information technology systems. Despite the security and risk-prevention measures we have implemented, our systems could be breached, damaged or otherwise interrupted by computer viruses, unauthorized physical or electronic access or other natural or man-made incidents or disasters. Such a breach or interruption could result in business disruption, theft of our intellectual property or trade secrets and unauthorized access to personnel information. To the extent that our business is interrupted or data is lost, destroyed or inappropriately used or disclosed, such disruptions could adversely affect our competitive position, relationships with our customers, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

The Company may not be able to fully utilize its U.S. net operating losses and other tax attributes.

Visteon's emergence from bankruptcy in 2010 resulted in a change of ownership within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Sections 382 and 383, causing the use of Visteon's pre-emergence U.S. federal net operating loss ("NOL") and various other tax attributes to be limited in the post-emergence period. However, NOLs and other tax attributes generated in the post-emergence period are generally not limited by the emergence from bankruptcy, but could be limited if there is a subsequent change of ownership. If the Company were to have another change of ownership within the meaning of IRC Sections 382 and 383, its post-emergence NOL and other tax attributes could be limited to an amount equal to its market capitalization at the time of the subsequent ownership change multiplied by the federal long-term tax exempt rate. The Company cannot provide any assurance that such an ownership change will not occur, in which case the availability of the Company's NOLs and other tax attributes could be significantly limited or possibly eliminated.

Certain tax benefit preservation provisions of our corporate documents could delay or prevent a change of control, even if that change would be beneficial to stockholders.

Our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides, among other things, that any attempted transfer of the Company's securities during a Restricted Period shall be prohibited and void ab initio insofar as it purports to transfer ownership or rights in respect of such stock to the purported transferee to the extent that, as a result of such transfer, either any person or group of persons shall become a "Five-percent shareholder" of Visteon pursuant to Treasury Regulation § 1.382-2T(g), other than a "direct public group" as defined in such regulation (a "Five-Percent Shareholder"), or the percentage stock ownership interest in Visteon of any Five-Percent Shareholder shall be increased.

The foregoing restriction does not apply to transfers if either the transferor or transferee gives written notice to the Board of Directors and obtains their approval. A Restricted Period means any period beginning when the Company's market capitalization falls below \$1.5 billion (or such other level determined by the Board of Directors not more frequently than annually) and ending when such market capitalization has been above such threshold for 30 consecutive calendar days.

These restrictions could prohibit or delay the accomplishment of an ownership change with respect to Visteon by (i) discouraging any person or group from being a Five-Percent Shareholder and (ii) discouraging any existing Five-Percent Shareholder from acquiring more than a minimal number of additional shares of Visteon's stock.

The Company's business and results of operations could be affected adversely by terrorism.

Terrorist-sponsored attacks, both foreign and domestic, could have adverse effects on the Company's business and results of operations. These attacks could accelerate or exacerbate other automotive industry risks such as those described above and also have the potential to interfere with the Company's business by disrupting supply chains and the delivery of products to customers.

A failure of the Company's internal controls could adversely affect the Company's ability to report its financial condition and results of operations accurately and on a timely basis. As a result, the Company's business, operating results and liquidity could be harmed.

Because of the inherent limitations of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls or fraud, even an effective system of internal control may not prevent or detect all misstatements. In the event of an internal control failure, the Company's ability to report its financial results on a timely and accurate basis could be adversely impacted, which could result in a loss of investor confidence in its financial reports or have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to operate its business or access sources of liquidity.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

The Company's principal executive offices are located in Van Buren Township, Michigan. As of December 31, 2014, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries owned or leased approximately:

41 corporate offices, technical and engineering centers and customer service centers in seventeen countries around the world, of which 38 were leased and 3 were owned;

32 Climate manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Turkey, China, India, South Korea, Thailand, Brazil and Argentina, of which 14 were leased and 18 were owned;

20 Electronics manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Tunisia, India, Japan, South Korea, China, Thailand and Brazil, of which 14 were leased and 6 were owned; and

5 Other manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in France, Germany, Brazil and Argentina, of which 2 were leased and 3 were owned.

In addition, the Company's non-consolidated affiliates operate approximately 11 manufacturing and/or assembly locations, primarily in the Asia Pacific region. The Company considers its facilities to be adequate for its current uses.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In 2003, the Local Development Finance Authority of the Charter Township of Van Buren, Michigan (the "Township") issued approximately \$28 million in bonds finally maturing in 2032, the proceeds of which were used at least in part to assist in the development of the Company's U.S. headquarters located in the Township. During January 2010, the Company and the Township entered into a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") that, among other things, reduced the taxable value of the headquarters property to current market value and facilitated certain claims of the Township in the Company's chapter 11 proceedings. The Settlement Agreement also provided that the Company would continue to negotiate in good faith with the Township in the event that property tax payments was inadequate to permit the Township to meet its payment obligations with respect to the bonds. In September 2013, the Township notified the Company in writing that it is estimating a shortfall in tax revenues of between \$25 million and \$36 million, which could render it unable to satisfy its payment obligations under the bonds, but made no specific monetary demand of the Company. The Company disputes the factual and legal assertions made by the Township and intends to vigorously defend the matter should the Township seek to commence a legal proceeding against the Company. The Company is not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss in connection with this matter.

On March 29, 2012, the Korean Supreme Court ruled that regular bonuses should be included for purposes of calculating the ordinary wage of applicable employees, which was contrary to previous legal precedent and the position of the Korean Ministry of Employment and Labor. On December 18, 2013, the Korean Supreme Court issued an en banc decision clarifying that (i) regular bonuses, should be included for purposes of calculating such ordinary wage, and (ii) certain incentive pay and family allowances may also be included for purposes of calculating such ordinary wage if they were paid to employees as consideration for the labor actually provided by them. The court also indicated that employers could be excused from liability for excluding such regular bonuses from ordinary wages where an express or implied management-labor agreement or practice to exclude such amounts existed and to require such payment would cause "serious managerial difficulty." The Company is evaluating the potential financial impact of these new court rulings, and is not able to determine at this time whether it will have a material impact on the results of operations and cash flows of its South Korean subsidiaries. However, the Company believes it qualifies for this provision for prior periods. In addition, on May 24, 2013, Halla Visteon Climate Control Union in Korea, representing

891 hourly employees of HVCC, filed a legal petition with Seoul Southern District Court, claiming unpaid statutory benefits for the past three years based on the initial Supreme Court ruling. At a hearing held on September 26, 2014, the plaintiffs submitted a final revised claim amount of approximately 44 billion Korean won (approximately \$40 million). At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss in connection with this matter.

In November 2013, the Company and HVCC, jointly filed an Initial Notice of Voluntary Self-Disclosure statement with the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") regarding certain sales of automotive HVAC components by a minority-owned, Chinese joint venture of HVCC into Iran. The Company updated that notice in December 2013, and subsequently filed a voluntary self-disclosure regarding these sales with OFAC in March 2014. In May 2014, the Company voluntarily filed a supplementary self-disclosure identifying additional sales of automotive HVAC components by the Chinese joint venture, as well

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as similar sales involving an HVCC subsidiary in China, totaling approximately \$12 million, and filed a final voluntary-self disclosure with OFAC on October 17, 2014. OFAC is currently reviewing the results of the Company's investigation. Following that review, OFAC may conclude that the disclosed sales resulted in violations of U.S. economic sanctions laws and warrant the imposition of civil penalties, such as fines, limitations on the Company's ability to export products from the United States, and/or referral for further investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice. Any such fines or restrictions may be material to the Company's financial results in the period in which they are imposed, but at this time is not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss in connection with this matter. Additionally, disclosure of this conduct and any fines or other action relating to this conduct could harm the Company's reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. The Company cannot predict when OFAC will conclude its own review of our voluntary self-disclosures or whether it may impose any of the potential penalties described above.

Toyota Industries Corporation ("TICO") filed a patent infringement claim with the Seoul Central District Court on March 18, 2014, requesting HVCC to discontinue production of its RS compressors and dispose of inventories and manufacturing facilities. Court hearings were held in June, August and September 2014. A technological explanation session for each party to demonstrate whether HVCC's products in issue infringe TICO's patent was held in October 2014, and the parties augmented their final arguments in the hearing held in November 2014. TICO has also filed a similar patent infringement claim against HVCC's Japanese subsidiary in December 2014, requesting HVCC's Japanese subsidiary to discontinue its importation and sale of HVCC's RS compressors into Japan. On January 16, 2015, the Seoul Central District Court issued a decision in favor of TICO. HVCC has appealed this decision and believes that it is reasonably possible for HVCC to ultimately prevail in this matter. However, if HVCC is not successful in overturning the district court's decision, or otherwise invalidating TICO's patent, and HVCC was required to discontinue production of its RS compressors allegedly infringing TICO's patent, the impact on HVCC's operations and financial results could be material. At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss in connection with this matter.

The Company's operations in Brazil are subject to highly complex labor, tax, customs and other laws. While the Company believes that it is in compliance with such laws, it is periodically engaged in litigation regarding the application of these laws. As of December 31, 2014, the Company maintained accruals of approximately \$9 million for claims aggregating approximately \$150 million. The amounts accrued represent claims that are deemed probable of loss and are reasonably estimable based on the Company's assessment of the claims and prior experience with similar matters.

Several current and former employees of Visteon Deutschland GmbH ("Visteon Germany") filed civil actions against Visteon Germany in various German courts beginning in August 2007 seeking damages for the alleged violation of German pension laws that prohibit the use of pension benefit formulas that differ for salaried and hourly employees without adequate justification. Several of these actions have been joined as pilot cases. In a written decision issued in April 2010, the Federal Labor Court issued a declaratory judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in the pilot cases. To date, more than 750 current and former employees have filed similar actions or have inquired as to or been granted additional benefits, and an additional 600 current and former employees are similarly situated. The Company's remaining reserve for unsettled cases is approximately \$9 million and is based on the Company's best estimate as to the number and value of the claims that will be made in connection with the pension plan. However, the Company's estimate is subject to many uncertainties which could result in Visteon Germany incurring amounts in excess of the reserved amount of up to approximately \$11 million.

On May 28, 2009, the Company filed voluntary petitions in the Court seeking reorganization relief under the provisions of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and continued to operate as debtors-in-possession until emergence on October 1, 2010. Substantially all pre-petition liabilities and claims relating to rejected executory contracts and unexpired leases have been settled under the plan of reorganization, however, the ultimate amounts to be paid in

settlement of each those claims will continue to be subject to the uncertain outcome of litigation, negotiations and Bankruptcy Court decisions for a period of time after the emergence date.

In December of 2009, the Court granted the Debtors' motion in part authorizing them to terminate or amend certain other postretirement employee benefits, including health care and life insurance. On December 29, 2009, the IUE-CWA, the Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, filed a notice of appeal of the Court's order with the District Court. By order dated March 31, 2010, the District Court affirmed the Court's order in all respects. On April 1, 2010, the IUE filed a notice of appeal. On July 13, 2010, the Circuit Court reversed the order of the District Court as to the IUE-CWA and directed the District Court to, among other things, direct the Court to order the Company to take whatever action is necessary to immediately restore terminated or modified benefits to their pre-termination/modification levels. On July 27, 2010, the Company filed a Petition for Rehearing or Rehearing En Banc requesting that the Circuit Court review the panel's decision, which was denied. By orders dated August 30, 2010, the Court ruled that the Company should restore certain other postretirement employee benefits to the appellant-retirees and also to salaried retirees and certain retirees of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America ("UAW").

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On September 1, 2010, the Company filed a Notice of Appeal to the District Court of the Court's decision to include non-appealing retirees, and on September 15, 2010, the UAW filed a Notice of Cross-Appeal. On July 25, 2012, the District Court ruled in favor of the Company on both appeals, and the UAW appealed this ruling to the Circuit Court. On August 28, 2014, the Circuit Court affirmed the District Court's rulings. The UAW filed a petition for rehearing, which the Circuit Court denied on October 2, 2014. The Company reached an agreement with the original appellants in late-September 2010, which resulted in the Company not restoring other postretirement employee benefits of such retirees. On September 30, 2010, the UAW filed a complaint, which it amended on October 1, 2010, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment to prohibit the Company from terminating certain other postretirement employee benefits for UAW retirees after October 1, 2010. The parties reached a preliminary settlement agreement in January 2013, but it was later terminated by the plaintiffs. On October 22, 2013, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan issued an order denying the Company's motion to dismiss the UAW's complaint and granted its motion to transfer the case to the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The UAW filed a petition for a writ of mandamus with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, requesting the court vacate the transfer of the case. In May 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied the UAW's petition. The UAW requested a panel rehearing or rehearing en banc, which was denied by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals on August 13, 2014. On October 1, 2014, the Company filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings before the Delaware District Court. On November 25, 2014, the UAW filed a request for oral argument on the motion. As of December 31, 2014, the Company maintains an accrual for claims that are deemed probable of loss and are reasonably estimable.

While the Company believes its accruals for litigation and claims are adequate, the final amounts required to resolve such matters could differ materially from recorded estimates and the Company's results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None

Item 4A. Executive Officers and Key Employees

The following table shows information about the executive officers of the Company and other key employees. Ages are as of February 1, 2015:

Name	Age	Position
Timothy D. Leuliette	65	President and Chief Executive Officer
Jeffrey M. Stafeil	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Martin T. Thall	53	Executive Vice President and President, Electronics Product Group
Michael J. Widgren	46	Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
Peter M. Ziparo	45	Vice President and General Counsel
Yong Hwan Park	58	President and Chief Executive Officer, Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation

Timothy D. Leuliette has been Visteon's Chief Executive Officer and President since September 30, 2012, and a director of the Company since October 1, 2010. From August 10, 2012 to September, 30, 2012 Mr. Leuliette served as Visteon's Interim Chairman of the Board, Interim Chief Executive Officer and Interim President, and prior to that Mr. Leuliette was the Senior Managing Director of FINNEA Group, LLC, an investment and financial services firm since October 14, 2010. Mr. Leuliette has also served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Dura Automotive LLC, an automotive supplier, from July 2008, a director of Dura from June 2008, and the Chairman of the Board of Dura from December 2008. Mr. Leuliette also served as a Managing Director of Patriarch Partners LLC, the majority stockholder of Dura. Prior to that, he served as Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Asahi Tec

Corporation, a manufacturer of automotive parts and other products, and Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Metaldyne Corporation, an automotive supplier, from January 2001 to January 2008. Over his career he has held executive and management positions at both vehicle manufacturers and suppliers and has served on both corporate and civic boards, including as Chairman of the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Jeffrey M. Stafeil has been Visteon's Executive Vice President since joining the Company on October 31, 2012 and Chief Financial Officer since November 2, 2012. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Stafeil was the chief executive officer of DURA Automotive Systems LLC, an automotive supplier, since October 2010, and DURA's executive vice president and chief financial officer between December 2008 and October 2012. Prior to that, Mr. Stafeil was the chief financial officer and a board member at the Klöckner Pentaplast Group, a producer of films for packaging, printing and specialty applications, from July 2007 to December 2008. From July 2003 to July 2007, he was the executive vice president and chief financial officer of Metaldyne Corporation, an automotive supplier. Prior to joining Metaldyne in 2001, Mr. Stafeil served in a variety of management positions at Booz Allen

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and Hamilton, Peterson Consulting and Ernst and Young. In addition, from January 2007 to July 2009, he served on the board of directors and was co-chairman of the audit committee for Meridian Automotive Systems, and served on the board of directors and was audit committee chairman of J.L. French Automotive Castings, Inc. from September 2009 to June 2012.

Martin T. Thall has been Visteon's Executive Vice President and President, Electronics Product Group since November 19, 2013. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Thall was a vice president at Verizon Communications, a mobile phone service provider, from January 2012 to April 2013, and Chief Executive Officer of Vehicle ICT Corporation, a provider of management consulting services to automotive and information technology firms, from January 2010 to December 2011. Prior to that, he served in various management roles at Microsoft Corporation from 1996 to 2008, including Vice President and General Manager of the Automotive Business Unit. Mr. Thall also served as director of Blackline GPS, Inc. from July 2009 to December 2011.

Michael J. Widgren has been Visteon's Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer since November 1, 2013. Prior to that he was Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer since May 2007, served as Visteon's interim Chief Financial Officer from October 3, 2012 to November 2, 2012, and was Assistant Corporate Controller since joining the Company in October 2005. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Widgren served as Chief Accounting Officer for Federal-Mogul Corporation.

Peter M. Ziparo has been Visteon's Vice President and General Counsel since April 2014. Prior to that, he was Assistant General Counsel since 2005 and Associate General Counsel since joining the Company in October 2002. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Ziparo was a corporate associate with Morrison & Foerster LLP and Chadbourne & Parke LLP.

Yong Hwan Park has been Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer since March 2012. From June 2011 until March 2012, Mr. Park served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation. Prior to that, he was Vice President, Corporate Planning from January 2011 until May 2011, and Senior Director, Corporate Planning prior thereto. Mr. Park joined Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation in 1986 when the company was formed and has held various roles of increasing responsibility.

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Part II

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

As of February 17, 2015, the Company had 44,438,803 shares of its common stock \$0.01 par value outstanding, which were owned by 9,869 shareholders of record. The table below shows the high and low sales prices per share for the Company's successor common stock as reported by the NYSE for each quarterly period for the last two years.

	2014			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
High	\$88.44	\$97.01	\$108.29	\$106.86
Low	\$79.22	\$84.19	\$95.5	\$84.55
	2013			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
High	\$61.50	\$66.49	\$77.60	\$82.23
Low	\$50.00	\$52.26	\$59.95	\$72.50

No dividends were paid by the Company on its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 or 2012. The Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") evaluates the Company's dividend policy based on all relevant factors. The Company's credit agreements limit the amount of cash payments for dividends that may be made. Additionally, the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to transfer assets is subject to various restrictions, including regulatory requirements and governmental restraints. Refer to Note 7, "Investments in Affiliates," to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table summarizes information relating to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company, or an affiliated purchaser, of shares of the Company's common stock during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2) (in millions)
Oct. 1, 2014 to Oct. 31, 2014	10,540	\$95.94	112,269	\$375
Nov. 1, 2014 to Nov. 30, 2014	—	—	—	\$375
Dec. 1, 2014 to Dec. 31, 2014	—	—	—	\$375
Total	10,540	\$95.94	112,269	\$375

This column includes 10,540 shares surrendered to the Company by employees to satisfy tax withholding (1) obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted share and stock unit awards made pursuant to the Visteon Corporation 2010 Incentive Plan.

(2) On August 11, 2013, the board of directors increased its share repurchase program authorization by \$875 million to a total authorization to repurchase up to \$1 billion of the Company's common stock thereafter until December 31, 2015. In May 2014, the Company entered into an accelerated stock buyback "(ASB)" program with a third-party financial institution to repurchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million. Under the ASB program, the Company paid the financial institution \$500 million and received an initial delivery of 3,394,157 shares of common stock using a reference price of \$92.07, and an additional delivery of 1,129,001 shares of common stock following the conclusion of the hedge period which determined a certain minimum amount of shares guaranteed under a portion of the program that had a maximum per share price of \$100.54. The

program is expected to be concluded in the first half of 2015. On October 15, 2014, the capped portion of the program concluded, and the Company received an additional 112,269 shares. The Company anticipates that additional repurchases of common stock, if any, would occur from time to time in open market transactions, non-discretionary programs or in privately negotiated transactions depending on market and economic conditions, share price, trading volumes, alternative uses of capital and other factors.

The following information in Item 5 is not deemed to be “soliciting material” or be “filed” with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into such a filing.

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Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return from October 1, 2010, the date of the Company's emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, through December 31, 2014 for its existing common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Auto Parts Index. Because the value of the Company's predecessor common stock bears no relation to the value of its existing common stock, the graph below reflects only the Company's existing common stock. The graph below assumes that \$100 was invested on October 1, 2010 in each of the Company's existing common stock, the stocks comprising the S&P 500 Index and the stocks comprising the Dow Jones U.S. Auto Parts Index, and that all that dividends have been reinvested.

	October 1, 2010	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014
Visteon Corporation	\$ 100.00	\$ 123.80	\$ 83.20	\$ 89.70	\$ 136.50	\$ 178.10
S&P 500	\$ 100.00	\$ 110.30	\$ 112.60	\$ 130.60	\$ 172.90	\$ 196.50
Dow Jones U.S. Auto & Parts Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 127.80	\$ 111.30	\$ 122.70	\$ 178.30	\$ 189.60

The above comparisons are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of possible future performance of the Company's common stock or the referenced indices.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following statement of operations, statement of cash flow and balance sheet data were derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and the three month period ended December 31, 2010 and nine month period ended October 1, 2010. This information should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On May 28, 2009, Visteon and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries (the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") (the "Chapter 11 Proceedings") in response to sudden and severe declines in global automotive production during the latter part of 2008 and early 2009 and the resulting adverse impact on the Company's cash flows and liquidity. On August 31, 2010 (the "Confirmation Date"), the Court entered an order (the "Confirmation Order") confirming the Debtors' joint plan of reorganization (as amended and supplemented, the "Plan"). On October 1, 2010 (the "Effective Date"), all conditions precedent to the effectiveness of the Plan and related documents were satisfied or waived and the Company emerged from bankruptcy and became a new entity for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for the reporting entity subsequent to the Effective Date (the "Successor") are not comparable to the consolidated financial statements for the reporting entity prior to the Effective Date (the "Predecessor").

	Successor				Three	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31	Year Ended December 31	Year Ended December 31	Year Ended December 31	months Ended December 31	Nine Months Ended October 1
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2010
	(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)					
Statement of Operations Data:						
Net sales	\$7,509	\$6,371	\$5,715	\$5,622	\$1,311	\$3,903
Net income from continuing operations	137	785	229	187	128	678
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(343)	(10)	(62)	(33)	(23)	318
Net (loss) income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(295)	\$690	\$100	\$80	\$86	\$940
Basic earnings (loss) per share						
Continuing operations	\$0.70	\$14.08	\$3.10	\$2.36	\$2.25	\$4.80
Discontinued operations	(7.14)	(0.28)	(1.21)	(0.80)	(0.54)	2.41
Basic (loss) earnings attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(6.44)	\$13.80	\$1.89	\$1.56	\$1.71	\$7.21
Diluted earnings (loss) per share						
Continuing operations	\$0.68	\$13.77	\$3.08	\$2.33	\$2.18	\$4.80
Discontinued operations	(6.93)	(0.27)	(1.2)	(0.79)	(0.52)	2.41
	\$(6.25)	\$13.50	\$1.88	\$1.54	\$1.66	\$7.21

Diluted (loss) earnings
attributable to Visteon
Corporation

Balance Sheet Data:

Total assets	\$5,323	\$6,027	\$5,156	\$4,969	\$5,208	N/A
Total debt	\$981	\$730	\$569	\$599	\$561	N/A
Total Visteon Corporation stockholders' equity	\$865	\$1,920	\$1,385	\$1,307	\$1,260	N/A

Statement of Cash Flows Data:

Cash provided from operating activities	\$284	\$312	\$239	\$175	\$154	\$20
Cash provided from (used by) investing activities	\$(740)) \$698	\$(40)) \$(331)) \$(76)) \$(75)
Cash used by financing activities	\$(359)) \$(141)) \$(115)) \$(3)) \$(40)) \$(42)

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Year Ended December 31, 2014

On July 1, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of substantially all of the global automotive electronics business of Johnson Controls Inc. for an aggregate purchase price of \$297 million, including \$31 million of cash and equivalents at the acquired business. In August 2014, Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation ("HVCC") acquired the automotive thermal and emissions business of Cooper-Standard Automotive Inc., a subsidiary of Cooper-Standard Holdings Inc., for cash of \$46 million. On September 1, 2014, HVCC completed the acquisition of a controlling 51% equity interest in Japan Climate Systems - Nanjing for \$7 million. The Company commenced consolidation of all the acquired businesses from respective dates of acquisition.

In connection with the Interiors Divestiture, the Company recorded losses totaling \$326 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. These losses included an asset impairment loss of \$190 million recorded during the second quarter of 2014 pursuant to execution of the Purchase Agreement and additional losses of \$136 million during the fourth quarter of 2014 pursuant to the Master Closing on November 1, 2014 and the completion of the sale of an Interiors operation in India on December 1, 2014. Additionally, the operating results of Interiors businesses subject to the Interiors Divestiture have been reclassified to (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax for all periods presented.

Year Ended December 31, 2013

During the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company recorded gains totaling \$465 million in connection with the Yanfeng Transactions that were included in Income before income taxes, income (loss) from continuing operations, and net income (loss) attributable to Visteon Corporation. These gains included \$413 million from the sale of the Company's 50% equity interest in Yanfeng and a gain of \$52 million from the remeasurement of Visteon's previous 40% equity interest in YFVE to fair value in connection with the step acquisition of an additional 11%, which resulted in a 51% controlling ownership interest in YFVE. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2013, Visteon recorded equity earnings of \$27 million, representing its 50% share of a \$54 million non-cash gain at Yanfeng. The gain resulted from the deconsolidation of YFVE at Yanfeng pursuant to Visteon's November 2013 step acquisition. Cash received from the sale of the Company's 50% investment in Yanfeng has been included in the table above as Cash provided from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Year Ended December 31, 2012

On August 1, 2012, the Company completed the sale of its Lighting operations and the respective results of operations of the Lighting business have been reclassified to (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax for all periods presented.

Nine-Month Predecessor Period Ended October 1, 2010

During the nine-month predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately \$1.1 billion for reorganization related items in connection with the plan of reorganization. This gain included \$956 million related to the cancellation of certain pre-petition obligations previously recorded as liabilities subject to compromise in accordance with terms of the plan of reorganization. Additionally, on the Effective Date, the Company became a new entity for financial reporting purposes and adopted fresh-start accounting, which requires, among other things, that all assets and liabilities be recorded at fair value resulting in a gain of \$106 million.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Visteon Corporation ("Visteon" or the "Company"). MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Summary

Description of Business

Visteon Corporation (the "Company" or "Visteon") is a global automotive supplier that designs, engineers and manufactures innovative products for nearly every original equipment vehicle manufacturer ("OEM") worldwide including BMW, Chrysler, Daimler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Hyundai, Kia, Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault, Toyota and Volkswagen. Visteon is headquartered in Van Buren Township, Michigan and has an international network of manufacturing operations, technical centers and joint venture operations, supported by approximately 25,500 employees dedicated to the design, development, manufacture and support of its product offerings and its global customers. The Company's manufacturing and engineering footprint is principally located outside of the U.S., with a heavy concentration in low-cost geographic regions.

Visteon delivers value for its customers and stockholders through two technology-focused core businesses: vehicle cockpit electronics and thermal energy management. The Company's vehicle cockpit electronics product line includes audio systems, infotainment systems, driver information systems, connectivity and telematics solutions, climate controls, and electronic control modules. The Company's vehicle cockpit electronics business comprises and is reported under the Electronics segment. Visteon's thermal energy management products include climate air handling modules, powertrain cooling modules, heat exchangers, compressors, fluid transport systems, and engine induction systems. Visteon's thermal energy management business comprises and is reported under the Climate segment.

On December 17, 2014, Visteon and its wholly owned subsidiary, VIHI, LLC entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Hahn & Co. Auto Holdings Co., Ltd. and Hankook Tire Co., Ltd. to sell all of its outstanding shares in Halla Visteon Climate Control Corporation ("HVCC") for approximately \$3.6 billion or KRW 52,000 per share (the "Climate Transaction"). As of December 31, 2014 the Company's net investment in HVCC was approximately \$800 million. The Climate Transaction, which is subject to regulatory reviews, shareholder approval and other conditions, is expected to close during the first half of 2015.

The Company's sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$7.5 billion and were distributed by product group, geographic region, and customer as follows.

Strategic Transformation

In September 2012, the Company announced a comprehensive shareholder value creation plan founded on the pillars of industrial logic, customer focus and financial discipline. The primary objectives of the comprehensive shareholder value creation plan included the consolidation of Visteon's Climate businesses, the exit of the Interiors business, the optimization of the Electronics business, the strengthening of the balance sheet and enhancing shareholder returns. The Company completed the Climate Consolidation during the year ended December 31, 2013 and made substantial progress in achieving the remainder of the strategic transformation objectives during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Interiors Exit - On May 1, 2014, the Company reached an agreement to divest substantially all of its global Interiors business (the "Interiors Divestiture") pursuant to a Master Purchase Agreement, as subsequently amended (the

“Purchase

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Agreement"). Effective November 1, 2014, the Company closed on the majority of the Interiors Divestiture (the "Master Closing"). Subsequent to the Master Closing, the Company completed the sale of Interiors operations in India ("India Closing") and in Thailand on December 1, 2014 and February 2, 2015, respectively. Remaining entities subject to the Interiors Divestiture, which are located in Argentina and Brazil, are expected to close by the third quarter of 2015 and are subject to various conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals, receipt of other third party consents and approvals and other customary closing conditions.

During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company recorded total losses of \$326 million in connection with the Interiors Divestiture. These losses included an impairment loss of \$190 million recorded during the second quarter of 2014 in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement and additional losses of \$136 million recorded during the fourth quarter of 2014 in connection with the Master Closing and the India Closing. Additionally, the Company made cash payments of approximately \$150 million, including cash balances transferred, in connection with the Master Closing and the India Closing. The Company expects to record additional losses in connection with the closing of the sales of remaining Interiors operations subject to the Interiors Divestiture in future periods, which are estimated to be approximately \$20 million. Additionally, the closing of the sales of remaining Interiors operations subject to the Interiors Divestiture may require cash outflows based on purchase price adjustments at the time of closing.

While the Interiors Divestiture represents the substantial majority of the Company's Interiors business, operations in South America and Europe previously reported within the Interiors segment were excluded from the scope of the Interiors Divestiture. In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2014 financial statements, the Company determined that an indicator of impairment existed in relation to the long-lived assets of the Europe Interiors operation excluded from the scope of Interiors Divestiture. The Company performed a recoverability test and determined that indicated the assets of this operation were not recoverable. However, no impairment loss was recorded at December 31, 2014 as the fair value of the underlying assets exceeded the respective carrying value. To the extent that a sale transaction becomes more likely to occur in future periods an impairment charge may be required. Additionally, due to certain liabilities and capital requirements of this remaining business, Visteon may be required to contribute cash to such business in connection with any disposition and such amounts could be material. As of December 31, 2014 the Company did not meet the specific criteria necessary for this European Interiors operation to be considered held for sale.

Electronics Optimization - Effective July 1, 2014 Visteon acquired substantially all of the global automotive electronics business of Johnson Controls Inc. (the Electronics Acquisition") for the aggregate purchase price of \$297 million, including \$31 million of cash and equivalents at the acquired business. The Electronics Acquisition is expected to enhance Visteon's competitive position in the fast-growing vehicle cockpit electronics segment by strengthening its global scale, manufacturing and engineering footprint, product portfolio and customer penetration. Net sales for the acquired business were approximately \$1.3 billion for the annual period ended September 30, 2013. On a combined basis, the Company's Electronics business is expected to have approximately \$3 billion in annual revenue with a No.2 global position in driver information and above-average growth rates for the cockpit electronics segment, supplying nine of the world's ten largest vehicle manufacturers.

In connection with the Electronics Acquisition, the Company expects to achieve \$40 million to \$70 million in annual cost synergies by the end of 2017. During the three-months ended December 31, 2014 the Company announced a restructuring program designed to achieve transaction synergies by reducing fixed costs and implementing operational improvements across the Electronics product group including administrative, engineering and manufacturing functions. The Company expects to incur approximately \$40 million to \$60 million in restructuring costs through the duration of the program. Through December 31, 2014, the Company had recorded \$37 million of restructuring expense in connection with this program and anticipates recording additional restructuring expenses under this program in future periods as underlying plans are finalized.

Strengthen the Balance Sheet - On July 16, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to transfer approximately \$350 of U.S. pension assets to Prudential Insurance Company of America, to settle approximately \$350 million of its U.S. outstanding pension obligation. As a result, the Company recorded a settlement gain of \$25 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 and substantially lowered the related risk of economic volatility associated with the pension obligation.

Enhance Shareholder Returns - On May 8, 2014, the Company announced an accelerated stock buyback ("ASB") program with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million. Under the program, the Company paid the financial institution \$500 million and through the month of May, 2014 received a total of 4,523,158 shares of common stock under the program. On October 15, 2014, the capped portion of the program concluded, and the Company received an additional 112,269 shares bringing the total shares received under the program through December 31, 2014 to 4,635,427. As of December 31, 2014, \$375 million remained authorized and

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available for repurchase through December 31, 2015. The Company anticipates that additional repurchases of common stock, if any, would occur from time to time in open market transactions or in privately negotiated transactions depending on market and economic conditions, share price, trading volume, alternative uses of capital and other factors.

Global Automotive Industry

The Company conducts its business in the automotive industry, which is capital intensive, highly competitive and sensitive to economic conditions. During 2014 the global automotive industry continued to experience modest global growth. Vehicle production in China outpaced the overall growth rate fueled by increasing consumer demand. Production in North America also increased based on continuing strength in demand, growing exports, and increased localization of production. Europe production showed a modest increase as a collapsing Russian market offset steady growth in the rest of the region. Production in the remaining regions was mixed due to varying economic, political and social factors.

Light vehicle production levels for 2014 by geographic region are provided below (units in millions):

	Light Vehicle Production			
	2014	2013	Change	
Global	87.4	84.7	3.1	%
North America	17.0	16.2	5.0	%
South America	3.8	4.5	(15.7))%
Europe	20.1	19.5	3.2	%
China	22.9	21.3	7.9	%
Japan/Korea	13.7	13.5	1.4	%
India	3.6	3.7	(1.6))%
ASEAN	4.0	4.2	(5.6))%

Source: IHS Automotive

Financial Results Summary

Significant aspects of the Company's financial results for the year ended December 31, 2014 include the following.

The Company recorded sales of \$7,509 million representing an increase of \$1,138 million when compared with the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily due to the Electronics Acquisition, the November 2013 acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in Yanfeng Visteon Electronics Co., Ltd. ("YFVE"), higher production volumes and favorable product mix.

Gross margin was \$798 million or 10.6% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$638 million or 10.0% of sales for the same period of 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to the Electronics Acquisition, the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE and improved cost performance.

Net loss attributable to Visteon was \$295 million, which included total losses on the Interiors Divestiture of \$326 million.

Total cash, including restricted cash of \$9 million and cash held for sale of \$5 million, was \$836 million, \$866 million lower than December 31, 2013. The Company's total debt was \$981 million, \$251 million higher than December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2014 the Company had \$145 million of total debt in excess of total cash.

The Company generated \$284 million of cash from operating activities, a decrease of \$28 million compared with the prior year.

Cash used by investing activities of \$740 million included \$310 million for the Electronics Acquisition and the Thermal Acquisition, and \$147 million related to the Interiors Divestiture.

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Consolidated Results of Operations - 2014 Compared with 2013

The Company's consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		Change
	2014	2013	
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Sales	\$7,509	\$6,371	\$1,138
Cost of sales	6,711	5,733	978
Gross margin	798	638	160
Selling, general and administrative expenses	377	312	65
Restructuring expense	56	36	20
Interest expense	37	46	(9)
Interest income	9	8	1
Loss on debt extinguishment	23	2	21
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	15	213	(198)
Gain on Yanfeng transactions	—	465	(465)
Other expense, net	68	26	42
Provision for income taxes	124	117	7
Net income from continuing operations	137	785	(648)
Loss from discontinued operations	(343)	(10)	(333)
Net (loss) income	(206)	775	(981)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	89	85	4
Net (loss) income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(295)	\$690	\$(985)
Adjusted EBITDA*	\$702	\$600	\$102

* Adjusted EBITDA is a Non-GAAP financial measure, as further discussed below.

Sales

Sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$7,509 million, which represents an increase of \$1,138 million compared with the same period of 2013. The primary drivers of the sales increase included the Electronics Acquisition effective July 1, 2014 and the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE effective November 7, 2013, which increased sales by \$665 million and \$291 million, respectively. Additionally, favorable customer volumes and product mix, related to the Company's Climate and Electronics segments, increased sales by \$277 million while favorable currency increased sales by \$7 million. The change in currency was primarily attributable to the strengthening Korean Won and Euro, partially offset by the weakening Thai Baht, Indian Rupee and Argentine Peso. Other reductions of \$102 million were associated with customer pricing, net of design savings.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$978 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 when compared with the same period in 2013. The increase includes \$1,054 million attributable to increased production volumes, including the Electronics Acquisition and the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE, as well as changes in product mix, representing the variable nature of material and labor costs. Foreign currency increased cost of sales by \$72 million attributable to strengthening of the Euro, Korean Won and Chinese Yuan, partially offset by weakening of the Japanese Yen, Indian Rupee and the Brazilian Real. Engineering costs increased \$31 million, supporting growth in the Climate and Electronics segments. These increases were partially offset by \$154 million of net efficiencies including material, design, and usage economics and other costs and a \$25 million pension settlement gain.

Gross Margin

The Company's gross margin was \$798 million or 10.6% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$638 million or 10.0% of sales for the same period of 2013. The \$160 million increase in gross margin included \$169 million from favorable volumes and mix, including the impacts of the Electronics Acquisition and the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE. Gross margin also included a pension settlement gain of \$25 million and favorable other net cost performance of \$31

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million, primarily driven by material cost efficiencies partially offset by increased engineering costs. These increases were partially offset by \$65 million of unfavorable currency.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$377 million and \$312 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase of \$65 million is primarily driven by the Electronics Acquisition and the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE. Additional increases included \$9 million from the non-recurrence of cost recoveries associated with divested businesses. Lower incentive compensation costs were a partial offset.

Restructuring Expense

The Company's restructuring reserves and related activity, including amounts attributable to discontinued operations, is summarized below for the year ended December 31, 2014.

	Climate	Electronics	Corporate	Other	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Restructuring reserve - December 31, 2013	\$1	\$—	\$3	\$25	\$29
Expense	18	37	1	15	71
Utilization	(18	) (6	) (4	) (28	) (56
Business divestiture	—	—	—	(3	) (3
Foreign currency	—	(1	) —	(1	) (2
Restructuring reserve - December 31, 2014	\$1	\$30	\$—	\$8	\$39

The Company recorded and paid employee severance and termination benefit costs of \$18 million for approximately 380 employees during the year ended December 31, 2014 related to a program designed to commonize global business systems and processes across its Climate operations for the purpose of reducing costs.

In connection with the Electronics Acquisition, the Company commenced a restructuring program designed to achieve cost savings through transaction synergies. The Company expects to incur approximately \$40 million to \$60 million of restructuring costs through the duration of the program. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded \$37 million of severance and termination benefits associated with approximately 600 employees. Approximately \$30 million remains accrued at December 31, 2014. The Company anticipates recording additional restructuring charges related to this program in future periods as underlying plans are finalized.

Restructuring activities for the Other segment include the following:

The Company recorded \$5 million of employee severance and termination benefit costs associated with a previously announced plan to restructure three Interiors facilities located in France and made cash payments of approximately \$18 million for related employee severance and termination benefits. As of December 31, 2014 approximately \$5 million remains accrued for this program.

The Company recorded \$6 million of employee severance and termination benefit costs associated with approximately 100 employees at two Interiors facilities located in Spain. The Company made cash payments of \$3 million for related employee severance and termination benefits.

The Company announced a plan to further reduce the workforce and related processes at an Interiors operation in Brazil and recorded an additional \$3 million for employee severance and termination benefits associated with

approximately 50 employees and this amount remains accrued as of December 31, 2014.

Utilization represents payments for severance and other employee termination benefits and special termination benefits reclassified to pension and other postretirement employee benefit liabilities, where such payments are made from the Company's benefit plans.

Given the economically-sensitive and highly competitive nature of the automotive industry, the Company continues to closely monitor current market factors and industry trends taking action as necessary, including but not limited to, additional restructuring actions. However, there can be no assurance that such actions will be sufficient to fully offset the impact of adverse factors on the Company or its results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 of \$37 million decreased \$9 million when compared to \$46 million for the same period of 2013 including \$20 million attributable to repayments and ultimate settlement of the Company's 6.75% Senior Notes due April 15, 2019 effective May 9, 2014 and \$5 million for lower commitment fees and amortization of debt issuance costs. These decreases were partially offset by \$13 million associated with a new \$600 million term facility entered April 9, 2014 and \$3 million on higher affiliate borrowings.

Interest Income

Interest income of \$9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$1 million when compared to \$8 million for the same period of 2013 due to higher average cash balances.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

The Company recorded losses on debt extinguishment of \$23 million and \$2 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to the repayment and redemption of the Company's 6.75% senior notes due April 15, 2019 including premium paid on the redemption and unamortized original issue discount, debt fees and other debt issue costs.

Equity in Net Income of Non-Consolidated Affiliates

Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates totaled \$15 million and \$213 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease of \$198 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to the sale of the Company's 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng during the fourth quarter of 2013.

Gain on Yanfeng Transactions

On August 12, 2013, Visteon entered into a Master Agreement (the "Master Agreement") with Huayu Automotive Systems Company Limited ("HASCO"), Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co., Ltd. ("Yanfeng") and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Electronics Co., Ltd. ("YFVE"), pursuant to which, among other things, Visteon and HASCO agreed to modify their existing interests in automobile interiors and electronics joint ventures in the People's Republic of China, including Yanfeng and YFVE.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, Visteon completed some of the transactions contemplated under the Master Agreement including, but not limited to, the subscription to an additional 11% ownership interest in YFVE and the sale of its 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng. The Company recorded gains on these transactions totaling \$465 million, including a gain of \$413 million from the sale of its 50% equity interest in Yanfeng and a gain of \$52 million from the remeasurement of Visteon's previous 40% equity interest in YFVE to fair value in connection with the 11% step acquisition, which resulted in a 51% controlling ownership interest in YFVE. Other transactions contemplated under the Master Agreement not completed during the fourth quarter of 2013 remain subject to substantive closing conditions, including government and regulatory approvals. Such transactions are expected to be substantially completed in multiple stages by June 30, 2015.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists of the following:

Year Ended December 31	
2014	2013

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	(Dollars in Millions)	
Transformation costs	\$31	\$33
Integration costs	18	—
Loss on KRW option contract	10	—
Provision for losses on recoverable taxes	8	—
Loss on asset contribution	3	—
Gain on sale of equity interest	(2) (5
UK Administration recovery	—	(2
	\$68	\$26

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The Company recorded transformation costs of \$31 million and \$33 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to financial and advisory services associated with continued execution of its comprehensive shareholder value creation plan, including fees associated with the Electronics Acquisition.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded \$18 million of costs to integrate the businesses associated with the Electronics Acquisition. Integration costs incurred were related to re-branding, facility modification, information technology readiness and related professional services. The Company recorded \$8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 to adjust recoverable value-added taxes to net realizable value attributable to business exit activities. In connection with the closure of the Climate facility located in Quilmes, Argentina in 2014, the Company contributed land and building with a net book value of \$3 million to the local municipality for the benefit of former employees.

In connection with the Climate Transaction, the Company entered into a foreign currency option contract with a notional value of \$2,229 million ("KRW option contract") to manage foreign currency exposure on anticipated KRW denominated proceeds. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded a loss of \$10 million to reflect the change in the fair value of the non-designated portion of this KRW option contract.

In April 2014, the Company completed the sale of its 50% ownership interest in Duckyang Industry Co., Ltd. ("Duckyang"), a Korean automotive interiors supplier. In connection with the transaction, the Company received total cash of approximately \$31 million, including \$6 million of dividends. The Company recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately \$2 million on this transaction during the year ended December 31, 2014. In June 2013, the Company completed the sale of its 20% equity interest in Dongfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co., Ltd. ("Dongfeng") for proceeds of approximately \$20 million and recognized a gain of \$5 million during the year ended December 31, 2013.

In September 2013, the Company received a distribution of \$2 million under the United Kingdom Insolvency Act of 1986 resulting from the liquidation and recovery process associated with the estate of Visteon UK Limited, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales and a former indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The recovery was primarily related to various trade and loan receivables due from Visteon UK Limited to the Company at the March 2009 date of entry into administration.

Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income tax was \$124 million for year ended December 31, 2014 and reflects income tax expense related to those countries where the Company is profitable, accrued withholding taxes, ongoing assessments related to the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax benefits, the inability to record a tax benefit for pre-tax losses in the U.S. and certain other jurisdictions due to valuation allowances, and other non-recurring tax items.

The Company's provision for income taxes increased \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared with 2013. The increase included \$47 million attributable to the non-recurrence of tax benefits associated with audit closures in 2013 related to reevaluating transfer pricing exposures in Europe and the United States, \$6 million associated with non-recurrence of favorable tax law changes in 2013, \$4 million attributable to overall changes in the mix of earnings and tax rates between jurisdictions and a \$8 million decrease in year-over-year tax benefits resulting from the elimination of valuation allowances. Other changes in the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowances did not materially impact net tax expense during the years ended December 31, 2014 or 2013. These increases were partially offset by \$7 million lower withholding taxes and \$51 million related to the non-recurrence of China tax associated with the gain on the Yanfeng transactions in 2013.

Visteon's emergence from bankruptcy in 2010 resulted in a change of ownership within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Sections 382 and 383, causing the use of Visteon's pre-emergence U.S. federal net operating loss ("NOL") and various other tax attributes to be limited in the post-emergence period. However, NOLs and other tax attributes generated in the post emergence period are generally not limited by the emergence from bankruptcy, but could be limited if there is a subsequent change of ownership. If the Company were to have another change of ownership within the meaning of IRC Sections 382 and 383, its post-emergence NOL and other tax attributes could be limited to an amount equal to its market capitalization at the time of the subsequent ownership change multiplied by the federal long-term tax exempt rate. The Company cannot provide any assurance that such an ownership change will not occur, in which case the availability of the Company's NOLs and other tax attributes could be significantly limited or possibly eliminated. In order to continue to protect the Company's pre and post-emergence period tax attributes and reduce the likelihood that the Company will experience an additional ownership change, once the Company's market capitalization falls below \$1.5 billion Board of Director approval is required should a person or group become a 5-percent shareholder and/or an existing 5-percent shareholder intend to increase its ownership interest.

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Discontinued Operations

The operations subject to the Interiors Divestiture met conditions required to qualify for discontinued operations reporting as of June 30, 2014. Accordingly, the results of operations for Interiors business subject to the Interiors Divestiture have been reclassified to (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013
	(Dollars in Millions)	
Sales	\$834	\$1,068
Cost of sales	774	1,022
Gross margin	60	46
Selling, general and administrative expenses	45	55
Long-lived asset impairments	190	—
Loss on interiors divestiture	136	—
Restructuring expense	15	3
Interest expense	—	1
Other expenses	16	7
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(342	) (20
Benefit from income taxes	1	(10
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(343	) \$(10

Net (Loss) Income

Net loss attributable to Visteon was \$295 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to a net income of \$690 million for the same period of 2013. Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure, as defined below) was \$702 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing an increase of \$102 million when compared with Adjusted EBITDA of \$600 million for the same period of 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA included \$130 million of favorable volume and mix, primarily attributable to the Electronics Acquisition and the acquisition of a controlling ownership interest in YFVE. Currency movements unfavorably impacted Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2014 by \$66 million, largely related to the strengthening Korean Won, which positively impacts the Company's sales but negatively impacts the Company's profits given greater cost exposure to the Korean Won than sales exposure. Adjusted EBITDA in 2014 was also impacted by higher material, manufacturing and other cost efficiencies and increased commercial agreements, which more than offset customary customer pricing productivity and increased engineering costs to support future growth.

Adjusted EBITDA is presented as a supplemental measure of the Company's financial performance that management believes is useful to investors because the excluded items may vary significantly in timing or amounts and/or may obscure trends useful in evaluating and comparing the Company's operating activities across reporting periods. The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as net income attributable to the Company, plus net interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as further adjusted to eliminate the impact of equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates, net income attributable to non-controlling interests, asset impairments, gains or losses on divestitures, net restructuring expenses and other reimbursable costs, non-cash stock-based compensation expense, certain employee charges and benefits, reorganization items and other non-operating gains and losses. Not all companies use identical calculations and, accordingly, the Company's presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

Through December 31, 2013, the Company's definition of Adjusted EBITDA was inclusive of net income attributable to non-controlling interests and equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates. Following the December 17, 2013, disposition of its 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng, the Company modified its definition of Adjusted EBITDA to exclude net income attributable to non-controlling interests and equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates as management believes this measure is most reflective of the operational performance of the Company's operating segments. Accordingly, Adjusted EBITDA for historical periods has been recast on basis consistent with the current definition.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized term under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and does not purport to be a substitute for net income as an indicator of operating performance or cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and is not intended to be a measure of cash flow

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available for management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. In addition, the Company uses Adjusted EBITDA (i) as a factor in incentive compensation decisions, (ii) to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's business strategies and (iii) because the Company's credit agreements use measures similar to Adjusted EBITDA to measure compliance with certain covenants. Adjusted EBITDA, as determined and measured by the Company should not be compared to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. The reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to Visteon for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$702	\$600	\$102
Interest expense, net	28	38	(10)
Provision for income taxes	124	117	7
Depreciation and amortization	261	235	26
Restructuring expense	56	36	20
Gain on Yanfeng transactions	—	(465)	) 465
Loss on debt extinguishment	23	2	21
Other expenses	68	26	42
Non-cash, stock-based compensation expense	12	17	(5)
Pension settlement gain	(25)	) —	(25)
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	(15)	) (213)	) 198
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	89	85	4
Other	9	4	5
Discontinued operations	367	28	339
Net (loss) income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(295 )	) \$690	) \$(985)

Segment Results of Operations - 2014 compared with 2013

The Company's operating structure is organized by global product lines, including Climate, Electronics and Other. These global product lines have financial and operating responsibility over the design, development and manufacture of the Company's product portfolio. Certain functions such as procurement, information technology and other administrative activities are managed on a global basis with regional deployment. The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

Climate - The Company's Climate segment provides thermal energy management products to customers, including climate air handling modules, powertrain cooling modules, heat exchangers, compressors, fluid transport and engine induction systems.

Electronics - The Company's Electronics segment provides vehicle cockpit electronics products to customers, including audio systems, infotainment systems, driver information systems, connectivity and telematics solutions, climate controls, and electronic control modules.

Other - The Company's Other product line includes entities located in South America and Europe previously associated with the Interiors business but not subject to the Interiors Divestiture.

Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$4,871	\$1,455	\$193	\$(148)	\$6,371
Volume and mix	262	15	(63)) 53	267

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Currency	19	(15) 3	—	7	
Electronics Acquisition	—	665	—	—	665	
YFVE consolidation	—	291	—	—	291	
Other	(60) (25) (7) —	(92)
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$5,092	\$2,386	\$126	\$(95) \$7,509	

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Climate sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2014 by \$221 million. Higher production volumes in Asia and Europe increased sales by \$262 million. Favorable currency resulted in an increase of \$19 million, primarily related to the Korean Won and Euro, partially offset by the Indian Rupee and Argentine Peso. Other changes, totaling \$60 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in commodity pricing and design actions.

Electronics sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2014 by \$931 million. The largest drivers of the sales increase were attributable to the Electronics Acquisition and the acquisition of a controlling interest in YFVE. Higher production volumes, primarily in Asia, increased sales by \$15 million. Unfavorable currency, primarily related to the Japanese Yen and Indian Rupee decreased product sales by \$15 million. Other changes, totaling \$25 million, reflected customer pricing net of design changes.

Other sales decreased during the year ended December 31, 2014 by \$67 million, including unfavorable volume and product mix of \$63 million primarily reflecting the wind down of certain South America businesses.

Cost of Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$4,406	\$1,295	\$180	\$(148)	) \$5,733
Material	194	532	(39)	) 53	740
Freight and duty	(8)	) 19	(3)	) —	8
Labor and overhead	(8)	) 87	(4)	) —	75
Engineering	22	112	—	—	134
Depreciation and amortization	2	20	—	—	22
Other	22	(3)	) (20)	) —	(1)
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$4,630	\$2,062	\$114	\$(95)	) \$6,711

Climate material costs increased by \$194 million, including \$306 million related to higher production volumes, partially offset by \$112 million of manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvements. Freight and duty costs decreased by \$8 million primarily related to the non-recurrence of premium freight charges in Europe and North America. Labor and overhead costs decreased by \$8 million related to cost efficiencies at certain North American and European facilities. Engineering increased by \$22 million reflecting the timing of new program launches and related engineering cost recoveries. Other increases of \$22 million include currency impacts of the mix of receivables and payables denominated in currencies other than functional currencies, partially offset by a pension settlement gain.

Substantially all of the increases in Electronics cost of sales are attributable to the Electronic Acquisition effective July 1, 2014 and the acquisition of a controlling interest in YFVE with effect from November 2013.

Other segment material, freight and duty, and labor and overhead costs decreased by \$46 million, primarily related to lower material costs, reflecting lower production volumes related to the wind down for certain programs in South America.

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Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA by segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is presented in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31		Change
	2014	2013	
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Climate	\$503	\$514	\$(11)
Electronics	221	121	100
Other	4	6	(2)
Total Segment Adjusted EBITDA	728	641	\$87
Reconciling Item:			
Discontinued operations	24	18	6
Corporate	(50)	(59)	9
Total consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	\$702	\$600	\$102

Changes in Adjusted EBITDA by segment are presented in the table below.

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$514	\$121	\$6	\$641
Volume and mix	11	127	(8)	130
Currency	(53)	(11)	(2)	(66)
Other	31	(16)	8	23
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$503	\$221	\$4	728
Reconciling Items:				
Discontinued operations				24
Corporate				(50)
Total				\$702

Climate Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$11 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 when compared to the same period of 2013. The decrease in Climate Adjusted EBITDA primarily reflects unfavorable currency of \$53 million related to the Korean Won and Indian Rupee currencies. Increased volumes was a partial offset, improving Adjusted EBITDA by \$11 million. The volume improvement includes net new business in Asia, Europe and North America. Other changes of \$31 million included higher year-over-year commercial settlements, material, design and other cost efficiencies, partially offset by customer price productivity.

Electronics Adjusted EBITDA increased \$100 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 when compared to the same period of 2013. Higher volumes, including the Electronics Acquisition, the acquisition of a controlling interest in YFVE, and favorable product mix, increased Adjusted EBITDA by \$127 million. Currency, largely related to the Japanese Yen and Brazilian Real, had an unfavorable impact of \$11 million. Other reductions of \$16 million reflected customer pricing and higher engineering costs to support future growth partially offset by material, design and other cost efficiencies.

Other Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by \$2 million compared to the same period of 2013 due to lower production volumes and a weaker Brazilian Real.

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Consolidated Results of Operations - 2013 Compared with 2012

The Company's consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		Change
	2013	2012	
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Sales	\$6,371	\$5,715	\$656
Cost of sales	5,733	5,178	555
Gross margin	638	537	101
Selling, general and administrative expenses	312	315	(3)
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	213	226	(13)
Restructuring expense	36	45	(9)
Interest expense, net	38	34	4
Loss on debt extinguishment	2	6	(4)
Gain on Yanfeng transactions	465	—	465
Other expense, net	26	27	(1)
Provision for income taxes	117	107	10
Net income from continuing operations	785	229	556
Loss from discontinued operations	(10)	(62)	52
Net income	775	167	608
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	85	67	18
Net income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$690	\$100	\$590
Adjusted EBITDA*	\$600	\$556	\$44

* Adjusted EBITDA is a Non-GAAP financial measure, as further discussed below.

Sales

Sales for the year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$6,371 million, which represents an increase of \$656 million compared with the same period of 2012. Sales increased \$608 million driven by growth in the Climate and Electronics segments due to higher production volumes in Asia, North America and Europe. Favorable currency of \$68 million also contributed to the increase, primarily attributable to the Euro, Korean Won and Chinese Yuan currencies, partially offset by the Indian Rupee, Japanese Yen and Brazilian Real currencies. The consolidation of YFVE with effect from November 1, 2013 increased sales \$66 million. Other reductions of \$86 million were associated with customer pricing, net of design savings.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$555 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 when compared with the same period in 2012. The increase includes \$482 million attributable to increased production volumes and changes in product mix, representing the variable nature of material and labor costs. Foreign currency increased cost of sales by \$79 million attributable to strengthening of the Euro, Korean Won and Chinese Yuan, partially offset by offset by weakening of the Japanese Yen, Indian Rupee, and the Brazilian Real. Engineering costs increased \$25 million, supporting growth in the Climate and Electronics segments. The consolidation of YFVE increased cost of sales by \$63 million. These increases were partially offset by \$94 million of net efficiencies, primarily related to material, design, and usage economics.

Gross Margin

The Company's gross margin was \$638 million or 10.0% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$537 million or 9.4% of sales for the same period of 2012. The increase in gross margin of \$101 million was associated with favorable volume and mix of \$126 million partially offset by unfavorable currency of \$11 million. The consolidation of YFVE increased gross margin by \$3 million. Other net cost performance decreased gross margin by \$17 million, primarily driven by increased engineering costs.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$312 million and \$315 million during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease resulted from administrative cost efficiencies and the non-recurrence of prior year costs including pension settlement losses of \$4 million, note receivable impairment of \$4 million and consulting fees of \$5 million. Higher incentive compensation costs and the YFVE consolidation of \$4 million were partial offsets.

Equity in Net Income of Non-Consolidated Affiliates

Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates totaled \$213 million and \$226 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, representing a decrease of \$13 million. Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes \$27 million representing Visteon's 50% equity interest in a non-cash gain recorded by Yanfeng. The gain resulted from the deconsolidation of YFVE pursuant to Visteon's November 2013 step acquisition to acquire a controlling 51% ownership interest in YFVE. In connection with the deconsolidation, Yanfeng recorded its retained non-controlling interest in YFVE at fair value, which exceeded the carrying value of net assets deconsolidated. Equity earnings for the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$63 million representing Visteon's equity interest in a non-cash gain recorded by Yanfeng resulting from the excess of fair value over the carrying value of a former equity investee that was consolidated effective June 1, 2012.

The following table presents summarized statement of operations data for the Company's non-consolidated affiliates representing 100% of the results of operations of such non-consolidated affiliates.

	Net Sales		Gross Margin		Net Income	
	December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Yanfeng	\$8,089	\$5,171	\$1,160	\$782	\$334	\$369
All other	1,335	1,757	111	194	94	92
	\$9,424	\$6,928	\$1,271	\$976	\$428	\$461

Yanfeng sales and gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2012 include approximately \$1,733 million and \$278 million, respectively, related to the results of operations for the five months ended May 31, 2013 of a former equity investee that was consolidated effective June 1, 2012. Yanfeng net income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 includes approximately \$54 million and \$130 million, respectively associated with non-cash gains.

Restructuring Expense

The Company's restructuring reserves and related activity, including amounts attributable to discontinued operations, are summarized below for the year ended December 31, 2013.

	Climate	Electronics	Corporate	Other	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Restructuring reserve - December 31, 2012	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$34	\$39
Expenses	19	—	9	13	41
Reversals	—	(1	) —	(1	) (2
Utilization	(19	) —	(9	) (21	) (49
Restructuring reserve - December 31, 2013	\$1	\$—	\$3	\$25	\$29

The Company recorded and paid employee severance and termination benefits of \$19 million for approximately 100 employees during the year ended December 31, 2013 related to a program designed to commonize global business systems and processes across its Climate operations for the purpose of reducing costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded and paid employee severance and termination benefits of \$9 million attributable to approximately 40 employees in connection with a previously announced program designed to realign its corporate and administrative functions directly to their corresponding operational beneficiary and to reduce corporate administrative costs.

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The Company's Other product group recorded \$13 million of restructuring expenses during the year ended December 31, 2013. These expenses were related to the following:

Approximately \$4 million of employee severance and termination benefit costs associated with a previously announced plan to restructure three Europe facilities. The Company made cash payments of approximately \$16 million for related employee severance and termination benefits during 2013.

Approximately \$8 million of employee severance and termination benefit costs for approximately 255 employees associated with a plan to restructure the workforce and related processes at a facility located in Brazil. The Company made cash payments of approximately \$4 million during 2013. As of December 31, 2013 approximately \$4 million remains accrued for this program.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 of \$46 million included \$30 million associated with the Company's 6.75% Senior Notes due April 15, 2019, \$10 million associated with affiliate debt, and \$6 million for commitment fees and amortization of debt issuance costs. During the year ended December 31, 2012, interest expense was \$48 million, including \$33 million on the 6.75% Senior Notes due April 15, 2019, \$7 million for commitment fees and amortization of debt issuance costs, \$5 million related to the Korean Bridge Loan and \$3 million associated with affiliate debt.

Interest Income

Interest income of \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased by \$6 million when compared to \$14 million for the same period of 2012 due to lower rates and a change in the regional mix of cash.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

Loss on debt extinguishment of \$2 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are related to the 103% redemption premium paid on the December 2013 and 2012 repurchases each for \$50 million of the Company's 6.75% senior notes due April 15, 2019. In the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company recorded an additional loss on debt extinguishment of \$4 million relating to unamortized amounts attributable to the Korean Bridge Loan that was repaid during the third quarter 2012.

Gain on Yanfeng Transactions

During the fourth quarter of 2013, Visteon completed some of the transactions contemplated under the Master Agreement including, but not limited to, the subscription to an additional 11% ownership interest in YFVE and the sale of its 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng. The Company recorded gains totaling \$465 million, including a gain of \$413 million from the sale of its 50% equity interest in Yanfeng and a gain of \$52 million from the remeasurement of Visteon's previous 40% equity interest in YFVE to fair value in connection with the 11% step acquisition, which resulted in a 51% controlling ownership interest in YFVE.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
	(Dollars in Millions)	
Transformation costs	\$33	\$27
Gain on sale of joint venture interest	(5) (19

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UK Administration recovery	(2) —
Loss on asset contribution	—	14
Impairment of equity investment in VTYC	—	5
	\$26	\$27

The Company recorded transformation costs of \$33 million and \$27 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to financial and advisory services associated with continued execution of its comprehensive shareholder value creation plan.

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In June 2013, the Company completed the sale of its 20% equity interest in Dongfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co., Ltd. ("Dongfeng") for proceeds of approximately \$20 million and recognized a gain of approximately \$5 million. In August 2012, the Company sold its 50% ownership interest in R-Tek Limited, a UK-based Interiors joint venture, for cash proceeds of approximately \$30 million, which resulted in a gain of \$19 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2012 the Company transferred land, building and machinery with a net book value of approximately \$14 million to the Spanish government for the benefit of the former Cadiz Electronics employees and the El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain community.

Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income tax was \$117 million for year ended December 31, 2013 and reflects income tax expense related to those countries where the Company is profitable, accrued withholding taxes, ongoing assessments related to the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax benefits, the inability to record a tax benefit for pre-tax losses in the U.S. and certain other jurisdictions due to valuation allowances, and other non-recurring tax items.

The Company's provision for income taxes increased \$10 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with 2012. The increase included \$51 million of China tax associated with the gain on the Yanfeng transactions and \$3 million attributable to overall changes in the mix of earnings and tax rates between jurisdictions and other items. These increases were partially offset by a \$34 million tax benefit (including interest) primarily attributable to reevaluating transfer pricing-related exposures in Europe and the United States due to audit closures occurring in 2013, \$6 million associated with favorable tax law changes (primarily in Mexico), and a \$4 million increase in tax benefits resulting from the elimination of valuation allowances, which was comprised of a \$12 million benefit in 2013 related to the elimination of valuation allowances against Korean foreign tax credits as compared to an \$8 million benefit in 2012 related to the elimination of deferred tax asset valuation allowances at several foreign subsidiaries in China, India and the Czech Republic. Additionally, other changes in the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowances did not materially impact net tax expense during the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Discontinued Operations

On November 1, 2014, the Company closed on the majority of the Interiors Divestiture (the "Master Closing") and completed the largest phase of the Interiors Divestiture. Additionally, on December 1, 2014 the Company completed the sale of its Interiors operation in India. On August 1, 2012, the Company completed the sale of its Lighting operations for proceeds of approximately \$70 million (the "Lighting Transaction"). The results of operations for business subject to the Interiors Divestiture and Lighting Transaction have been reclassified to (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
	(Dollars in Millions)	
Sales	\$1,068	\$1,439
Cost of sales	1,022	1,354
Gross margin	46	85
Selling, general and administrative expenses	55	61
Restructuring expense	3	34
Asset impairments	—	19
Interest expense	1	3
Other expense	7	12
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	(20) (44

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(Benefits from) provision for income taxes	(10)	18
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(10)	\$(62)

The Company recorded impairment charges principally related to property and equipment of approximately \$19 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. Included in the provision for income taxes in 2012 was \$3 million related to the establishment of a valuation allowance against certain deferred tax credits in Mexico, the realization of which is no longer considered more likely than not due to insufficient projected future taxable income, offset by favorable adjustments of \$2 million associated with uncertain tax positions.

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Net Income

Net income attributable to Visteon was \$690 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$100 million for the same period of 2012. Adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure, as defined below) was \$600 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, representing an increase of \$44 million when compared with Adjusted EBITDA of \$556 million for the same period of 2012. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA included \$126 million of favorable volume and mix primarily attributable to growth in Asia and North America markets, \$6 million associated with the Company's consolidation of the YFVE business, partially offset by \$11 million of unfavorable currency primarily reflecting stronger Korean Won and weakening Indian Rupee currencies partially offset by the stronger Euro. Adjusted EBITDA also decreased from lower commercial agreements and engineering cost recoveries of \$6 million. Higher engineering of \$25 million were partially offset by material, design and other cost efficiencies.

Adjusted EBITDA is presented as a supplemental measure of the Company's financial performance that management believes is useful to investors because the excluded items may vary significantly in timing or amounts and/or may obscure trends useful in evaluating and comparing the Company's operating activities across reporting periods. The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as net income attributable to the Company, plus net interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization, as further adjusted to eliminate the impact of asset impairments, gains or losses on divestitures, discontinued operations, net restructuring expenses and other reimbursable costs, non-cash stock-based compensation expense, certain employee charges and benefits, reorganization items and other non-operating gains and losses. Not all companies use identical calculations and, accordingly, the Company's presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Through December 31, 2013, the Company's definition of Adjusted EBITDA was inclusive of net income attributable to non-controlling interests and equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates. Following the December 17, 2013 disposition of its 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng, the Company modified its definition of Adjusted EBITDA to exclude net income attributable to non-controlling interests and equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates as management believes this measure is most reflective of the operational performance of the Company's operating segments. Accordingly, Adjusted EBITDA for historical periods has been recast on basis consistent with the current definition.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized term under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and does not purport to be a substitute for net income as an indicator of operating performance or cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and is not intended to be a measure of cash flow available for management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. In addition, the Company uses Adjusted EBITDA (i) as a factor in incentive compensation decisions, (ii) to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's business strategies and (iii) because the Company's credit agreements use measures similar to Adjusted EBITDA to measure compliance with certain covenants. Adjusted EBITDA, as determined and measured by the Company should not be compared to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. The reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to Visteon for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	Change
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$600	\$556	\$44
Interest expense, net	38	34	4
Provision for income taxes	117	107	10
Depreciation and amortization	235	229	6
Restructuring expenses	36	45	(9)
Gain on Yanfeng transactions	(465)	—	(465)

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Loss on debt extinguishment	2	6	(4)
Other expense, net	26	27	(1)
Non-cash, stock-based compensation expense	17	25	(8)
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	(213	) (226	) 13	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	85	67	18	
Other	4	25	(21)
Discontinued operations	28	117	(89)
Net income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$690	\$100	\$590	

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Segment Results of Operations - 2013 compared with 2012

Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$4,286	\$1,274	\$246	\$(91)	) \$5,715
Volume and mix	583	139	(57)	(57)	) 608
Currency	76	(12)	) 4	—	68
YFVE consolidation	—	66	—	—	66
Other	(74)	) (12)	) —	—	(86)
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$4,871	\$1,455	\$193	\$(148)	) \$6,371

Climate sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2013 by \$585 million. Higher production volumes in Asia, North America, and Europe, increased sales by \$583 million. Favorable currency resulted in an increase of \$76 million, primarily related to the Euro, Korean Won and Chinese Yuan partially offset by the Indian Rupee. Other changes, totaling \$74 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in commodity pricing and design actions.

Electronics sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2013 by \$181 million. Volume increases of \$139 million reflected higher production volumes primarily in North America and Asia. Unfavorable currency, primarily related to the Japanese Yen and Indian Rupee partially offset by the Euro, decreased product sales by \$12 million. The consolidation of YFVE during the fourth quarter of 2013 increased sales \$66 million. Other changes, totaling \$12 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in revenue related to commodity pricing and design actions.

Other sales decreased during the year ended December 31, 2013 by \$53 million, including unfavorable volume and product mix of \$57 million, partially offset by a \$4 million increase related to a stronger Euro.

Cost of Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$3,908	\$1,136	\$225	\$(91)	) \$5,178
Material	378	92	(32)	(58)	) 380
Freight and duty	11	(5)	) 1	(1)	) 6
Labor and overhead	116	6	5	(2)	) 125
Depreciation and amortization	7	(3)	) —	(1)	) 3
YFVE consolidation	—	63	—	—	63
Other	(14)	) 6	(19)	) 5	(22)
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$4,406	\$1,295	\$180	\$(148)	) \$5,733

Climate material costs increased by \$378 million, including \$474 million related to higher production volumes and \$9 million related to higher aluminum, resin and other commodity costs and design changes, partially offset by \$105 million of manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvements. Labor and overhead increased by \$116 million, including \$101 million related to production volumes and currency and \$15 million related to higher manufacturing costs, net of efficiencies, primarily driven by significant launch activity during 2013. Depreciation and amortization increased by \$7 million, as capital expenditures increased to support growing business. Other decreases of \$14 million primarily relate to the non-recurrence of 2012 pension settlement charges.

Electronics material costs increased by \$92 million, including \$123 million related to production volumes and currency and \$4 million of design changes, partially offset by \$35 million related to the impact of manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvements. Labor and overhead increased by \$6 million, directly attributable to production volumes. The consolidation of YFVE during the fourth quarter of 2013 increased cost of sales \$63 million, including \$4 million for the step-up of inventory related to purchase accounting. Other increases of \$6 million primarily relate to engineering costs to support infotainment technology, impacts of a temporary contract manufacturing arrangement and project launch costs.

Other cost of sales decreased by \$45 million, primarily related to lower material costs, reflecting lower production volumes.

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Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA by segment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is presented in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31		Change
	2013	2012	
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Climate	\$514	\$428	\$86
Electronics	121	109	12
Other	6	12	(6)
Total Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$641	\$549	\$92
Reconciling Items:			
Discontinued operations	18	55	(37)
Corporate	(59	) (48	) (11)
Total consolidated	\$600	\$556	\$44

Changes in Adjusted EBITDA by segment are presented in the table below.

	Climate	Electronics	Other	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Year ended December 31, 2012	\$428	\$109	\$12	\$549
Volume and mix	107	26	(7	) 126
Currency	(8	) (4	) 1	(11)
Other	(13	) (10	) —	(23)
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$514	\$121	\$6	641
Reconciling Items:				
Discontinued operations				18
Corporate				(59)
Total				\$600

Adjusted EBITDA for the Climate segment for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$86 million compared to the same period of 2012. The increase in Climate Adjusted EBITDA primarily reflects increased volume of \$107 million associated with net new business including Hyundai in Asia and Europe, Kia in North America, and Ford in Asia and Europe. Unfavorable currency decreased Climate Adjusted EBITDA by \$8 million primarily reflecting stronger Korean Won and weaker Indian Rupee currencies, partially offset by a stronger Euro. Higher engineering and other costs associated with current year launch activity, customer price productivity, and overall growth were partially offset by material, design and other cost efficiencies.

Electronics Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$12 million compared to the same period of 2012. Favorable volume increased Adjusted EBITDA \$26 million, primarily in Asia and North America. Unfavorable currency of \$4 million reflects the weakening Japanese Yen and Indian Rupee, partially offset by the Euro. Higher engineering and temporary contract manufacturing arrangement costs were partially offset by the favorable impact of consolidating YFVE during the fourth quarter of 2013 and other material, design and other cost efficiencies.

Other Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased by \$6 million compared to the same period of 2012. The decrease reflects \$7 million of unfavorable volume, partially offset by favorable currency related to a stronger Euro.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities

The Company generated \$284 million of cash from operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$312 million during the same period of 2013 for a decrease of \$28 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, lower cash dividends from non-consolidated affiliates contributed \$162 million of the decrease in cash from operating activities. Increase in working capital use of \$159 million was impacted by higher past dues of approximately \$60 million, increases in unbilled receivables primarily due to the timing of tooling development activity and customer payments of approximately \$35 million, higher outflows in the Interiors business driven primarily by the timing within the year of when the businesses were divested of approximately

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\$30 million, the non-recurrence of changes in receivable terms for certain customers in Asia of approximately \$16 million, and productivity related payment timing impact of approximately \$15 million. These decreases were partially offset by non-recurrence of approximately \$100 million in tax payments during the year ended December 31, 2013 associated with sale of the Company's 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng and withholding taxes on dividends from the Yanfeng entities, net tax refunds received from Korean tax authorities of approximately \$10 million compared to making tax payments to Korean and Brazilian tax authorities of \$38 million in the same period of 2013 resulting in an improvement in operating cash of \$48 million and increased recoverable tax collections including incremental value-added taxes of approximately \$15 million. The remaining difference was driven by higher collections as compared to payments related to increased profitability from favorable cost performance, volume and mix including the impact of the Electronics Acquisition and YFVE.

The Company generated \$312 million of cash from operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$239 million during the same period of 2012 for an increase of \$73 million. Higher cash dividends from non-consolidated affiliates contributed \$83 million of the increase in cash from operating activities. Changes in receivable terms for certain customers in Asia of \$32 million, lower restructuring payments of \$17 million, and lower employee benefit related payments of \$8 million also contributed to the increase. These increases were partially offset by \$86 million in tax payments associated with sale of the Company's 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng, \$52 million of incremental value-added tax payments, \$38 million of payments to the Korean and Brazilian tax authorities, and the non-recurrence of customer accommodation agreement payments received in 2012 of \$21 million. The remaining increase was driven by higher collections as compared to payments related to increased profitability from favorable production volume and product mix as well as higher payables related to increased year-end capital spending and inventory levels.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$740 million, compared to net cash provided from investing activities of \$698 million for the same period in 2013. Cash used by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was driven by acquisition and divestiture activities including the Electronics Acquisition, the Thermal Acquisition, and the Interiors Divestiture. Cash used by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 also included \$340 million for capital expenditures, an increase of \$71 million compared to the same period in 2013, representing capital requirements to support continued business growth. Cash provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 included \$977 million of proceeds from asset sales and business divestitures compared to \$66 million during the same period of 2014. Cash proceeds from asset sales and business divestitures during the year ended December 31, 2013 included \$928 million of proceeds from the sale of the Company's 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng.

Cash provided from investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$698 million, compared to net cash used by investing activities of \$40 million for the same period in 2012. Cash provided from investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 included \$928 million of proceeds from the sale of the Company's 50% ownership interest in Yanfeng, \$49 million in proceeds from the sale of various investments including Visteon's 50% ownership interest in Visteon TYC Corporation, its 20% ownership interest in Dongfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co., Ltd, and its 29% ownership interest in Toppower Automotive Electronics Co., Ltd. Cash from investing activities also increased by \$38 million related to the consolidation of YFVE. These increases in cash from investing activities were partially offset by \$269 million of capital expenditures and a \$48 million investment in a non-consolidated electronics holding company owned 50% by Visteon and 50% by Yanfeng. Cash used by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$229 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by approximately \$100 million of proceeds from the Lighting and R-Tek divestitures and \$91 million of proceeds from asset sales primarily related to the Company's headquarters.

Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$359 million, compared to \$141 million for the same period in 2013 for an increase in use of \$218 million. Cash used by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 included \$500 in share repurchases, the redemption of \$350 million of outstanding 6.75% Senior Notes due 2019 at 105.063% and \$50 million at 103% of par, and \$97 million of dividends paid to non-controlling interests. This was partially offset by \$590 million of net proceeds from the draw on the Company's Term Facility and a net increase in other affiliate short-term debt of \$39 million primarily at HVCC to support the Thermal Acquisition.

Cash used by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$141 million, compared to \$115 million for the same period in 2012 for an increase of \$26 million. Cash used by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 included \$250 million in stock repurchases under accelerated stock buyback programs, \$52 million related to the redemption of outstanding 6.75% Senior Notes due April 2019, \$22 million of dividends paid to non-controlling interests, and a net decrease in other affiliate debt of \$17 million. These financing cash uses were partially offset by \$195 million of proceeds related to HVCC

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unsecured bilateral term loans. Cash used by financing activities of \$115 million during the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$52 million related to the redemption of outstanding 6.75% Senior Notes due April 2019 at 103%, \$50 million in stock repurchases and \$27 million of dividends paid to non-controlling interests. The Company's credit agreements contain restrictions regarding the amount of cash payments for dividends the Company may make.

Liquidity

Overview

The Company's primary liquidity needs are related to the funding of general business requirements, including working capital requirements, capital expenditures, debt service, employee retirement benefits and restructuring actions. To the extent the Company generates discretionary cash flow, it will be evaluated for and may be used for optional prepayments of existing indebtedness, strategic acquisitions, additional share repurchases, and/or general corporate purposes.

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, existing cash balances, asset sales, and borrowings under available credit facilities, if necessary. A substantial portion of the Company's cash flows from operations are generated outside of the U.S. Accordingly, the Company utilizes a combination of cash repatriation strategies, including dividends, royalties, intercompany loan repayments and other distributions and advances to provide the funds necessary to meet obligations globally. The Company's ability to access funds from its subsidiaries using these repatriation strategies is subject to, among other things, customary regulatory and statutory requirements and contractual arrangements including joint venture agreements and local debt agreements. Additionally, such repatriation strategies may be adjusted or modified as the Company continues to, among other things, rationalize its business portfolio and cost structure.

The Company's ability to fund its liquidity needs is dependent on the level, variability and timing of its customers' worldwide vehicle production, which may be affected by many factors including, but not limited to, general economic conditions, specific industry conditions, financial markets, competitive factors and legislative and regulatory changes. The Company monitors the macroeconomic environment and its impact on vehicle production volumes in relation to the Company's specific cash needs. The Company's intra-year needs are impacted by seasonal effects in the industry, such as mid-year shutdowns, the subsequent ramp-up of new model production and the additional year-end shutdowns by primary customers.

Credit Facilities

On April 9, 2014, the Company entered into a new credit agreement, which provides for (i) delayed draw term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million that mature on April 9, 2021, and (ii) a \$200 million revolving credit facility that matures on April 9, 2019. Up to \$75 million of the Revolving Facility is available for the issuance of letters of credit, and any such issuance of letters of credit will reduce the amount available for loans under the Revolving Facility. Up to \$20 million of the Revolving Facility is available for swing line advances, and any such swing line advances will reduce the amount available for loans under the Revolving Facility. The Company may request increases in the limits under the Term Facility and the Revolving Facility and may request the addition of one or more term loan facilities under the Credit Agreement. The facilities were rated as BB- and B1 by S&P and Moody's, respectively. On June 23, 2014, the Company drew the \$600 million term loan. During 2014, the Company made the required mandatory quarterly repayments of 0.25% of the initial term loan totaling \$3 million. As of December 31, 2014, \$597 million face value was outstanding under the Term Facility, and there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Facility.

Availability under outstanding affiliate credit facilities as of December 31, 2014 is approximately \$359 million and certain of these facilities have pledged receivables, inventory or equipment as security. Access to additional capital through the debt or equity markets is influenced by the Company's credit ratings. At December 31, 2014, the Company's corporate credit ratings were B1 by Moody's with a stable outlook and B+ by S&P with a positive outlook.

Cash Balances

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had total cash balances of \$836 million, including \$9 million of restricted cash and \$5 million of cash held for sale. Cash balances totaling \$558 million were located in jurisdictions outside of the United States, of which approximately \$245 million is considered permanently reinvested for funding ongoing operations outside of the U.S. If such permanently reinvested funds are needed for operations in the U.S., the Company would be required to accrue additional tax expense, primarily related to foreign withholding taxes.

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Interiors Divestiture

In connection with the Interiors Divestiture and November 1, 2014 Master Closing, the Company agreed to provide a \$56 million revolving credit facility to the buyer. As transactions related customer purchase order changes are effected over the next several months, increasing the backing of the buyer implemented factoring facility, the seller backed facility is expected to be reduced. The seller-backed facility obligation can also be reduced if the buyer adds working capital facilities in Russia and Thailand. Draws under this seller-backed facility will only be available if certain of the external credit facilities are fully drawn, and any draws on the seller-backed facility generally must be repaid prior to the repayment of the external credit facilities. The seller-backed facility has a maturity of three years, an interest rate of Libor plus 5% and a default rate of interest for any interest and/or principal payment defaults. As of December 31, 2014, there were no draws on this facility, and the amount of the facility was \$56 million.

In connection with the Interiors Divestiture, the Company completed the sale of Interiors operations in Thailand on February 2, 2015. Additionally, the Company expects the Argentina and Brazil portions of the Interiors Divestiture to close by the third quarter of 2015. The remaining Interiors Divestiture transactions are subject to various conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals, receipt of other third party consents and approvals and other customary closing conditions, and may be subject to further cash impacts based on purchase price adjustments at the time of closing which may be material.

The Company's goal is to complete the disposal of its remaining Interiors business that is not subject to the Interiors Divestiture during the next year. Due to certain liabilities and capital requirements of the remaining Interiors business, Visteon may be required to contribute cash to such business in connection with any disposition, which amounts could be material.

Climate Transaction

The Climate Transaction, which is subject to regulatory reviews, shareholder approval and other conditions, is expected to close during the first half of 2015. In connection with the closing of the Climate Transaction, the Company anticipates proceeds of approximately \$3.6 billion, or KRW 52,000 per share, for all its outstanding ownership shares (approximately 70%) in HVCC. In anticipation of the KRW denominated proceeds expected from the Climate Transaction, in December of 2014, the Company entered into a foreign currency option contract with a third party financial institution to manage the foreign currency exposure. The option allows the Company to sell KRW 2,450,000,000,000 for USD at a specific strike price. In February of 2015, the Company entered into offsetting option contracts to buy KRW 1,225,000,000,000, or 50% of the original option notional amount, for USD and simultaneously entered into non-deliverable forward contracts to sell KRW 1,225,000,000,000 for USD. The Company continues to monitor the foreign currency exposure associated with Climate Transaction proceeds and may take further actions based on transaction, market, cost and other relevant considerations.

The Company's Term Facility and Revolving Facility contain limitations on sale of the Company's equity interests in HVCC. The Company intends to either amend its current credit facilities to allow for the Climate Transaction or payoff and acquire new financing as needed prior to or in conjunction with the close of the Climate Transaction.

Share Repurchase Program

On May 8, 2014, the Company announced an accelerated share buy-back ("ASB") program with a third-party financial institution to repurchase shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million. Under the program, the Company paid the financial institution \$500 million and received an initial delivery of 3,394,157 shares of common stock using a reference price of \$92.07, and an additional delivery of 1,129,001 shares of common stock following the conclusion of the hedge period which determined a certain minimum amount of shares guaranteed under

a portion of the program that had a maximum per share price of \$100.54. The final settlement will be generally based on the volume-weighted average price of the Company's common stock over a period of up to approximately 12 months, less a negotiated discount, 50 percent of which will be subject to a maximum per share price. On October 15, 2014, the capped portion of the program concluded, and the Company received an additional 112,269 shares. The final settlement price for all shares delivered under the capped portion of the program was \$96.19. As of December 31, 2014, \$375 million remained authorized and available for repurchase through December 31, 2015. The Company anticipates that additional repurchases of common stock, if any, would occur from time to time in open market transactions or in privately negotiated transactions depending on market and economic conditions, share price, trading volume, alternative uses of capital and other factors.

Restructuring

At December 31, 2014, the Company had restructuring accruals totaling \$39 million including amounts associated with discontinued operations which are expected to be settled in cash during 2015. Additionally, the Company commenced a restructuring program during 2014 designed to achieve annual cost savings ranging from \$40 million to \$70 million by the end of 2017 through synergies

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associated with the Electronics Acquisition. The Company expects to incur approximately \$40 million to \$60 million of restructuring costs during the program to achieve the targeted annual savings. Approximately \$37 million was recorded under this program during the year ended December 31, 2014 and \$30 million was accrued at December 31, 2014. The Company anticipates recording additional restructuring charges related to this program in future periods as underlying plans are finalized.

Given the economically-sensitive and highly competitive nature of the automotive industry, the Company continues to closely monitor current market factors and industry trends taking action as necessary, including but not limited to, additional restructuring actions. However, there can be no assurance that such actions will be sufficient to fully offset the impact of adverse factors on the Company or its results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Other

In connection with the Electronics Acquisition, the Company expects to incur total integration costs of \$35 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred \$18 million of these integration costs. Remaining integration costs, primarily attributable to the migration of information systems, are expected to be incurred during the year ending December 31, 2015.

Cash contributions to non-U.S. retirement plans are expected to be \$35 million during 2015 and cash contributions to U.S. retirement plans are expected to be \$1 million during 2015. Estimated cash contributions for 2016 through 2018, under current regulations and market assumptions and including amounts associated to plans within the Interiors business, are approximately \$114 million.

During 2012, Korean tax authorities commenced a review of the Company's South Korean affiliates (including Halla) for tax years 2007 through 2012, and issued formal notice of assessments, including penalties, of approximately \$25 million for alleged underpayment of withholding tax on dividends paid and other items, including certain management service fees charged by Visteon. The Company's South Korean affiliates have paid approximately \$25 million to the tax authorities in 2013, as required under South Korean tax regulations, to pursue the appeals process. During the third quarter of 2014, the tax authorities refunded approximately \$11 million to the Company's South Korean affiliates comprised of \$5 million representing substantially of the tax associated with the management service fees charged by Visteon and \$6 million representing a partial refund related to the withholding tax on dividends paid. The Company continues to evaluate all available settlement opportunities, including litigation related primarily to the outstanding withholding tax item and believes it is more likely than not that it will receive a favorable outcome. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company abandoned pursuing further appeals related to several other items related to the South Korean audit resulting in a charge to income tax expense of approximately \$3 million. During 2012, Brazilian tax authorities issued tax assessment notices to Visteon Sistemas Automotivos ("Sistemas") of approximately \$15 million related to the sale of its chassis business to a third party. During 2013, after attempts to reopen an appeal of the administrative decision failed, Sistemas opened a judicial proceeding against the government to address the notice which required a deposit in the amount of the assessment in order to suspend the debt and allow Sistemas to operate regularly before the tax authorities. The Company believes that the risk of a negative outcome is remote once the matter is fully litigated at the highest judicial level. These appeal payments in Korea and Brazil, as well as contingent income tax refund claims associated with other jurisdictions, total \$50 million as of December 31, 2014 and are included in Other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Debt and Capital Structure

Information related to the Company's debt and related agreements is set forth in Note 14, "Debt" to the consolidated financial statements which are included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Information related to the Company's stockholders' equity is set forth in Note 19, "Stockholders' Equity

and Non-controlling Interests” to the consolidated financial statements which are included in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The Company's short and long-term debt consists of the following:

	Maturity	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Carrying Value	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
(Dollars in Millions)					
Short-term debt:					
Current portion of long-term debt		4.5%	7.7%	\$10	\$2
Short-term borrowings		3.5%	4.7%	132	104
Total short-term debt				\$142	\$106
Long-term debt:					
6.75% Senior notes due April 15, 2019	2019	N/A	6.75%	\$—	\$396
Term facility due April 9, 2021	2021	3.5%	N/A	583	—
HVCC USD term loan due May 30, 2016	2016	1.7%	1.8%	100	100
HVCC KRW term loan due May 30, 2016	2016	3.7%	3.7%	91	95
Other	2014-2018	4.4%	5.7%	65	33
Total long-term debt				\$839	\$624

Short Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings are primarily related to the Company's non-U.S. operations and are payable in various currencies. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had international affiliate short-term borrowings of \$132 million, approximately \$111 million of which is related to HVCC. These borrowings are payable in both U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies including, but not limited to, the Euro, Korean Won, Chinese Renminbi, Turkish Lira, Russian Ruble, and Canadian dollar.

Term Facility Due April 9, 2021 and Revolving Credit Facility

On April 9, 2014, the Company entered into a new credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"), by and among the Company as borrower, each lender from time to time party thereto, each letter of credit issuer from time to time party thereto and Citibank, N.A. as administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent"), which provides for (i) delayed draw term loans in an aggregate principal of \$600 million (the "Term Facility") and (ii) a \$200 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have granted a security interest in substantially all of their respective property, subject to certain limitations.

At the Company's option, loans under the Term Facility and Revolving Facility may be maintained from time to time at an interest rate equal to the applicable rate ("Applicable Rate") plus the applicable domestic rate ("Base Rate") or the LIBOR-based rate ("Eurodollar Rate"). The Base Rate shall be a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the highest of (i) the rate equal to the weighted average of the rates on overnight federal funds transactions with members of the Federal Reserve System arranged by federal funds brokers, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the following Business Day, plus 0.50%; (ii) the rate established by the Administrative Agent as its "prime rate" at its principal U.S. office and (iii) the Eurodollar Rate (which, for the purposes of establishing the Base Rate, shall not be less than 0.75%) plus 1%. The Eurodollar Rate shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (a) the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited LIBOR Rate by (b) the difference between 1.00 and the reserve percentage under regulations issued from time to time by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the United States for determining the maximum reserve requirement with respect to Eurocurrency funding. The Applicable Rate varies based on certain corporate credit ratings at the time of borrowing, and ranges from 1.00% to 1.75% for Base Rate loans and 2.00% to 2.75% for Eurodollar Rate loans.

Up to \$75 million of the Revolving Facility is available for the issuance of letters of credit, and any such issuance of letters of credit will reduce the amount available for loans under the Revolving Facility. Up to \$20 million of the Revolving Facility is available for swing line advances, and any such swing line advances will reduce the amount available for loans under the Revolving Facility. The Company may request increases in the limits under the Term Facility and the Revolving Facility and may request the addition of one or more term loan facilities under the Credit Agreement.

The Term Facility shall mature on April 9, 2021 (the “Term Facility Maturity Date”), and the Revolving Facility shall mature on April 9, 2019 (the “Revolving Facility Maturity Date”). Loans made under the Term Facility are due and payable in full on the Term Facility Maturity Date. Loans made under the Revolving Facility are due and payable in full on the Revolving Facility Maturity Date. Outstanding borrowings may be prepaid without penalty (other than borrowings made for the purpose of reducing

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the effective interest rate margin or weighted average yield of the loans) in \$100,000 increments over \$500,000 for loans maintained under the Base Rate and in \$250,000 increments over \$1,000,000 for loans maintained under the Eurodollar Rate. There are mandatory prepayments of principal in connection with: (i) excess cash flow sweeps (in the amount of 50%, with step downs to 25% and 0% of the excess cash flow, depending on the then-applicable leverage), (ii) certain asset sales or other dispositions (including as a result of casualty or condemnation), (iii) certain refinancings of indebtedness and (iv) over-advances under the Revolving Facility. The Company is also required to repay quarterly 0.25% of the initial term loan drawn.

The Credit Agreement requires the Company and its subsidiaries to comply with customary affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants and contains customary events of default. The Term Facility and the Revolving Facility require that, as of the last day of any four consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company last ended (commencing as of June 30, 2014), the Company maintain a total net leverage ratio no greater than 3.00:1.00 (the "Financial Maintenance Covenant"). During any period when the Company's corporate and family ratings meet certain specified ratings, certain of the negative covenants shall be suspended and the Financial Maintenance Covenant shall only be tested with respect to the Revolving Facility. As of December 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with the Financial Maintenance Covenant.

All obligations under the Credit Agreement and obligations in respect of certain cash management services and swap agreements with the lenders and their affiliates are unconditionally guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries. In connection with the Credit Agreement, on April 9, 2014, (i) the Company, certain of its subsidiaries and the Administrative Agent entered into a Security Agreement (the "Security Agreement"), (ii) certain subsidiaries of the Company and the Administrative Agent entered into a Guaranty Agreement (the "Guaranty Agreement") and (iii) the Company, certain of its subsidiaries and the Administrative Agent entered into an Intellectual Property Security Agreement (the "Intellectual Property Security Agreement" and, together with the Security Agreement and the Guaranty Agreement, the "Security Documents"). Pursuant to the Security Documents, all obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a first-priority perfected lien (subject to certain exceptions) in substantially all of the property of the Company and the subsidiaries party to the Security Agreement, subject to certain limitations.

In connection with signing of the Credit Agreement, on April 9, 2014, the Company terminated its \$130 million revolving loan credit agreement dated October 1, 2010. On June 23, 2014, the Company drew the \$600 million term loan, net of an original issue discount of \$9 million. During 2014, the company made the required mandatory quarterly repayments of 0.25% of the initial term loan totaling \$3 million. As of December 31, 2014, \$597 million face value was outstanding under the Term Facility, and there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Facility.

In the second quarter of 2014, the Company also redeemed its remaining \$400 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due April 15, 2019 outstanding.

HVCC Term Loans

In January 2013, HVCC entered into two unsecured bilateral term loan credit agreements with aggregate available borrowings of approximately \$195 million, all of which was drawn at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Both credit agreements mature in May 2016 and are subject to financial covenants requiring total debt to EBITDA of not greater than 3.2x and a net interest coverage test of more than 3x. The Company was in compliance with such covenants at December 31, 2014.

Other Long-Term Debt

Other long-term debt includes amounts associated with the Company's non-U.S. operations and are payable in various currencies. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had long-term international affiliate debt outstanding of \$65

million. Included in other long-term debt at December 31, 2014 is approximately \$16 million attributable to a sale-leaseback arrangement for land and buildings located in Chihuahua, Mexico. The long-term debt balances are payable in both U.S. and non-U.S. currencies including, but not limited to, the Euro and Canadian dollar.

Stock Warrants

Stock warrants to purchase up to 2,355,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$9.66 per share, which expire October 1, 2020 may be net share settled and are recorded as permanent equity in the Company's consolidated balance sheets with 909 warrants outstanding at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. These warrants were valued at \$15.00 per share on the October 1, 2010 issue date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Stock warrants to purchase up to 1,552,774 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$58.80 per share, which expire October 1, 2015 may be net share settled and are recorded as permanent equity in the Company's consolidated balance sheets with 806,436

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and 1,548,387 warrants outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These warrants were valued at \$3.62 per share on the October 1, 2010 issue date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

If the Company pays or declares a dividend or makes a distribution on common stock payable in shares of its common stock, or if the Company pays an extraordinary dividend (as defined in each Warrant Agreement), the number of shares a warrant holder is entitled to receive or the warrant exercise price may be subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of the respective Warrant Agreement.

Treasury Stock

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company held approximately 10,080,525 and 5,640,000 shares of common stock in treasury. These shares may be used in satisfying obligations under employee incentive compensation arrangements. The Company values shares of common stock held in treasury at cost.

Since July 2012, the Company's board of directors has authorized a total of \$1.175 billion in share repurchases. In connection with these authorizations, the Company announced an accelerated share buyback program in 2014 that contributed 4,635,427 shares to treasury stock in 2014 and completed two accelerated share buyback programs during 2013 that contributed 3,885,978 shares to treasury stock in 2013. Also in connection with these authorizations, the Company added a total of 1,005,559 shares to treasury stock in 2012 through open market purchases. As of December 31, 2014, \$375 million remains authorized and available for repurchase through December 31, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has a \$15 million Letter of Credit ("LOC") Facility with US Bank National Association, which expires on September 30, 2015. This agreement was amended in September 2013 to extend the agreement for an additional two years, having an expiration date of September 30, 2015. Under the terms of the LOC facility, the Company must maintain a collateral account with U.S. Bank equal to 103% of the aggregated stated amount of the issued LOCs (or 110% for non-U.S. currencies) with reimbursement for any draws. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had \$7 million of outstanding letters of credit issued under this facility and secured by restricted cash. In addition, the Company had \$16 million of locally issued letters of credit to support various customs arrangements and other obligations at its local affiliates of which \$2 million are secured by cash collateral.

In connection with the Interiors Divestiture and November 1, 2014 Master Closing, the Company agreed to provide a \$56 million revolving credit facility to the buyer. The seller-backed facility has a maturity of three years, an interest rate of Libor plus 5% and a default rate of interest for any interest and/or principal payment defaults. As of December 31, 2014, there were no draws on this facility, and the amount of the facility was \$56 million.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations existing as of December 31, 2014:

	Total	2015	2016-2017	2018-2019	2020 & After
Debt, including capital leases	\$981	\$142	\$250	\$13	\$576
Purchase obligations	451	213	222	16	—
Interest payments on long-term debt	179	29	57	55	38
Operating leases	155	33	42	22	58
Total contractual obligations	\$1,766	\$417	\$571	\$106	\$672

This table excludes amounts related to the Company's income tax liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions impacting the effective rate of \$40 million as of December 31, 2014 as the Company is unable to make reasonable estimates for the periods in which these liabilities may become due. The Company does not expect a significant

payment related to these obligations to be made within the next twelve months.

The Company also has minimum funding requirements with respect to pension obligations. The Company may elect to make contributions in excess of the minimum funding requirements in response to investment performance or changes in interest rates. The Company expects to make cash contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plans of \$1 million and \$35 million to non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans during 2015. The Company's expected 2015 contributions may be revised.

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Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). Accordingly, the Company's significant accounting policies have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes under Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies." The Company provides enhanced information that supplements such disclosures for accounting estimates when the estimate involves matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made and different estimates or changes to an estimate could have a material impact on the reported financial position, changes in financial condition or results of operations.

When more than one accounting principle, or the method of its application, is generally accepted, management selects the principle or method that it considers to be the most appropriate given the specific circumstances. Application of these accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties. Estimates are typically based upon historical experience, current trends, contractual documentation and other information, as appropriate. Due to the inherent uncertainty involving estimates, actual results reported in the future may differ from those estimates. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses fair value measurements in the preparation of its financial statements, utilizing various inputs including those that can be readily observable, corroborated or are generally unobservable. The Company utilizes market-based data and valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Additionally, the Company applies assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

In accounting for business combinations, the purchase price of an acquired business is allocated to its identifiable assets and liabilities based on estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the amount allocated to the assets and liabilities, if any, is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management's judgment, the utilization of independent appraisal firms and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions with respect to the timing and amount of future cash flows, market rate assumptions, actuarial assumptions, and appropriate discount rates, among other items.

Pension Plans

Many of the Company's employees participate in defined benefit pension plans or retirement/termination indemnity plans. The Company has approximately \$514 million in unfunded pension liabilities as of December 31, 2014, of which approximately \$188 million and \$326 million are attributable to U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans, respectively. The determination of the Company's obligations and expense for its pension plans is dependent on the Company's selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Selected assumptions are described in Note 15 "Employee Retirement Benefits" to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are incorporated herein by reference, including the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and rate of increase in compensation.

Actual results that differ from assumptions used are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, accordingly, generally affect recognized expense in future periods. Therefore, assumptions used to calculate benefit obligations as of the annual measurement date directly impact the expense to be recognized in future periods. The primary

assumptions affecting the Company's accounting for employee benefits as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Long-term rate of return on plan assets: The expected long-term rate of return is used to calculate net periodic pension cost. The required use of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets may result in recognized returns that are greater or less than the actual returns on those plan assets in any given year. Over time the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is designed to approximate actual returns. The expected long-term rate of return for pension assets has been estimated based on various inputs, including historical returns for the different asset classes held by the Company's trusts and its asset allocation, as well as inputs from internal and external sources regarding expected capital market returns, inflation and other variables.

In determining its pension expense for 2014, the Company used long-term rates of return on plan assets ranging from 2.3% to 11.5% outside the U.S. and 7% in the U.S. The Company has set the assumptions for its 2015 pension expense which range from 1.5% to 11.7% outside the U.S. and 7% in the U.S. Actual returns on U.S. pension assets for 2014, 2013 and 2012 were

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14.4%, 9.2% and 9.6%, respectively, compared to the expected rate of return assumption of 7%, 7% and 7% respectively, for each of those years. The Company's market-related value of pension assets reflects changes in the fair value of assets over a five-year period, with a one-third weighting to the most recent year. Market-related value was reset to fair value at October 1, 2010.

Discount rate: The discount rate is used to calculate pension obligations. The discount rate assumption is based on market rates for a hypothetical portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds rated Aa or better with maturities closely matched to the timing of projected benefit payments for each plan at its annual measurement date. The Company used discount rates ranging from 0.6% to 11.7% to determine its pension and other benefit obligations as of December 31, 2014, including weighted average discount rates of 4% for U.S. pension plans, and 3.2% for non-U.S. pension plans.

While the Company believes that these assumptions are appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the Company's pension benefit obligations and its future expense. The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for Company sponsored U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans on its 2014 funded status and 2015 pre-tax pension expense.

	Impact on U.S. 2015 Pre-tax Pension Expense	Impact on U.S. Plan 2014 Funded Status	Impact on Non-U.S. 2015 Pre-tax Pension Expense	Impact on Non-U.S. Plan 2014 Funded Status
25 basis point decrease in discount rate (a)(b)	-\$1 million	-\$31 million	+\$2 million	-\$36 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate (a)(b)	+\$1 million	+\$30 million	-\$2 million	+\$34 million
25 basis point decrease in expected return on assets (a)	+\$2 million		+\$1 million	
25 basis point increase in expected return on assets (a)	-\$2 million		-\$1 million	

(a) Assumes all other assumptions are held constant.

(b) Excludes impact of assets used to hedge discount rate volatility.

Impairment of Goodwill, Long-Lived Assets and Certain Identifiable Intangibles

The Company performs either a qualitative or quantitative assessment of goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis. Impairment testing is also required if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment is more likely than not to have occurred. The qualitative assessment considers several factors at the reporting unit level including the excess of fair value over carrying value as of the last quantitative impairment test, the length of time since the last fair value measurement, the current carrying value, market and industry metrics, actual performance compared to forecast performance, and the current outlook on the business. If the qualitative assessment indicates it is more likely than not that goodwill is impaired, the reporting unit is quantitatively tested for impairment. To quantitatively test goodwill for impairment, the fair value of each reporting unit is determined and compared to its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, then impairment may exist and further evaluation is required. Estimated fair values are based on the projected future discounted cash flows. The company assesses the reasonableness of these estimated fair values using market based multiples of comparable companies. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, an impairment loss is measured and recognized. Goodwill fair value measurements are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, which are generally determined using unobservable inputs.

Long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization are required to be reviewed for impairment when certain indicators of impairment are present. Impairment exists if estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with long-lived assets are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of such assets. Generally, when impairment exists the long-lived assets are adjusted to their respective fair values. In assessing long-lived assets for an impairment

loss, assets are grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. Asset grouping requires a significant amount of judgment. Accordingly, facts and circumstances will influence how asset groups are determined for impairment testing. In assessing long-lived assets for impairment, management considered the Company's product line portfolio, customers and related commercial agreements, labor agreements and other factors in grouping assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent. Additionally, in determining fair value of long-lived assets, management uses appraisals, management estimates or discounted cash flow calculations.

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Product Warranty and Recall

The Company accrues for warranty obligations for products sold based on management estimates, with support from the Company's sales, engineering, quality and legal functions, of the amount that eventually will be required to settle such obligations. This accrual is based on several factors, including contractual arrangements, past experience, current claims, production changes, industry developments and various other considerations. The Company accrues for product recall claims related to potential financial participation in customer actions to provide remedies as a result of actual or threatened regulatory or court actions or the Company's determination of the potential for such actions. The Company's accrual for recall claims is based on specific facts and circumstances underlying individual claims with support from the Company's engineering, quality and legal functions. Amounts accrued are based upon management's best estimate of the amount that will ultimately be required to settle such claims.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the valuation allowance recorded against the Company's net deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets when, based on all available evidence, both positive and negative, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. This assessment, which is completed on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, requires significant judgment, and in making this evaluation, the evidence considered by the Company includes, historical and projected financial performance, as well as the nature, frequency and severity of recent losses along with any other pertinent information.

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company is regularly under audit by tax authorities. Accruals for tax contingencies are provided for as it relates to income tax risks and non-income tax risks, where appropriate.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the accompanying consolidated financial statements under Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained or incorporated in this Annual Report on Form 10-K which are not statements of historical fact constitute "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act"). Forward-looking statements give current expectations or forecasts of future events. Words such as "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "plan", "believe", "seek", "estimate" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with discussions of future operating or financial performance signify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and estimates, which are subject to risks and uncertainties including those discussed in Item 1A under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. Accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements. Also, these forward-looking statements represent the Company's estimates and assumptions only as of the

date of this report. The Company does not intend to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the statement is made and qualifies all of its forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

You should understand that various factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this document, could affect the Company's future results and could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements, including:

Visteon's ability to satisfy its future capital and liquidity requirements; Visteon's ability to access the credit and capital markets at the times and in the amounts needed and on terms acceptable to Visteon; Visteon's ability to comply with covenants applicable to it; and the continuation of acceptable supplier payment terms.

- Visteon's ability to satisfy its pension and other postretirement employee benefit obligations, and to retire outstanding debt and satisfy other contractual commitments, all at the levels and times planned by management.

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- Visteon's ability to access funds generated by its foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures on a timely and cost effective basis.
- Changes in the operations (including products, product planning and part sourcing), financial condition, results of operations or market share of Visteon's customers.
 - Changes in vehicle production volume of Visteon's customers in the markets where it operates, and in particular changes in Ford's and Hyundai Kia's vehicle production volumes and platform mix.
- Increases in commodity costs or disruptions in the supply of commodities, including steel, resins, aluminum, copper, fuel and natural gas.
 - Visteon's ability to generate cost savings to offset or exceed agreed upon price reductions or price reductions to win additional business and, in general, improve its operating performance; to achieve the benefits of its restructuring actions; and to recover engineering and tooling costs and capital investments.
 - Visteon's ability to compete favorably with automotive parts suppliers with lower cost structures and greater ability to rationalize operations; and to exit non-performing businesses on satisfactory terms, particularly due to limited flexibility under existing labor agreements.
 - Restrictions in labor contracts with unions that restrict Visteon's ability to close plants, divest unprofitable, noncompetitive businesses, change local work rules and practices at a number of facilities and implement cost-saving measures.
 - The costs and timing of facility closures or dispositions, business or product realignments, or similar restructuring actions, including potential asset impairment or other charges related to the implementation of these actions or other adverse industry conditions and contingent liabilities.
 - Significant changes in the competitive environment in the major markets where Visteon procures materials, components or supplies or where its products are manufactured, distributed or sold.
 - Legal and administrative proceedings, investigations and claims, including shareholder class actions, inquiries by regulatory agencies, product liability, warranty, employee-related, environmental and safety claims and any recalls of products manufactured or sold by Visteon.
 - Changes in economic conditions, currency exchange rates, changes in foreign laws, regulations or trade policies or political stability in foreign countries where Visteon procures materials, components or supplies or where its products are manufactured, distributed or sold.
 - Shortages of materials or interruptions in transportation systems, labor strikes, work stoppages or other interruptions to or difficulties in the employment of labor in the major markets where Visteon purchases materials, components or supplies to manufacture its products or where its products are manufactured, distributed or sold.
 - Changes in laws, regulations, policies or other activities of governments, agencies and similar organizations, domestic and foreign, that may tax or otherwise increase the cost of, or otherwise affect, the manufacture, licensing, distribution, sale, ownership or use of Visteon's products or assets.
 - Possible terrorist attacks or acts of war, which could exacerbate other risks such as slowed vehicle production, interruptions in the transportation system or fuel prices and supply.
 - The cyclical and seasonal nature of the automotive industry.
 - Visteon's ability to comply with environmental, safety and other regulations applicable to it and any increase in the requirements, responsibilities and associated expenses and expenditures of these regulations.
 - Visteon's ability to protect its intellectual property rights, and to respond to changes in technology and technological risks and to claims by others that Visteon infringes their intellectual property rights.
 - Visteon's ability to quickly and adequately remediate control deficiencies in its internal control over financial reporting.
 - Other factors, risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in Visteon's Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary market risks to which the Company is exposed include changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and certain commodity prices. The Company manages these risks through derivative instruments and various operating actions including fixed price contracts with suppliers and cost sourcing arrangements with customers. The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to mitigation of market risks, including hedging activities. However, derivative instruments are not used for speculative or trading purposes, as per clearly defined risk management policies. Additionally, the Company's use of derivative instruments creates exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the counter-party to the derivative financial instruments. The Company limits this exposure by entering into agreements directly with a variety of major financial institutions with high credit standards and that are expected to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts. Additionally, the Company's ability to utilize derivatives to manage market risk is dependent on credit conditions and market conditions given the current economic environment.

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Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's net cash inflows and outflows exposed to the risk of changes in exchange rates arise from the sale of products in countries other than the manufacturing source, foreign currency denominated supplier payments, debt and other payables, subsidiary dividends, investments in subsidiaries and anticipated foreign currency denominated transaction proceeds. Where possible, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency exchange rate risks. Forward and option contracts may be utilized to protect the Company's cash flow from adverse movements in exchange rates. Foreign currency exposures are reviewed periodically and any natural offsets are considered prior to entering into a derivative financial instrument. The Company's primary hedged foreign currency exposures include the Korean Won, Euro, Japanese Yen, Mexican Peso, Czech Koruna, Hungarian Forint and Indian Rupee. Where possible, the Company utilizes a strategy of partial coverage for transactions in these currencies. As of December 31, 2014, the net fair value of foreign currency forward and option contracts was a liability of \$22 million while at December 31, 2013, the net fair value of forward contracts was an asset of \$4 million.

The hypothetical pre-tax gain or loss in fair value from a 10% favorable or adverse change in quoted currency exchange rates would be approximately \$288 million and \$63 million for foreign currency derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These estimated changes assume a parallel shift in all currency exchange rates and include the gain or loss on financial instruments used to hedge loans to subsidiaries. Because exchange rates typically do not all move in the same direction, the estimate may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on the net fair value of the Company's financial derivatives. It is also important to note that gains and losses indicated in the sensitivity analysis would generally be offset by gains and losses on the underlying exposures being hedged.

In addition to the transactional exposure described above, the Company's operating results are impacted by the translation of its foreign operating income into U.S. dollars. The Company does not enter into foreign exchange contracts to mitigate this exposure.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk, principally in relation to variable rate debt. The Company may use derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. However, as of December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding interest rate derivative instruments. Approximately 95% and 42% of the Company's borrowings were effectively on a variable rate basis as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company continues to evaluate its interest rate exposure and may use swaps or other derivative instruments again in the future.

Commodity Risk

The Company's exposures to market risk from changes in the price of production material are managed primarily through negotiations with suppliers and customers, although there can be no assurance that the Company will recover all such costs. The Company continues to evaluate derivatives available in the marketplace and may decide to utilize derivatives in the future to manage select commodity risks if an acceptable hedging instrument is identified for the Company's exposure level at that time, as well as the effectiveness of the financial hedge among other factors.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Visteon Corporation and Subsidiaries

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive and financial officers of the Company, an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting was conducted based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“the COSO 2013 Framework”) of the Treadway Commission.

On July 1, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of substantially all of the global automotive electronics business of Johnson Controls Inc (the "Electronics Acquisition"). Accordingly, management excluded entities acquired therewith from its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. Entities associated with the Electronics Acquisition represented approximately 12% of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2014 and 9% of the Company's sales for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Based on the evaluation performed under the COSO 2013 Framework as of December 31, 2014 and excluding entities associated with the Electronics Acquisition, management has concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting is effective. Additionally, Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Visteon Corporation

We have audited Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of the acquired global automotive electronics business of Johnson Controls Inc. (the "Electronics Acquisition"), which was acquired on July 1, 2014, and included in the 2014 consolidated financial statements of Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries. The Electronics Acquisition constituted approximately 12% of total assets as of December 31, 2014 and 9% of sales for the year then ended. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of the Electronics Acquisition.

In our opinion, Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2014 consolidated financial statements of Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Detroit, Michigan
February 26, 2015

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Visteon Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule included in Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Visteon Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Detroit, Michigan
February 26, 2015

Table of ContentsVISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
	(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)		
Sales	\$7,509	\$6,371	\$5,715
Cost of sales	6,711	5,733	5,178
Gross margin	798	638	537
Selling, general and administrative expenses	377	312	315
Restructuring expense	56	36	45
Interest expense	37	46	48
Interest income	9	8	14
Loss on debt extinguishment	23	2	6
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	15	213	226
Gain on Yanfeng transactions	—	465	—
Other expense, net	68	26	27
Income before income taxes	261	902	336
Provision for income taxes	124	117	107
Net income from continuing operations	137	785	229
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(343	) (10	) (62
Net (loss) income	(206	) 775	167
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	89	85	67
Net (loss) income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(295	) \$690	\$100
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Continuing operations	\$0.70	\$14.08	\$3.10
Discontinued operations	(7.14	) (0.28	) (1.21
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(6.44	) \$13.80	\$1.89
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Continuing operations	\$0.68	\$13.77	\$3.08
Discontinued operations	(6.93	) (0.27	) (1.20
Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$(6.25) \$13.50	\$1.88

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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VISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Net (loss) income	\$(206) \$	