

VISTEON CORP
Form 10-K
February 27, 2012

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, 2011, or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-15827

VISTEON CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of incorporation)

One Village Center Drive,
Van Buren Township, Michigan

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

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 Oct. 15, 2015)

(Title of class)

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

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether 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.

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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, 2011 (the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$3.5 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 22, 2012, the registrant had outstanding 51,449,308 shares of common stock.

Document Incorporated by Reference

Document	Where Incorporated
2012 Proxy Statement	Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14)

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Visteon Corporation (the “Company” or “Visteon”) is a global supplier of climate, electronics, interiors and lighting systems, modules and components to global automotive original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”). Headquartered in Van Buren Township, Michigan, Visteon has a workforce of approximately 26,000 employees and a network of manufacturing operations, technical centers and joint ventures in every major geographic region of the world. The Company's global diversity allows for effective and efficient support of our customer's needs on a global basis, while leveraging a low cost manufacturing and engineering footprint. The Company's sales for the year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$8.05 billion and were distributed by product group, geographic region, and customer as follows.

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

Additional details regarding the status of the Company’s Chapter 11 Proceedings are included herein under Note 3, “Voluntary Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code,” to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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, such as air bags, anti-lock brakes, traction control, adaptive and driver visibility enhancing lighting and driver awareness capabilities. 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 in lieu of mechanical functions within the vehicle 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. To achieve sustainable profitable growth, automotive suppliers must effectively support their customers in developing and delivering integrated products and innovative technologies at competitive prices that provide for differentiation and that address consumer preferences for vehicle safety, comfort and convenience. Suppliers that are able to generate new products and add a greater intrinsic value to the end consumer will have a significant competitive advantage.

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.

The recent global economic recession underscored the need for significant changes in the landscape of the automotive industry, including a greater focus on the entire value chain, profitable and sustainable growth, financial and operational flexibility, investments in new technologies and realization of opportunities in high-growth markets. Following emergence from the Chapter 11 Proceedings, the Company continued its efforts to transform its business portfolio and to rationalize its cost structure including, among other things, the investigation of potential transactions for the sale, merger or other combination of certain businesses.

During January 2012 the Company reached agreements for the closure of the Cadiz Electronics operation in El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain. These agreements were subsequently ratified by the workforce and approved by governmental authorities in February 2012.

In November 2011, Visteon and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems, Co. Ltd. ("YFV"), a 50% owned non-consolidated affiliate of the Company, entered into a non-binding memorandum of understanding with respect to a potential transaction that would combine the majority of Visteon's Interiors business with YFV.

During the fourth quarter of 2011 the Company commenced a program designed to commonize global business systems and processes across its Climate operations for the purpose of reducing costs.

In November 2011 Visteon completed the acquisition of a 37.5% non-controlling interest in Wuhu Bonaire Auto Electrical Systems Co., Ltd. ("Bonaire"), through its 70% owned consolidated affiliate Halla Climate Control Corporation. Bonaire is a subsidiary of Chery Technology and a major supplier to Chinese vehicle manufacturer Chery Automobile Co., Ltd. Bonaire develops and manufactures heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and engine cooling systems.

On October 31, 2011, the Company sold a portion of its ownership interest in Duckyang Industry Co. Ltd ("Duckyang"), an Interiors joint venture, which resulted in the deconsolidation of Duckyang from the Company's financial statements.

Financial Information about Segments

The Company's operations are organized in global product lines, including Climate, Electronics, Interiors, and Lighting. 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 22, "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 components, modules and systems that provide automotive heating, ventilation, air conditioning and powertrain cooling.

Climate Products

Description

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.

Climate 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 contained in this area 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 advanced in-vehicle entertainment, driver information, wireless communication, climate control and body and security electronics products.

Electronics Products

Description

The Company produces a wide range of audio/infotainment systems and components to provide in-vehicle information and entertainment, including base radio/CD head units, infotainment head units with integrated DVD/navigation, premium audiophile systems and amplifiers, and rear seat family entertainment systems. Examples of the Company’s latest audio/infotainment products include digital and satellite radios, HD™ and DAB™ broadcast tuners, MACH® Voice Link technology and a range of connectivity solutions for portable devices.

Audio / Infotainment Systems

The Company designs and manufactures a wide range of instrument clusters and displays to assist driving, ranging from standard analog-electronic clusters to high resolution, fully-configurable, large-format digital LCD devices for the luxury vehicle segment.

Driver Information Systems

The Company designs and manufactures a complete line of climate control modules with capability to provide full system integration. The array of modules available varies from single zone manual electronic modules to fully automatic multiple zone modules. The Company also provides integrated control panel assemblies which incorporate audio, climate and other feature controls to allow customers to deliver unique interior styling options and electrical architecture flexibility.

Electronic Climate Controls and Integrated Control Panels

Powertrain and Feature Control Modules

The Company designs and manufactures powertrain and feature control modules. Powertrain control modules cover a range of applications from single-cylinder small engine control systems to fully-integrated V8/V10

engine and transmission controllers. Feature control modules typically manage a variety of powertrain and other vehicle functions.

Interiors

The Company designs and manufactures cockpit modules, instrument panels, door and console modules and interior trim components.

Interiors Products

Description

The Company's cockpit modules incorporate structural, electronic, climate control, mechanical and safety components. Customers are provided with a complete array of services including advanced engineering and computer-aided design, styling concepts and modeling and in-sequence delivery of manufactured parts. The Company's cockpit modules are built around its 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.

Cockpit Modules

Door Panels and Trims

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

Console Modules

The Company's consoles deliver flexible and versatile storage options to the consumer. The modules are interchangeable units and offer consumers a wide range of storage options that can be tailored to their individual needs.

Lighting

The Company designs and manufactures head lamps, rear lamps, and other lighting components.

Lighting Products

Description

The Company designs and manufactures a wide variety of headlamps (projector, reflector or advanced front lighting systems), utilizing light-generating sources including light emitting diode ("LED"), high intensity discharge ("HID") and halogen-based systems. To enhance driver visibility and safety, Visteon has developed advanced front lighting systems ("AFS") that include features that change the beam pattern based on steering wheel angles and other vehicle conditions. Second generation AFS systems utilize GPS and on-board cameras that allow drivers to automatically use high beams without affecting oncoming traffic.

Head Lamps

Rear Lamps

The Company designs and manufactures rear combination lamps utilizing both incandescent and LED light sources. LED's provide customers with an innovative style and appearance with reduced power consumption and enhanced life over conventional incandescent sources.

Other Lamps

The Company designs and manufactures multiple variations of center high-mounted stop lamps, fog lamps and side lights utilizing light emitting diodes and halogen based systems.

Electronic Control Modules

The Company designs and manufactures a variety of electronic control modules specifically for lighting applications. These modules include controls for AFS, automatic headlamp leveling, LED arrays and LED driver modules ("LDM"). Electronics have become an increasingly important element of lighting systems that allow for the integration of visibility, safety functionality and styling with the electronic architecture of the vehicles.

The Company's Customers

The Company sells its products primarily to global vehicle manufacturers including Bayerische Motoren Werke AG (“BMW”), Chrysler Group LLC (“Chrysler”), Daimler AG (“Daimler”), Ford, General Motors Company (“General Motors”), Honda Motor Co., Ltd. (“Honda”), Hyundai Motor Company (“Hyundai”), Kia Motors (“Kia”), Mazda Motor Corporation (“Mazda”), Mitsubishi Motors (“Mitsubishi”), Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (“Nissan”), PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault S.A. (“Renault”), Toyota Motor Corporation (“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. The Company’s largest customers are Hyundai Motor Group and Ford, accounting for 31% and 27%, respectively, of 2011 product sales.

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 specific facts and circumstances indicate that a price reduction is probable and the amounts are 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 Automotive Lighting Reutlingen GmbH, Behr GmbH & Co. KG, Calsonic Kansei, Clarion, Continental AG, Delphi Corporation, Denso Corporation, Faurecia Group, Hella KGaA, International Automotive Components Group, Johnson Controls, Inc., Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Nippon Seiki, Panasonic Corporation, Robert Bosch GmbH and Valéo S.A.

The Company's Product Sales Backlog

Expected net product sales for 2012 through 2014 from new programs, less net sales from phased-out, lost and canceled programs are approximately \$1.0 billion. 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.

The Company's International Operations

Financial information about sales and net property by major geographic region can be found in Note 22, "Segment Information," 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 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.

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The following table sets forth the Company's net sales, including product sales and services revenues, and net property and equipment by geographic region as a percentage of total consolidated net sales and total consolidated net property and equipment, respectively.

Geographic region:	Net Sales			Net Property and Equipment		
	Year Ended December 31			December 31		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	
United States	16	% 19	% 26	% 14	% 15	%
Mexico	1	% 1	% –	2	% 2	%
Canada	1	% 1	% 1	% 2	% 2	%
Intra-region eliminations	(1	)% (1	)% (1)% —	% —	%
Total North America	17	% 20	% 26	% 18	% 19	%
Germany	2	% 2	% 2	% 1	% 2	%
France	9	% 9	% 9	% 7	% 6	%
United Kingdom	—	% –	1	% —	% –	
Portugal	6	% 5	% 7	% 6	% 5	%
Spain	5	% 6	% 4	% 3	% 3	%
Czech Republic	7	% 7	% 7	% 5	% 8	%
Hungary	4	% 5	% 5	% 4	% 4	%
Other Europe	6	% 6	% 4	% 5	% 4	%
Intra-region eliminations	—	% (1	)% (2)% —	% —	%
Total Europe	39	% 39	% 37	% 31	% 32	%
Korea	31	% 28	% 24	% 30	% 30	%
China	7	% 6	% 6	% 8	% 6	%
India	4	% 4	% 3	% 6	% 6	%
Japan	3	% 3	% 2	% 1	% 1	%
Other Asia	3	% 3	% 2	% 2	% 2	%
Intra-region eliminations	(4	)% (3	)% (3)% —	% —	%
Total Asia	44	% 41	% 34	% 47	% 45	%
South America	6	% 7	% 6	% 4	% 4	%
Inter-region eliminations	(6	)% (7	)% (3)% —	% —	%
	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%

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, 2011 included approximately 26,000 persons, of which approximately 8,000 were salaried employees and 18,000 were hourly workers. Many of the Company's Europe and Mexico employees are members of industrial trade unions and confederations within their respective countries. Many of these organizations 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 were approximately \$326 million in 2011, \$353 million in 2010, and \$328 million in 2009. The decreases are attributable to divestitures and plant closures, shifting engineering headcount from higher-cost to lower-cost countries, as well as, continued cost improvement efforts.

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.

Although not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, supply disruptions occurred during the year ended December 31, 2011 attributable to natural disasters that occurred in Thailand and Japan. Severe flooding from heavy monsoon rains in Thailand occurred in the third quarter of 2011, causing significant supplier and OEM production disruption in the fourth quarter of 2011. The Thailand disruptions primarily affected the Company's Climate and Interiors businesses. During March 2011, a large earthquake triggered a tsunami off the coast of northeastern Japan and resulted in significant casualties, dislocation and extensive infrastructure

destruction. The Japan disruptions primarily affected the Company's Electronics business.

As of December 31, 2011 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 2011, 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 2012.

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, 2011, 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 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.

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 31% of total product sales in 2011, 29% of total product sales in 2010 and 27% of total product sales in

2009. Additionally, Ford is one of the Company's largest customers and accounted for approximately 27% of total product sales in 2011, 25% of total product sales in 2010 and 28% of total product sales in 2009. Accordingly, any change in Ford's and/or Hyundai Kia'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

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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. The Company's business in 2009 was severely affected by the turmoil in the global credit markets, significant reductions in new housing construction, volatile fuel prices and recessionary trends in the U.S. and global economies. These conditions had a dramatic impact on consumer vehicle demand in 2009, resulting in the lowest per capita sales rates in the United States in half a century and lower global automotive production following six years of steady growth.

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

Domestic automotive manufacturers are burdened with substantial structural costs, such as pension and healthcare costs that have impacted their profitability and labor relations. Several other global automotive manufacturers are also experiencing operating and profitability issues and labor concerns. 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.

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;

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• 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.

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

The Company's credit agreements include a number of significant 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 additional debt;
- make certain investments;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates;
 - limit dividends or other payments by restricted subsidiaries to the Company;
- use assets as security in other transactions;
- pay dividends on Successor common stock or repurchase equity interests;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
- guarantee the debts of others;
- enter into new lines of business;
- make capital expenditures;
- prepay, redeem or exchange debt; and
- form any joint ventures or subsidiary investments.

In addition, the credit agreements require the Company to periodically meet various financial ratios and tests, including maximum capital expenditure, maximum leverage, minimum excess availability and minimum interest coverage levels. 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 Visteon 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 would 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

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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 lighting and other 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.

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.

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 \$447 million in unfunded liabilities as of December 31, 2011, of which approximately \$329 million and \$118 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 2012 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 13 “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.

Impairment charges relating to the Company’s goodwill and long-lived assets and possible increases to the valuation allowances could adversely affect the Company’s financial performance.

The Company regularly monitors its goodwill and long-lived assets for impairment indicators. In conducting its goodwill impairment testing, the Company compares the fair value of each of its reporting units to the related net book value. In conducting the impairment analysis of long-lived assets, the Company compares the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated from

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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 materially affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in the period(s) recognized. The Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$66 million and \$9 million in 2011 and 2009, 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 equal to 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.

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.

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.

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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 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.

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.

Because of the adoption of fresh-start accounting and the effects of the transactions contemplated by the plan of reorganization, financial information subsequent to October 1, 2010 is not comparable to financial information prior to October 1, 2010.

Upon the Company's emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, fresh-start accounting was adopted in accordance with the provisions of ASC 852, pursuant to which the Company's reorganization value was allocated to its assets in conformity with the procedures specified by FASB Accounting Standards Codification 805 ("ASC 805"), "Business Combinations." The excess of reorganization value over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets was recorded as goodwill, which is subject to periodic evaluation for impairment. Liabilities, other than deferred taxes, were recorded at the present value of amounts expected to be paid. In addition, under fresh-start accounting, common stock, accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive loss were eliminated. The consolidated financial statements also reflect all of the transactions contemplated by the plan of reorganization.

Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial statements subsequent to October 1, 2010, are not comparable to the consolidated financial statements prior to October 1, 2010. The lack of comparable historical financial information may discourage investors from purchasing Successor common stock.

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.

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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, 2011, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries owned or leased approximately:

34 corporate offices, technical and engineering centers and customer service centers in fourteen countries around the world, of which 29 were leased and 5 were owned;

29 Climate manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, France, Portugal, Slovakia, Turkey, South Africa, China, India, South Korea, Thailand and Argentina, of which 13 were leased and 16 were owned;

26 Interiors manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Russia, Morocco, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Brazil and Argentina, of which 16 were leased and 10 were owned;

8 Electronics manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in Mexico, Hungary, Portugal, Russia, Japan and Brazil, of which 4 were leased and 4 were owned; and

4 Lighting manufacturing and/or assembly facilities in Mexico, the Czech Republic and India, of which 1 were leased and 3 were owned.

In addition, the Company's non-consolidated affiliates operate approximately 29 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

On May 28, 2009, the Debtors filed voluntary petitions in the Court seeking reorganization relief under the provisions of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors' chapter 11 cases have been assigned to the Honorable Christopher S. Sontchi and are being jointly administered as Case No. 09-11786. The Debtors continued to operate their business as debtors-in-possession under the jurisdiction of the Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Court until their emergence on October 1, 2010.

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"). 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. The appeals process includes mandatory mediation of the dispute. The Company subsequently 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 the Effective Date. The Company has filed a motion to dismiss the UAW's complaint and a motion to transfer the case to the District of Delaware, which motions are pending. In July 2011, the Company engaged in mediation with the UAW, which was not successful. The parties have established a briefing schedule on the Company's motions pending in the Eastern District of Michigan and the court has schedule a hearing for May 2012. The parties will also establish a briefing schedule on the parties' appeals pending in the District of Delaware.

On March 31, 2009, Visteon UK Limited, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the "UK Debtor"), filed for administration under the United Kingdom Insolvency Act of 1986 with the High Court of Justice, Chancery division in London, England (the "UK Administration"). The UK Administration does not include the Company or any of the Company's other subsidiaries.

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In June of 2009, the UK Pensions Regulator advised the Administrators of the UK Debtor that it was investigating whether there were grounds for regulatory intervention under various provisions of the UK Pensions Act 2004 in relation to an alleged funding deficiency in respect of the UK Debtor pension plan. In October of 2009, the trustee of the UK Debtor pension plan filed proofs of claim against each of the Debtors asserting contingent and unliquidated claims pursuant to the UK Pensions Act 2004 and the UK Pensions Act 1995 for liabilities related to a funding deficiency of the UK Debtor pension plan of approximately \$555 million as of March 31, 2009. The trustee of the Visteon Engineering Services Limited ("VES") pension plan also submitted proofs of claim against each of the Debtors asserting contingent and unliquidated claims pursuant to the UK Pensions Act 2004 and the UK Pensions Act 1995 for liabilities related to an alleged funding deficiency of the VES pension plan of approximately \$118 million as of March 31, 2009. On May 11, 2010, the UK Debtor Pension Trustees Limited, the creditors' committee, and the Debtors entered in a stipulation whereby the UK Debtor Pension Trustees Limited agreed to withdraw all claims asserted against the Debtors with prejudice, which the Court approved on May 12, 2010. The trustee of the VES pension plan also agreed to withdraw all claims against each of the Debtors. The UK Pensions Regulator has notified the trustee directors of the UK Debtor pension plan that it has concluded not to seek contribution or financial support from any of the affiliated entities outside the UK with respect to their claims.

On October 28, 2011, Cadiz Electronica, S.A., an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company organized under the laws of Spain ("Cadiz"), filed an application with the Commercial Court of Cadiz to commence a pre-insolvency proceeding under the Insolvency Law of Spain. Under the pre-insolvency proceeding, Cadiz continues to manage its business and assets, but has up to four months to reach an arrangement with its creditors to avoid an insolvency proceeding or before an involuntary insolvency proceeding can be commenced. Cadiz announced its intention to permanently cease production and close its facility in El Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadiz, Spain during the second quarter of 2011. In January 2012, Cadiz's sole shareholder resolved to commence the dissolution of Cadiz in accordance with applicable Spanish corporate laws. Following discussions with local unions, works committee and appropriate public authorities, Cadiz agreed to contribute its land, buildings and machinery to the local municipality, and settled with the local unions and works committee on employee severance matters. See Note 5, "Asset Impairments and Restructuring."

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 600 current and former employees have filed similar actions or have inquired as to or been granted additional benefits, and an additional 750 current and former employees are similarly situated. The Company's remaining reserve for unsettled cases is approximately \$8 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 \$8 million.

During the third quarter of 2011, the Company received a formal request from the competition unit of the European Commission for documents and information in connection with its on-going investigation into alleged anti-competitive behavior relating to specific automotive electronic components in the European Union/European Economic Area. The Company has responded to request. The Company's policy is to comply with all laws and regulations, including all antitrust and competition laws, and it intends to cooperate fully with the European Commission in the context of its ongoing investigation.

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ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF VISTEON

The following table shows information about the executive officers of the Company. Ages are as of February 1, 2012:

Name	Age	Position
Donald J. Stebbins	54	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Martin E. Welch III	63	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Robert Pallash	60	Senior Vice President and President, Global Customer Group
Keith M. Shull	61	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
Joy M. Greenway	51	Vice President and President, Climate Product Group
Steve Meszaros	48	Vice President and President, Electronics Product Group
Michael K. Sharnas	40	Vice President and General Counsel
James F. Sistik	47	Vice President, Global Business Services and Chief Information Officer
Michael J. Widgren	43	Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

Donald J. Stebbins has been Visteon's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since December 1, 2008 and a member of the Board of Directors since December 2006. Prior to that, he was President and Chief Executive Officer since June 2008 and President and Chief Operating Officer since joining the Company in May 2005. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Stebbins served as President and Chief Operating Officer of operations in Europe, Asia and Africa for Lear Corporation since August 2004, prior to that he was President and Chief Operating Officer of Lear's operations in the Americas since September 2001, and prior to that as Lear's Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Stebbins is also a director of WABCO Holdings.

Martin E. Welch III has been Visteon's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2011. Previously, Mr. Welch served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of United Rentals, Inc. from March 2006 until December 2008, having previously served as its Interim Chief Financial Officer since September 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Welch served as director and business advisor to the private equity firm York Management Services. Mr. Welch joined Kmart Corporation as Chief Financial Officer in 1995 and served in that capacity until 2001. From 1991 until 1995, Mr. Welch served as Chief Financial Officer for Federal-Mogul Corporation. From 1982 until 1991, he held various finance positions at Chrysler Corporation, including Chief Financial Officer for Chrysler Canada. Mr. Welch began his career at Arthur Young (now Ernst & Young), and is a certified public accountant. He currently serves on the board of Global Brass and Copper, Inc. and is a trustee of the University of Detroit Mercy. During the past five years, Mr. Welch has also served on the boards of Delphi Corporation and York portfolio company Northern Reflections, Ltd.

Robert C. Pallash has been Visteon's Senior Vice President and President, Global Customer Group since January 2008 and Senior Vice President, Asia Customer Group since August 2005. Prior to that, he was Vice President and President, Asia Pacific since July 2004, and Vice President, Asia Pacific since joining the Company in September 2001. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Pallash served as president of TRW Automotive Japan since 1999, and president of Lucas Varity Japan prior thereto. Mr. Pallash is also a director of FMC Corporation.

Keith M. Shull joined the Company in June 2011, as Visteon's Senior Vice President, Human Resources. Prior to that, he was Senior Vice President, Human Resources, for Walter Energy Inc., a supplier to the global steel industry, since January 2010. Prior to that, he was an independent consultant to the global mining industry. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Shull was Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources, for Arrow Electronics Inc. in Englewood, Colo. From 1996 through 2005, he was Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources, for BHP Billiton Inc.'s base metals and petroleum business groups. He also served 14 years at Unocal Corp., advancing to Group General Manager, Human Resources. Earlier in his career, Shull held human resources roles at Occidental Petroleum Corp., Western Airlines (now Delta Air Lines) and Walt Disney Co.

Joy M. Greenway has been Visteon's Vice President and President, Climate Product Group since October 2008. Prior to that, she was Vice President, Climate Product Group since August 2005, Director, Powertrain since March 2002, and Director of Visteon's Ford truck customer business group since April 2001. She joined Visteon in 2000 as Director of Fuel Storage and Delivery Strategic Business Unit.

Steve Meszaros has been Visteon's Vice President and President, Electronics Product Group since October 2008. Prior to that, he was Vice President, Electronics Product Group since August 2005, and Managing Director, China Operations and General Manager, Yanfeng Visteon since February 2001. Prior to that, he was based in Europe, where he was responsible for Visteon's interior systems business in the United Kingdom and Germany since 1999.

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Michael K. Sharnas has been Visteon's Vice President and General Counsel since October 2009. Prior to that, he was Assistant General Counsel since 2005 and Associate General Counsel since joining the Company in October 2002.

James F. Sisteck has been Visteon's Vice President and Chief Information Officer since April 2007. Prior to that, he was Director, Global Business Practices since joining the Company in October 2005. Before joining Visteon, Mr. Sisteck served as Vice President, Global Business Practices at Lear Corporation.

Michael J. Widgren has been Visteon's Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer since May 2007. Prior to that, he 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.

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PART II

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

On October 1, 2010 and in connection with the Plan, the Company cancelled all outstanding shares of predecessor common stock and any options, warrants or rights to purchase shares of such common stock or other equity securities outstanding prior to October 1, 2010. Additionally, the Company issued shares of successor common stock and warrants on October 1, 2010 in accordance with the Company's plan of reorganization.

Prior to March 6, 2009, predecessor common stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the trading symbol "VC." On March 6, 2009, predecessor common stock was suspended from trading on the NYSE and began trading over-the-counter under the symbol "VSTN." From October 1, 2010 until January 10, 2011, successor common stock traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board (the "OTC Bulletin Board") under the symbol "VSTO.OB." On January 10, 2011, successor common stock was listed on the NYSE, under the trading symbol "VC."

On January 9, 2012, the Company contributed 1,453,489 shares of company stock valued at approximately \$70 million into its two largest U.S. defined benefit pension plans. As of February 22, 2012, the Company had 51,449,308 shares of its common stock \$0.01 par value outstanding, which were owned by 11,760 shareholders of record. The table below shows the high and low sales prices for the Company's predecessor and successor common stock as reported by the NYSE, OTC Bulletin Board or the Pink Sheets over-the-counter trading market, as applicable, for each quarterly period for the last two years.

	2011			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Common stock price per share				
High	\$76.61	\$69.22	\$70.48	\$58.59
Low	\$59.56	\$58.46	\$41.01	\$38.32
	2010			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Common stock price per share				
High	\$1.26	\$2.03	\$0.66	\$74.50
Low	\$0.03	\$0.46	\$0.31	\$50.76

No dividends were paid by the Company on its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010. 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 9, "Non-Consolidated 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.

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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 2011.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

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	Maximum number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2011 to October 31, 2011	112,147	\$47.95	—	—
November 1, 2011 to November 30, 2011	10,151	\$55.95	—	—
December 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011	—	—	—	—
Total	122,298	\$48.61	—	—

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

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.

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, 2011, 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
Visteon Corporation	\$100.00	\$123.80	\$83.20
S&P 500	\$100.00	\$110.20	\$112.50
Dow Jones U.S. Auto Parts Index	\$100.00	\$131.90	\$101.50

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 table presents information from the Company's consolidated financial statements for each of the five years ended December 31. This information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" included under Items 7 and 8, respectively, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Successor	Three	Predecessor			
	Year Ended	months	Nine	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
	December	Ended	Months	December	December	December
	31	December	Ended	31	31	31
	2011	31	October	2009	2008	2007
	2010	1	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)					
Statement of Operations Data						
Net sales	\$8,047	\$1,887	\$5,579	\$6,685	\$9,544	\$11,275
Gross margin	643	244	565	597	459	573
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	281	124	1,127	264	(531)	(285)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	154	105	996	184	(647)	(305)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	24
Net income (loss)	154	105	996	184	(647)	(329)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	74	19	56	56	34	43
Net income (loss) attributable to Visteon Corporation:						
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	80	86	940	128	(681)	(348)
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	24
Net income (loss) attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$80	\$86	\$940	\$128	\$(681)	\$(372)
Basic earnings per share:						
Continuing operations	\$1.56	\$1.71	\$7.21	\$0.98	\$(5.26)	\$(2.69)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	(0.18)
Basic earnings (loss) attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$1.56	\$1.71	\$7.21	\$0.98	\$(5.26)	\$(2.87)
Diluted earnings per share:						
Continuing operations	\$1.54	\$1.66	\$7.21	\$0.98	\$(5.26)	\$(2.69)
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	(0.18)
Diluted earnings (loss) attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$1.54	\$1.66	\$7.21	\$0.98	\$(5.26)	\$(2.87)
Balance Sheet Data						
Total assets	\$4,973	\$5,208	N/A	\$5,019	\$5,248	\$7,205

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Total debt	\$599	\$561	N/A	\$231	\$2,762	\$2,840
Total Visteon Corporation shareholders' equity (deficit)	\$1,307	\$1,260	N/A	\$(772)	\$(887)	\$(90)

Statement of Cash Flows Data

Cash provided from (used by) operating activities	\$175	\$154	\$20	\$141	\$(116)	\$293
Cash used by investing activities	\$(331)	\$(76)	\$(75)	\$(123)	\$(208)	\$(177)
Cash (used by) provided from financing activities	\$(3)	\$(40)	\$(42)	\$(259)	\$(193)	\$547

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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

Visteon is a global supplier of climate, electronics, interiors and lighting systems, modules and components to automotive original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") including BMW, Chrysler, Daimler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Hyundai, Kia, Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroën, Renault, Toyota and Volkswagen. The Company has a broad network of manufacturing operations, technical centers and joint venture operations throughout the world, supported by approximately 26,000 employees dedicated to the design, development, manufacture and support of its product offering and its global customers.

Automotive Industry

The Company conducts its business in the automotive industry, which is capital intensive and highly competitive. During 2011 the global automotive industry experienced modest expansion despite constraints on global economic growth. Modest growth in the automotive industry was fueled by demand from many emerging markets, although at a slower pace than recent years, as tempered by continued softness in the majority of developed markets. Light vehicle sales and production levels for 2011 by geographic region are provided below:

	Light Vehicle Sales				Light Vehicle Production			
	2011	2010	Change		2011	2010	Change	
Global	74.2	71.4	3.8	%	76.6	74.4	2.9	%
North America	15.3	14.0	9.4	%	13.1	11.9	9.9	%
South America	5.4	5.0	8.1	%	4.3	4.1	3.4	%
Europe	19.3	18.4	4.7	%	20.1	19.1	5.2	%
China	18.0	17.4	3.7	%	17.5	16.1	2.3	%
Japan/Korea	5.7	6.4	(11.2)	)%	12.5	13.3	(6.0))%
India	2.9	2.7	6.9	%	3.6	3.2	10.0	%
ASEAN	2.4	2.3	1.5	%	2.8	2.9	(4.1))%

ASEAN light vehicle production was down due to severe flooding from heavy monsoon rains in Thailand, which occurred in the third quarter of 2011, causing significant OEM production disruption in the fourth quarter of 2011. Also during March 2011, a large earthquake triggered a tsunami off the coast of northeastern Japan and resulted in significant casualties, dislocation and extensive infrastructure destruction. The Company and its suppliers obtain materials and components from various sources affected directly or indirectly by the events in Japan and Thailand. The situations in Japan and Thailand have stabilized, however, any residual issues could create production and supply disruptions, premium freight and customer shut-down costs. Such adverse impacts could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reorganization Proceedings

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

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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").

Strategic Transformation

Following emergence from the Chapter 11 Proceedings, the Company continued its efforts to transform its business portfolio and to rationalize its cost structure including, among other things, the investigation of potential transactions for the sale, merger or other combination of certain businesses.

During January 2012 the Company reached agreements for the closure of the Cadiz Electronics operation in El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain. These agreements were subsequently ratified by the workforce and approved by governmental authorities in February 2012.

In November 2011, Visteon and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems, Co. Ltd. ("YFV"), a 50% owned non-consolidated affiliate of the Company, entered into a non-binding memorandum of understanding with respect to a potential transaction that would combine the majority of Visteon's Interiors business with YFV.

During the fourth quarter of 2011 the Company commenced a program designed to commonize global business systems and processes across its Climate operations for the purpose of reducing costs.

In November 2011 Visteon completed the acquisition of a 37.5% non-controlling interest in Wuhu Bonaire Auto Electrical Systems Co., Ltd. ("Bonaire"), through its 70% owned consolidated affiliate Halla Climate Control Corporation. Bonaire is a subsidiary of Chery Technology and a major supplier to Chinese vehicle manufacturer Chery Automobile Co., Ltd. Bonaire develops and manufactures heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and engine cooling systems.

On October 31, 2011, the Company sold a portion of its ownership interest in Duckyang Industry Co. Ltd ("Duckyang"), an Interiors joint venture, which resulted in the deconsolidation of Duckyang from the Company's financial statements.

Consolidated Financial Results

	Successor	Three Months	Predecessor	
	Year Ended	Ended December	Nine Months	Increase/
	December 31	31	Ended	
	2011	2010	October 1	(decrease)
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Product sales	\$ 8,047	\$ 1,886	\$ 5,437	\$ 724
Product gross margin	643	244	563	(164)
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	168	41	105	22
Net income attributable to Visteon	80	86	940	(946)
Adjusted EBITDA*	685	109	505	71
Cash provided from operating activities	175	154	20	1
Free Cash Flow*	(83)	62	(97)	(48)

* Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow are Non-GAAP financial measures, as further discussed below.

Product sales increased \$724 million during 2011, including production volume and product mix of \$672 million and currency of \$383 million primarily attributable to the Korean Won, partially offset by divestitures and closures of \$166 million and other reductions of \$82 million associated with price productivity net of design actions and commercial agreements. Additionally, the deconsolidation of Duckyang resulted in a further decrease in sales of \$83 million.

The Company recorded product gross margin of \$643 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$807 million for the same period of 2010, which included other postretirement employee benefits ("OPEB") termination gains of \$192 million. Margin benefits of \$110 million associated with higher volumes and \$34 million associated with favorable currency were partially offset by \$50 million of higher depreciation and amortization expenses on tangible and intangible assets post implementation of fresh-start accounting, \$40 million of cost performance, and \$23 million for divestitures, closures and commercial agreements.

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During 2011 the Company recorded a \$24 million loss on debt extinguishment associated with the refinancing of the Company's \$500 million term loan, which was completed in April. The Company also recorded restructuring charges, net of reversals, of \$24 million in connection with the announced closure of the Cadiz Electronics plant in Spain. Negotiations with local unions, works council committee and appropriate public authorities regarding specific closure arrangements were completed in February 2012. The Company anticipates recording approximately \$45 million of additional charges in the first quarter of 2012 associated with the execution of these arrangements.

Equity in the net income of non-consolidated affiliates totaled \$168 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Approximately \$150 million of this amount is attributable to earnings of YFV, of which the Company owns a 50% interest, and related affiliate interests. The following table presents summarized financial data for the Company's non-consolidated affiliates. The amounts included in the table below represent 100% of the results of operations of such non-consolidated affiliates accounted for under the equity method.

	Net Sales			Gross Margin			Net Income		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
	(Dollars in Millions)								
Yanfeng	\$3,014	\$2,573	\$1,452	\$473	\$398	\$217	\$246	\$218	\$118
All other	1,681	893	711	176	142	109	90	71	42
	\$4,695	\$3,466	\$2,163	\$649	\$540	\$326	\$336	\$289	\$160

The Company generated net income attributable to Visteon of \$80 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, which included \$66 million of non-cash impairment charges associated with the Company's Lighting assets. Adjusted EBITDA (as defined below) was \$685 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. 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 continuing 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, net restructuring expenses and other reimbursable costs, certain non-recurring 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.

A reconciliation of net income attributable to Visteon to Adjusted EBITDA is provided in the following table.

	Successor		Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31 2011	Three Months Ended December 31 2010	Nine Months Ended October 1 2010	Year Ended December 31 2009	
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Net income attributable to Visteon	\$80	\$86	\$940	\$128	
Interest expense, net	29	10	160	106	
Provision for income taxes	127	19	131	80	
Depreciation and amortization	316	73	207	352	
Asset impairments	66	—	4	9	
Loss on debt extinguishment	24	—	—	—	
Restructuring expenses, net	24	28	20	22	
Reorganization expenses, net	—	—	(933) 60	
Deconsolidation gains	(8) —	—	(95)

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Other (income) expense, net	(3) 13	21	(20)
OPEB and other employee charges	11	(146) (30) (195)
Other non-operating costs, net	19	26	(15) 7	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$685	\$109	\$505	\$454	

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Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized term under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) 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.

As of December 31, 2011 the Company had total cash of \$746 million, including restricted cash of \$23 million and total debt of \$599 million. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company generated \$175 million of cash from operating activities. Free Cash Flow (as defined below) was a use of \$83 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Free Cash Flow is presented as a supplemental measure of the Company’s liquidity that management believes is useful to investors in analyzing the Company's ability to service and repay its debt. The Company defines Free Cash Flow as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. Not all companies use identical calculations, so this presentation of Free Cash Flow may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Free Cash Flow is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be a substitute for cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Free Cash Flow has limitations as an analytical tool and does not reflect cash used to service debt and does not reflect funds available for investment or other discretionary uses. In addition, the Company uses Free Cash Flow (i) as a factor in incentive compensation decisions and (ii) for planning and forecasting future periods.

A reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to cash provided from operating activities is provided in the following table.

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year Ended	Three Months	Nine Months	Year Ended
	December 31	Ended	Ended	December 31
	2011	December 31	October 1	2009
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Cash provided from operating activities	\$175	\$154	\$20	\$141
Capital expenditures	(258	) (92	) (117	) (151
Free Cash Flow	\$(83	) \$62	\$(97	) \$(10

On January 9, 2012, the Company contributed 1,453,489 shares of its common stock valued at approximately \$70 million into its two largest U.S. defined benefit pension plans. This share contribution followed a cash contribution of approximately \$15 million utilizing funds returned to the Company in December 2011 from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (“PBGC”). The PBGC had been holding these funds since 2009 pursuant to a letter of credit draw during the Chapter 11 Proceedings. The \$15 million cash contribution is designated as a pre-funding amount that will be used to offset the plan's funding needs after June 2013. Combined these actions have substantially reduced the Company's future cash pension funding requirements for 2012 and 2013.

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Results of Operations - 2011 Compared with 2010

Product Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Interiors	Lighting	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Twelve months ended December 31, 2011 - Successor	\$4,053	\$ 1,367	\$2,285	\$531	\$(189)	\$8,047
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor	954	326	554	111	(59)	1,886
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor	2,660	935	1,641	345	(144)	5,437
Increase	\$439	\$ 106	\$90	\$75	\$14	\$724
Twelve months ended December 31, 2011 - Successor						
Volume and mix	\$322	\$ 82	\$178	\$51	\$39	\$672
Currency	161	58	139	25	—	383
Divestitures and closures	—	(21)	(145)	—	—	(166)
Duckyang deconsolidation	—	—	(83)	—	—	(83)
Other	(44)	(13)	1	(1)	(25)	(82)
Total	\$439	\$ 106	\$90	\$75	\$14	\$724

Climate product sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2011 by \$322 million associated with higher production volumes in all regions, including \$167 million, \$104 million, and \$43 million in Asia, North America, and Europe, respectively. Favorable currency, primarily related to the Korean Won and Euro, resulted in an increase of \$161 million. Other changes, totaling \$44 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in revenue related to commodity pricing and design actions.

Electronics product sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2011 by \$82 million associated with higher production volumes in North America, Asia, and South America of \$96 million, \$20 million, and \$12 million, respectively, partially offset by lower production volumes in Europe of \$45 million. Favorable currency, primarily related to the Euro and the Japanese Yen, further increased product sales by \$58 million. The 2010 closure of the Company's Lansdale, Pennsylvania facility ("North Penn") resulted in a \$15 million reduction in sales and customer sourcing actions resulting in the closure of the Company's El Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadiz, Spain ("Cadiz") facility further reduced sales \$6 million. Other changes, totaling \$13 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in revenue related to commodity pricing and design actions.

Interiors product sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2011 by \$178 million associated with higher production volumes in Asia and Europe of \$149 million and \$118 million, respectively, partially offset by lower production volumes in South America of \$89 million. Favorable currency related to the Euro, Korean Won, and Brazilian Real increased sales \$139 million. Divestitures and closures reduced sales by \$145 million including the 2010 exit of the Company's North America Interiors operations, which decreased sales \$75 million, and the divestiture of the Interiors operation in La Touche-Tizon, Rennes, France in December 2010, which further reduced sales by \$70 million. Sales decreased \$83 million due to the deconsolidation of Duckyang, which resulted from the Company's sale of a one percent controlling interest on October 31, 2011.

Lighting product sales increased during the year ended December 31, 2011 by \$51 million associated with higher production volumes including a \$70 million increase in Europe partially offset by a \$22 million decrease in North America. Favorable currency related to the Euro further increased sales by \$25 million.

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Product Cost of Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Interiors	Lighting	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Twelve months ended December 31, 2011 - Successor	\$3,699	\$1,237	\$2,144	\$513	\$(189)	) \$7,404
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor	839	236	517	109	(59)	) 1,642
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor	2,334	798	1,551	335	(144)	) 4,874
Increase	\$526	\$203	\$76	\$69	\$14	\$888
Twelve months ended December 31, 2011 - Successor						
Material	\$355	\$86	\$83	\$46	\$43	\$613
Freight and duty	4	(4)	) (2)	) (2)	) 1	(3)
Labor and overhead	149	110	33	18	(20)	) 290
Depreciation and amortization	46	7	(1)	) (7)	) 5	50
Other	(28)	) 4	(37)	) 14	(15)	) (62)
Total	\$526	\$203	\$76	\$69	\$14	\$888

Climate material costs increased \$355 million, including \$317 million related to higher production volumes and currency and \$100 million related to higher aluminum, resin and other commodity costs and design changes, partially offset by \$61 million of manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvements. Labor and overhead increased \$149 million, including \$76 million related to production volumes and currency, \$55 million due to the non-recurrence of expense reductions associated with the termination of certain U. S. OPEB plans and \$17 million related to higher manufacturing costs, net of efficiencies. Depreciation and amortization increased \$46 million, including \$18 million of intangible asset amortization, \$5 million of accelerated depreciation associated with restructuring activities and the impact of fresh-start accounting on asset values. Other reductions in Climate product cost of sales includes the non-recurrence of a 2010 fresh-start accounting inventory revaluation expense of \$13 million, currency of \$10 million, and the non-recurrence of a 2010 German pension litigation expense of \$6 million.

Electronics material costs increased \$86 million, including \$121 million related to production volumes and currency and \$3 million related to the impact of commodity costs and design changes, partially offset by \$27 million associated with manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvement efforts and \$11 million related to the closures of the North Penn and Cadiz facilities. Labor and overhead increased \$110 million, including \$131 million due to the non-recurrence of expense reductions associated with the termination of certain U.S. OPEB plans, partially offset by \$17 million of savings attributable to net manufacturing efficiencies and \$5 million related to the closures of the North Penn and Cadiz facilities.

Interiors material costs increased \$83 million, including \$223 million related to production volumes and currency and \$6 million related to the impact of resin commodity costs and design changes, partially offset by \$133 million related to the deconsolidation of the Duckyang joint venture, the exit of the Company's North America Interiors operations, and the divestiture of the Rennes, France operation and \$13 million related to manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvement efforts. Labor and overhead increased \$33 million, including \$43 million related to production volumes and currency, \$25 million related to increases in manufacturing costs net of efficiencies, and \$9 million due to the non-recurrence of expense reductions associated with the termination of certain U.S. OPEB plans, partially offset by \$43 million associated with Duckyang, North America Interiors, and Rennes actions. Other

reductions in Interiors product cost of sales of \$37 million include lower engineering expenses of \$8 million, the non-recurrence of a 2010 fresh-start accounting inventory revaluation expense of \$7 million, a gain of \$6 million associated with a Brazilian land sale, and the non-recurrence of a 2010 German pension litigation expense of \$5 million.

Lighting material costs increased \$46 million, including \$41 million related to production volumes and currency and \$12 million related to the impact of resin commodity costs and design changes, partially offset by \$7 million associated with manufacturing efficiencies and purchasing improvements. Labor and overhead increased \$18 million, including \$10 million due to increases in manufacturing costs net of efficiencies and \$5 million related to production volume and currency.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$398 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$110 million and \$271 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, respectively. For the twelve-month Successor period ended December 31, 2011 selling, general and administrative expenses increased due to higher performance based incentive compensation of \$12 million, intangible asset amortization of \$10 million, currency of \$10 million, and \$5 million related to employee severance and termination benefits. These increases were partially offset by net administrative efficiencies of \$15 million and the non-

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recurrence of 2010 OPEB termination expenses of \$5 million.

Asset Impairment

In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2011 financial statements, the Company concluded that it had an indicator that the carrying value of the Company's Lighting assets may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Company performed a recoverability test utilizing a probability weighted analysis of cash flows associated with continuing to run and operate the Lighting business and cash flows associated with other alternatives. As a result of the analysis the Company recorded a \$66 million impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011, which was primarily related to property and equipment and was measured under a market approach. After giving effect to the impairment charge, the carrying value of the Lighting assets, principally property and equipment, approximated \$47 million. As of December 31, 2011 the Company did not meet the specific criteria necessary for the Lighting assets to be considered held for sale.

In November 2011, Visteon and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems, Co. Ltd., a 50% owned non-consolidated affiliate of the Company, signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with respect to a potential transaction that would combine the majority of Visteon's global interiors business with YFV. Although the MOU sets forth basic terms of the proposed transaction, definitive agreements for the proposed sale, which would be subject to regulatory and other approvals, remain subject to significant uncertainties and there can be no assurance that definitive agreements will be entered into or that such a transaction will be completed in the timetable or on the terms referenced in the MOU. In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2011 financial statements, the Company concluded that proceeds associated with the potential sale transaction indicated that the carrying value of the Company's Interiors assets, which approximated \$182 million as of December 31, 2011, may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Company performed a recoverability test utilizing a probability weighted analysis of cash flows associated with continuing to run and operate the Interiors business and cash flows associated with the potential sale of the Interiors business. As a result of the analysis, the Company concluded that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2011. To the extent that such a transaction becomes more likely to occur in future periods an impairment charge may be required and such charge could be material. As of December 31, 2011 the Company did not meet the specific criteria necessary for the Interiors assets to be considered held for sale.

In June 2010, the Company reached an agreement to sell its entire 46.6% interest in the shares of Toledo Molding & Die, Inc., a supplier of interior components, for proceeds of approximately \$10 million. Accordingly, the Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$4 million, representing the difference between the carrying value of the Company's investment in Toledo Molding & Die, Inc. and the share sale proceeds.

Restructuring

The Company recorded restructuring expenses, net of reversals, of \$24 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$28 million and \$20 million for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, respectively. The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated restructuring reserves and related activity for the year ended December 31, 2011. Substantially all of the Company's restructuring expenses are related to employee severance and termination benefit costs.

	Interiors	Climate	Electronics	Central	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)				
Successor - December 31, 2010	\$37	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$43
Expenses	7	3	24	—	34
Reversals	(7) (1) (2) —	(10

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Exchange	2	—	(2)	—	—
Utilization	(33)	(3)	(4) (1
Successor - December 31, 2011	\$6	\$1	\$19	\$—	\$26)

During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded restructuring expenses of \$34 million, primarily related to the following actions.

During the fourth quarter of 2011 the Company commenced a program designed to commonize global business systems and processes across its Climate operations for the purpose of reducing costs. Related employee severance and termination benefit costs of \$3 million were recorded during 2011 associated with approximately 50 salaried and 130 hourly employees, for

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which severance and termination benefits were deemed probable and estimable. The Company anticipates that this program could result in the separation of approximately 500 employees at an additional cash cost of approximately \$20 million in future periods when elements of the plan are finalized and the timing of activities and amount of related costs are not likely to change.

The Company informed employees at its Cadiz Electronics operation in El Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain of its intention to permanently cease production and close the facility. The Company recorded \$24 million primarily related to severance and termination benefits representing the minimum amount of employee separation costs pursuant to statutory regulations, all of which are expected to be cash separation payments. During January 2012 the Company reached agreements with the local unions and Spanish government for the closure of the Cadiz operation, which were subsequently ratified by the employees in February 2012. Pursuant to the agreements, the Company agreed to pay one-time termination benefits, in excess of the statutory minimum requirement, of approximately \$29 million and agreed to transfer land, building and machinery with a net book value of approximately \$14 million for the benefit of the employees. The Company expects to record additional charges during the first quarter of 2012 approximating \$47 million in connection with the execution of these agreements. Additionally, pursuant to the Release Agreement with Ford, the Company anticipates recovery of approximately \$19 million of such costs in 2012, which is in addition to approximate \$4 million recovered in 2011.

Additional severance and termination associated with previously announced actions at two European Interiors facilities resulting in \$7 million of incremental employee-related cash costs.

The Company reversed approximately \$7 million of previously established accruals for employee severance and termination benefits at a European Interiors facility pursuant to a March 2011 contractual agreement to cancel the related social plan. The Company also reversed approximately \$2 million of previously recorded restructuring accruals due to lower than estimated severance and termination benefit costs associated with the consolidation of the Company's Electronics operations in South America.

Utilization during the year ended December 31, 2011 is principally related to payments for severance and other employee termination benefits.

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 any 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.

Reorganization Expenses, net

Reorganization expenses, net of \$933 million for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 include a gain of \$956 million related to the extinguishment of certain pre-petition obligations pursuant to the Fifth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization and a gain of \$106 million related to the adoption of fresh-start accounting as of the October 1, 2010 effective date of emergence from Chapter 11. These gains were partially offset by reorganization related costs of \$129 million, principally related to professional fees.

In connection with the implementation of the Plan on October 1, 2010, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately \$1.1 billion for reorganization related items. This gain included \$956 million related to the cancellation of certain pre-petition obligations in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Immediately prior to the Effective Date of the Plan, the Company had \$3.1 billion of pre-petition obligations recorded as "Liabilities subject to compromise" that were addressed through the Company's Plan. The settlement of Liabilities subject to compromise in accordance with the terms of the Plan is provided below.

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	Liabilities Subject to Compromise Plan of Reorganization September 30 Reorganization Gain 2010 Adjustments October 1, 2010 (Dollars in Millions)		
Debt	\$2,490	\$1,717	\$773
Employee liabilities	324	218	106
Interest payable	183	160	23
Other claims	124	70	54
	\$3,121	\$2,165	\$956

On the October 1, 2010 Chapter 11 emergence effective date, the Company became a new entity for financial reporting purposes and adopted fresh-start accounting. The Company recorded a gain of \$106 million on the adoption of fresh-start accounting, which requires, among other things, that all assets and liabilities be recorded at fair value.

For additional information regarding the Chapter 11 Proceedings see Note 3, "Voluntary Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code," to the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. For additional information regarding fresh-start accounting see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting," to the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other (income) expense, net

Other (income) expense, net consists of the following:

	Successor Year Ended December 31 2011 (Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended December 31 2010	Predecessor Nine Months Ended October 1 2010
UK Administration recovery	\$(18)	\$—	\$—
Transformation costs	9	—	—
Reorganization-related costs, net	8	14	—
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(2)	(1)	21
	\$(3)	\$13	\$21

In December 2011, the Company received an initial distribution of \$18 million, in connection with the liquidation and recovery process under the UK Administration, these amounts primarily represented recoveries on amounts owed to Visteon for various trade and loan receivables due from the UK Debtor.

During 2011, the Company continued its efforts to transform its business portfolio and to rationalize its cost structure including, among other things, the investigation of potential transactions involving certain of its businesses. Related business transformation costs of \$9 million incurred during 2011 are principally associated with financial and advisory fees.

The Company recorded reorganization-related costs, net of \$8 million and \$14 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and three month Successor period ended December 31, 2010, respectively. It is comprised of amounts directly associated with the reorganization under Chapter 11, primarily related to professional service fees.

On March 8, 2010, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of the assets of Atlantic Automotive Components, L.L.C., (“Atlantic”), to JVIS Manufacturing LLC, an affiliate of Mayco International LLC. The Company recorded losses of approximately \$21 million in connection with the sale of Atlantic assets.

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Deconsolidation Gain

During 2011, Visteon sold a 1% controlling interest in Duckyang Industry Co., Ltd. ("Duckyang"). Prior to the transaction, the Company held a 51% ownership interest in Duckyang and maintained board control. As of October 31, 2011, total assets of \$217 million, total liabilities of \$159 million, non-controlling interests of \$29 million and related amounts deferred as "Accumulated other comprehensive income", were deconsolidated from the Company's balance sheet. The Company recorded a gain on the transaction of \$8 million including amounts associated with the deconsolidation and remeasurement of the retained 50% non-controlling interest to fair value.

Interest

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$50 million included \$25 million associated with the 6.75% senior notes due April 15, 2019; \$11 million associated with the \$500 million secured term loan due October 1, 2017, which was repaid on April 16, 2011; \$8 million related to affiliate debt; and \$6 million associated with commitment fees and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Interest expense for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 of \$16 million included \$12 million associated with the \$500 million secured term loan due October 1, 2017 and \$4 million primarily on affiliate debt. During the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, interest expense was \$170 million, including \$152 million of contractual interest on the pre-petition \$1.5 billion seven-year secured term loans, \$4 million of adequate protection on the pre-petition ABL facility, \$5 million on the DIP Credit Agreement and \$9 million primarily on affiliate debt.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

On April 6, 2011, the Company completed the sale of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.75% senior notes due April 15, 2019 ("Senior Notes"). Concurrently with the completion of the sale of the Senior Notes, the Company repaid its obligations under the \$500 million secured term loan due October 1, 2017 ("Term Loan") and recorded a loss on early extinguishment of \$24 million for unamortized original issue discount, debt fees and other debt issue costs associated with the Term Loan.

Equity in Net Income of Non-consolidated Affiliates

Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates of \$168 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 represents an increase of \$22 million when compared to the three-month Successor period and the nine-month Predecessor period in 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to YFV and its related affiliates and resulted from higher OEM production levels in China and continued growth of the YFV entity.

The Company monitors its investments in non-consolidated affiliates for indicators of other-than-temporary declines in value on an ongoing basis. If the Company determines that an "other-than-temporary" decline in value has occurred, an impairment loss will be recorded, which is measured as the difference between the recorded book value and the fair value of the investment with fair value generally determined under an income approaches. No impairments were recorded during 2011 for other-than-temporary declines in value of its investments in non-consolidated affiliates.

Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income tax was \$127 million for year ended December 31, 2011 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, and other non-recurring tax items. Income tax expense was \$19 million for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and \$131 million for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010. Income tax expense decreased by \$23 million during the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily reflecting the non-recurrence of \$37 million associated with the adoption of fresh-start accounting on October 1, 2010 and \$3 million related to changes in the Company's valuation allowances. These decreases were partially offset by tax law changes of \$10 million, uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties of \$5 million, and overall changes in the mix of earnings and tax rates between jurisdictions.

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Results of Operations - 2010 Compared with 2009

Product Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Interiors	Lighting	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor	\$954	\$326	\$554	\$111	\$(59)	) \$1,886
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor	2,660	935	1,641	345	(144)	) 5,437
Twelve months ended December 31, 2009 - Predecessor	2,835	1,208	2,137	361	(121)	) 6,420
Increase / (decrease)	\$779	\$53	\$58	\$95	\$(82)	) \$903
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor						
Volume and mix	\$99	\$(1)	) \$29	\$(2)	) \$(9)	) \$116
Currency	(6)	) (14)	) (11)	) (5)	) -	) (36)
Divestitures and closures	(2)	) (18)	) (108)	) -	) -	) (128)
Other	(5)	) (2)	) (18)	) (1)	) (7)	) (33)
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor						
Volume and mix	617	146	316	114	(90)	) 1,103
Currency	97	(1)	) 84	(8)	) -	) 172
Divestitures and closures	(20)	) (52)	) (222)	) -	) -	) (294)
Other	(1)	) (5)	) (12)	) (3)	) 24	) 3
Total	\$779	\$53	\$58	\$95	\$(82)	) \$903

Climate product sales increased during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 by \$99 million associated with higher production volumes in all regions, including \$84 million and \$9 million in Asia and Europe, respectively. Unfavorable currency related to the Euro partially offset by favorable currency related to the Korean Won, resulted in a net decrease of \$6 million. Other changes, totaling \$5 million, reflected price productivity, partially offset by increases in revenue related to commodity pricing and design actions. Product sales increased during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 by \$617 million attributable to higher production volumes in all regions, including \$277 million in Asia, \$161 million in Europe, and \$141 million in North America. Favorable currency increased product sales by \$97 million primarily due to the Korean Won. Plant closures, including the Company's Basildon and Belfast, UK and Springfield, Ohio facilities reduced product sales by \$20 million.

Electronics product sales decreased during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 including \$18 million in connection with the closure of the Company's North Penn facility in 2010. Unfavorable currency, primarily related to the Euro, further reduced product sales by \$14 million. Production volume declines in Europe were largely offset by increases in Asia. Product sales increased during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 by \$146 million attributable to higher production volumes in all regions, including \$60 million, \$24 million and \$54 million in Asia, North America and Europe, respectively. The closure of the Company's North Penn facility in 2010 reduced product sales by \$52 million for the Predecessor period. Customer pricing also contributed to the decline in product sales.

Interiors product sales decreased during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 including \$108 million related to the exit of the Company's North American Interiors operations, \$11 million of unfavorable currency

primarily related to the Euro partially offset by the Korean Won. Other decreases included \$9 million related to the non-recurrence of customer accommodation agreements in Europe, and net customer price reductions. These decreases were partially offset by \$29 million of higher production volumes including Europe of \$31 million and Asia of \$8 million, partially offset by \$9 million of lower production volumes in South America. Product sales increased during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 by \$316 million attributable to higher production volumes in all regions, including \$179 million, \$63 million, \$40 million, and \$34 million in Europe, Asia, South America, and North America, respectively. Favorable currency, primarily related to the Korean Won and the Brazilian Real, partially offset by the Euro further increased product sales by \$84 million. The exit of the Company's North American Interiors operations and the closure of the Enfield, UK facility resulted in a \$222 million decline in product sales. Additionally, declines associated with price productivity and the non-recurrence of a 2009 customer settlement were partially offset by 2010 customer accommodation agreements, commodity pricing, and design actions, resulting in a net decrease in product sales of \$12 million.

Lighting product sales decreased during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 including unfavorable currency of \$5 million primarily related to the Czech Koruna. Production volume declines in North America were largely offset by increases in Europe. Product sales increased during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 by \$114 million

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attributable to higher production volumes in all regions, including \$57 million and \$49 million in Europe and North America, respectively. Unfavorable currency of \$8 million, primarily related to the Czech Koruna, was a partial offset.

Product Cost of Sales

	Climate	Electronics	Interiors	Lighting	Eliminations	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor	\$839	\$236	\$517	\$109	\$(59)	) \$1,642
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor	2,334	798	1,551	335	(144)	) 4,874
Twelve months ended December 31, 2009 - Predecessor	2,465	1,084	2,023	376	(121)	) 5,827
Increase / (decrease)	\$708	\$(50)	) \$45	\$68	\$(82)	) \$689
Three months ended December 31, 2010 - Successor						
Material	\$76	\$(7)	) \$(56)	) \$(3)	) \$(7)	) \$3
Freight and duty	6	2	(5)	) —	—	3
Labor and overhead	21	(16)	) (25)	) 3	(3)	) (20)
Depreciation and amortization	1	(3)	) (5)	) (16)	) —	(23)
Other	48	(23)	) 36	8	(6)	) 63
Nine months ended October 1, 2010 - Predecessor						
Material	428	75	95	56	(92)	) 562
Freight and duty	31	15	7	4	(1)	) 56
Labor and overhead	77	(1)	) (2)	) 30	20	124
Depreciation and amortization	(1)	) (5)	) (9)	) (2)	) (17)	) (34)
Other	21	(87)	) 9	(12)	) 24	(45)
Total	\$708	\$(50)	) \$45	\$68	\$(82)	) \$689

Climate product cost of sales was \$839 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010. Material, labor, and other variable costs increased \$81 million due to higher production volumes in all regions partially offset by divestitures and plant closures. Currency of \$2 million, primarily related to the Korean Won as partially offset by the Euro, along with the impact of fresh-start accounting on the valuation of inventory and higher material surcharges also resulted in an increase in materials, labor and overhead costs. Manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities along with the termination of the Company-paid benefits under certain U.S. OPEB plans partially offset these increases. During the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 materials, labor and other variable costs increased by \$436 million as a result of higher production volumes in all regions, partially offset by divestitures and plant closures. Currency increased product cost of sales \$130 million, primarily related to the Korean Won. These increases were partially offset by decreases in materials, labor and overhead costs attributable to manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities.

Electronics product cost of sales was \$236 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010. Manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities along with the termination of Company-paid benefits under certain U.S. OPEB plans, net of the impact of fresh-start accounting on the valuation of inventory, reduced cost of sales. Currency of \$6 million, primarily related to the Euro, resulted in a further reduction. Decreases resulting from lower production volumes in Europe along with a plant closure in North

America were more than offset by higher production volumes in Asia and South America, resulting in a net increase of \$9 million in material, labor and overhead costs. Product cost of sales increased slightly during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 including higher material, labor and other variable costs of \$92 million associated with higher production volumes in all regions, partially offset by plant closures. Currency increased product cost of sales by \$21 million. These increases were partially offset by material, labor and other cost reductions achieved through manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities and the termination of Company-paid benefits under certain U.S. OPEB plans.

Interiors product cost of sales was \$517 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010. Materials, labor and other variable costs decreased \$70 million due to plant divestitures and closures and lower production volumes in South America, partially offset by higher production volumes in Europe and Asia. Material, labor and overhead, and other cost reductions achieved through manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts, restructuring activities and the termination of Company-paid benefits under certain U.S. OPEB plans further decreased product cost of sales. Additionally, currency of \$11 million related to the impact of the Euro, partially offset by the impact of the Korean Won further reduced cost of sales. Partially offsetting these decreases were the impact of fresh-start accounting on the valuation of inventory and material surcharges. Product cost of sales increased \$184 million for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 due to higher material and other

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variable costs associated with higher production volumes in all regions. Currency further increased product cost of sales \$93 million. These increases were partially offset by \$213 million of lower material and other variable costs due to divestitures and plant closures and cost reductions achieved through manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities.

Lighting product cost of sales was \$109 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010. Lower accelerated depreciation and amortization associated with restructuring efforts resulted in a \$16 million decrease in product cost of sales. Lower production volumes in North America, partially offset by higher production volumes in Europe and Asia resulted in a reduction of \$11 million and currency, primarily related to the Czech Koruna, further reduced cost of sales by \$3 million. Cost reductions associated with manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts, restructuring activities and the termination of Company-paid benefits under certain U.S. OPEB plans were more than offset by the impact of fresh-start accounting on the valuation of inventory and material surcharges. Product cost of sales increased during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 including higher material, labor and other variable costs of \$79 million associated with higher production volumes in all regions. Currency increased product cost of sales by \$4 million. These increases were partially offset by material, labor and other cost reductions achieved through manufacturing performance, purchasing improvement efforts and restructuring activities.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$110 million and \$271 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, respectively. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$331 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. For the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 selling, general and administrative expenses increased due to lower OPEB termination benefits of \$49 million and higher performance based incentive compensation of \$30 million partially offset by \$4 million related to cost reduction actions. For the nine-month Predecessor period selling, general and administrative expenses decreased due to \$49 million of efficiencies associated with cost reduction actions, \$19 million for the non-recurrence of certain 2009 pre-petition reorganization related fees, offset by \$14 million of higher performance based incentive compensation, \$18 million of lower OPEB termination benefits and \$7 million of unfavorable currency.

Restructuring Expenses

The Company recorded restructuring expenses of \$28 million and \$20 million for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, respectively, compared to \$84 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated restructuring reserves and related activity for the year ended December 31, 2010. Substantially all of the Company's restructuring expenses are related to employee severance and termination benefit costs.

	Interiors	Climate	Electronics	Lighting	Central	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Predecessor - December 31, 2009	\$21	\$—	\$13	\$3	\$2	\$39
Expenses	6	1	2	5	6	20
Exchange	(1	) —	—	—	—	(1
Utilization	(9) (1) (13) (8) (6) (37
Predecessor - October 1, 2010	\$17	\$—	\$2	\$—	\$2	\$21
Expenses	24	2	1	—	1	28
Exchange	(1) —	—	—	—	(1

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Utilization	(3) —	—	—	(2) (5)
Successor - December 31, 2010	\$37	\$2	\$3	\$—	\$1	\$43	

During the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 the Company recorded restructuring expenses of \$28 million, including \$24 million for employee severance and termination costs at a European Interiors facility pursuant to customer sourcing actions and a related business transfer agreement. During the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, the Company recorded \$20 million of restructuring expenses, including \$14 million of employee severance and termination benefits and \$6 million for equipment relocation costs.

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Utilization for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 includes \$4 million of payments for severance and other employee termination benefits and \$1 million in payments related to contract termination and equipment relocation costs. Utilization for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 includes \$26 million of payments for severance and other employee termination benefits, \$9 million in payments related to contract termination and equipment relocation costs and \$2 million of special termination benefits reclassified to pension and other postretirement employee benefit liabilities, where such payments are made from the Company's benefit plans.

The Company has undertaken various restructuring actions, as described above, to reduce costs and streamline operating activities. Given the dynamic 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 any 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.

Reorganization Expenses, net

Reorganization items of \$933 million for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 include a gain of \$956 million related to the extinguishment of certain pre-petition obligations pursuant to the Fifth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization and a gain of \$106 million related to the adoption of fresh-start accounting as of the October 1, 2010 effective date of emergence from Chapter 11. These gains were partially offset by reorganization related costs of \$129 million, principally related to professional fees.

Asset Impairments

The Company recorded asset impairments of \$4 million during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010. In June 2010, the Company reached an agreement to sell its entire 46.6% interest in the shares of Toledo Molding & Die, Inc., a supplier of interior components, for proceeds of approximately \$10 million. The Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$4 million, representing the difference between the carrying value of the Company's investment in Toledo Molding & Die, Inc. and the expected share sale proceeds.

Other (Income) Expense, Net

In March 2010, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of the assets of Atlantic Automotive Components, L.L.C., and recorded losses of approximately \$21 million in connection with the sale.

Reimbursement from Escrow Account

The Company recorded reimbursement for qualifying restructuring costs of \$62 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, pursuant to the terms of the Amended Escrow Agreement. Funds available under the Amended Escrow Agreement were fully utilized during 2009.

Deconsolidation Gain

On March 31, 2009, in accordance with the provisions of the United Kingdom Insolvency Act of 1986 and pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of Visteon UK Limited, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, representatives from KPMG were appointed as administrators in respect of the UK Debtor. The effect of the UK Debtor's entry into administration was to place the management, affairs, business and property of the UK Debtor under the direct control of the Administrators. As of March 31, 2009, total assets of \$64 million, total liabilities of \$132 million and related amounts deferred as

“Accumulated other comprehensive income” of \$84 million, were deconsolidated from the Company’s balance sheet resulting in a deconsolidation gain of \$152 million. The Company also recorded \$57 million for contingent liabilities related to the UK Administration, including \$45 million of costs associated with former employees of the UK Debtor, for which the Company was reimbursed from the escrow account on a 100% basis.

Interest

Interest expense for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 was \$16 million including \$12 million on the Company’s \$500 million secured term loan due October 1, 2017 and \$4 million primarily on affiliate debt. During the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, interest expense was \$170 million, including \$152 million of contractual interest on the pre-petition \$1.5 billion seven-year secured term loans, \$4 million of adequate protection on the pre-petition ABL facility, \$5

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million on the DIP Credit Agreement and \$9 million primarily on affiliate debt. Interest expense was \$117 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, including \$28 million on the pre-petition \$1.5 billion seven-year secured term loans, \$30 million on various pre-petition unsecured notes due 2010, 2014 and 2016, \$9 million on the pre-petition ABL facility, \$30 million of early termination costs and debt waiver fees and \$20 million primarily on affiliate debt.

Equity in Net Income of Non-consolidated Affiliates

Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates of \$41 million for the three-month Successor period and \$105 million for the nine-month Predecessor period represents an increase of \$66 million when compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily attributable to Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems Co, Ltd. and its related affiliates and resulted from higher OEM production levels driven by government stimulus programs, particularly in China.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$19 million for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 and \$131 million for the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$80 million. Income tax expense increased by \$2 million during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to the following items.

The non-recurrence of certain 2009 discrete items including \$56 million of benefits associated with changes in uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties; \$12 million of expense associated with the establishment of a deferred tax valuation allowance for the Company's operations in Spain; \$12 million of expense associated with changes in accumulated other comprehensive income; and \$7 million of expense for tax law changes.

• Lower tax expense in jurisdictions where the Company is profitable and records income and withholding tax of \$23 million.

Income tax expense increased by \$68 million during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010, primarily due to the following items:

• Income tax of \$37 million associated with the adoption of fresh-start accounting on October 1, 2010.

- \$25 million increase in tax expense primarily attributable to overall higher earnings in those jurisdictions where the Company is profitable, which includes the year-over-year impact of changes in the mix of earnings and differing tax rates between jurisdictions.

• The non-recurrence of a 2009 net benefit associated with changes in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$6 million.

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. The Company funds its liquidity needs with cash flows from operating activities, a substantial portion of which is generated by the Company's international subsidiaries. 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. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had total cash balances of \$746 million, including restricted cash of \$23 million. Cash balances totaling \$548 million were located in jurisdictions outside of the United States, of which, \$130 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.

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 adversely affected by many factors including, but not limited to, general economic conditions, specific industry conditions, financial markets, competitive factors and legislative and regulatory changes. During 2011, increased speculation of default on sovereign debt issued in Europe resulted in marked changes in values of various government bonds,

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resulting in significant asset impairments, decreased consumer confidence and heightened recessionary concerns across the eurozone. Additionally, during 2011 economic growth in China began to slow in relation to historical growth rates. Accordingly, the Company continues to closely monitor the the macro-economic environment and its impact on vehicle production volumes. Further, 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. These seasonal effects normally require use of liquidity resources during the first and third quarters.

To the extent that the Company's liquidity needs exceed cash provided by its operating activities, the Company would look to cash balances on hand; cash available through existing financing vehicles such as its \$220 million asset-based revolving credit facility, subject to a borrowing base; the sale of businesses or other assets, subject to the terms of debt and other contractual arrangements; and then to potential additional capital through the debt or equity markets. Access to these markets is influenced by the Company's credit ratings. At December 31, 2011, Visteon's credit ratings were B1 and B+ by Moody's and S&P, respectively, both with a stable outlook.

As of December 31, 2011 the Company had no outstanding borrowings or letter of credit obligations under its Revolving Loan Credit Agreement with \$220 million available for borrowing. Additionally, as of December 31, 2011, the Company had remaining availability on various outstanding affiliate working capital credit facilities of approximately \$200 million.

The Company entered into various accommodation and other support agreements with certain North American and European customers that provide for additional liquidity through cash surcharge payments, payments for research and engineering costs, accelerated payment terms, restructuring cost reimbursement, and other commercial arrangements. The Company expects to receive approximately \$23 million and \$6 million of such payments during the annual periods of 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Cash provided from operating activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$175 million. The generation of cash from operating activities primarily resulted from net income, as adjusted for non-cash items and increased employee performance incentive compensation accruals. These amounts were partially offset by net trade working capital outflows related to volume increases and payments for 2010 accruals, pension contributions, bankruptcy related payments, increased recoverable tax assets and restructuring payments.

Cash provided from operating activities during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$154 million. The generation of cash from operating activities primarily resulted from net trade working capital inflows and net income, as adjusted for non-cash items. Cash provided from operating activities during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 totaled \$20 million. The generation of cash from operating activities is primarily due to net income, as adjusted for non-cash items, partially offset by bankruptcy professional fees and other payments and net trade working capital outflows.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$331 million, which included \$258 million of capital expenditures, \$52 million of cash deconsolidated from the Company's financial statements in connection with the Duckyang share sale, and \$29 million for the acquisition of joint venture interests, partially offset by \$14 million of proceeds from asset sales.

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Cash used by investing activities during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$76 million, which included \$92 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by \$16 million of proceeds from asset sales. Cash used by investing activities during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 totaled \$75 million including \$117 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by \$42 million of other investing inflows primarily related to proceeds from the sale of Interiors operations located in Highland Park, Michigan and Saltillo, Mexico, the Company's ownership interest in Toledo Mold and Die, Inc., the assets of Atlantic Automotive Components, LLC and the Company's former Lighting facility in Monterrey, Mexico.

Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$3 million primarily resulting from the termination and payoff of the existing \$498 million Term Loan, reorganization related professional fees and minority shareholder dividend payments, offset by issuance of the \$500 million in senior notes, a reduction in restricted cash primarily related to the disbursement of previously escrowed funds to settle reorganization related rights offering and other financing fees and increases in affiliate debt. The Company's credit agreements contain restrictions regarding the amount of cash payments for dividends the Company may make.

Cash used by financing activities during the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$40 million including repayment of approximately \$60 million of bonds previously issued by Halla Climate Control Corporation partially offset by a reduction in restricted cash. Cash used by financing activities during the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 totaled \$42 million. Cash used for financing activities included \$75 million for the repayment of the balance outstanding under a debtor-in-possession credit agreement and approximately \$1.63 billion for the settlement of pre-petition debt obligations pursuant to the terms of the Plan. These amounts were partially offset by net proceeds of \$1.67 billion from the rights offering and exit financing.

Debt and Capital Structure

On April 6, 2011, the Company completed the sale of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.75% senior notes due April 15, 2019 (the "Original Senior Notes"). The Original Senior Notes were sold to the initial purchasers who are party to a certain purchase agreement (the "Initial Purchasers") for resale to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A and to persons outside the United States under Regulation S. In accordance with a registration rights agreement, in January 2012 the Company exchanged substantially identical senior notes (the "Senior Notes") that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for all of the Original Senior Notes.

The Senior Notes were issued under an Indenture (the "Indenture"), among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors named therein, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (the "Trustee"). The Indenture and the form of Senior Notes provide, among other things, that the Senior Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Company. Interest is payable on the Senior Notes on April 15 and October 15 of each year beginning on October 15, 2011 until maturity. Each of the Company's existing and future 100% owned domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantee debt under the Company's asset based credit facility will guarantee the Senior Notes.

The terms of the Indenture, among other things, limit the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to make restricted payments; restrict dividends or other payments of subsidiaries; incur additional debt; engage in transactions with affiliates; create liens on assets; engage in sale and leaseback transactions; and consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of its assets and the assets of its subsidiaries. The Indenture provides for customary events of default which include (subject in certain cases to customary grace and cure periods), among others: nonpayment of principal or interest; breach of other agreements in the Indenture; defaults in failure to pay certain other indebtedness; the rendering of judgments to pay certain amounts of money against the Company and its subsidiaries; the failure of certain guarantees to be enforceable; and certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency.

Generally, if an event of default occurs and is not cured within the time periods specified, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding series of Senior Notes may declare all the Senior Notes of such series to be due and payable immediately.

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On April 6, 2011 and concurrently with the completion of the sale of the Original Senior Notes, the Company repaid its obligations under the Term Loan. The Company recorded non-cash losses of \$24 million in the second quarter of 2011 for the early extinguishment of the Term Loan including unamortized original issue discount, debt fees and other debt issue costs.

In addition, the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries entered into a second amendment (the "Amendment") to the Revolving Loan Credit Agreement (the "Revolver") whereby the Revolver was amended and restated. The Amendment, among other things, reduced the commitment fee on undrawn amounts, decreased certain applicable margins and modified or replaced certain of the covenants and other provisions. On April 1, 2011 the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries entered an incremental revolving loan amendment, whereby the commitment amounts under the Revolver were increased by \$20 million, to a total facility size of \$220 million, subject to borrowing base requirements. As of December 31, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolver.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had affiliate debt of \$105 million primarily related to the Company's non-U.S. operations, with \$87 million and \$18 million classified as short-term and long-term debt, respectively. Included in the affiliate debt is an arrangement, through a subsidiary in France, to sell accounts receivable on an uncommitted basis. The amount of financing available is contingent upon the amount of receivables less certain reserves. On December 31, 2011, there was \$8 million of outstanding borrowings under this facility with \$82 million of receivables pledged as security, which are recorded as "Other current assets" on the consolidated balance sheet. Certain other outstanding affiliate's debt amounts are also secured with pledged receivables, inventory or equipment.

Information related to the Company's debt and related agreements is set forth in Note 12, "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 shareholders' equity is set forth in Note 17 "Shareholders' 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.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On September 27, 2011, the Company extended its \$15 million Letters of Credit ("LOC") Facility with US Bank National Association through September 30, 2013. The Company must continue to maintain a collateral account with U.S. Bank equal to 103% of the aggregated stated amount of the LOCs with reimbursement for any draws. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$11 million of outstanding letters of credit issued under this facility and secured by restricted cash.

In December 2010, the Company entered into a stipulation agreement obligating the Company to purchase certain professional services totaling \$14 million on or before February 29, 2012. This agreement was contingent on Court approval and was subsequently re-negotiated in March 2011, whereby the obligation was reduced to \$13 million. This agreement was approved by the Court in April 2011. During 2011, the parties agreed that the date by which the services must be purchased was extended to August 29, 2012. As of December 31, 2011, approximately \$4 million of these professional services have been recognized.

The Company has guaranteed approximately \$36 million of subsidiary lease payments on arrangements ranging from between one and ten years. During January 2009, the Company reached an agreement with the PBGC pursuant to U.S. federal pension law provisions that permit the agency to seek protection when a plant closing results in termination of employment for more than 20 percent of employees covered by a pension plan. In connection with this agreement, the Company agreed to provide a guarantee by certain affiliates of certain contingent pension obligations of up to \$30

million, the term of this guarantee is dependent upon certain contingent events as set forth in the PBGC Agreement. These guarantees have not, nor does the Company expect they are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations existing as of December 31, 2011:

	Total	2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017 & After
Debt, including capital leases	\$599	\$87	\$12	\$5	\$495
Purchase obligations	212	126	83	3	—
Interest payments on long-term debt (a)	211	40	69	68	34
Operating leases	125	31	42	21	31
Total contractual obligations	\$1,147	\$284	\$206	\$97	\$560

(a) Payments do not assume the replenishment of retired debt.

The Company has guaranteed approximately \$36 million for lease payments related to its subsidiaries. In January 2009, the Company agreed to provide a guarantee by certain affiliates of certain contingent pension obligations of up to \$30 million.

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 "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. Fair value measurements were used in connection with the adoption of fresh-start accounting, which results in a new basis of accounting and reflects the allocation of the estimated reorganization value of the Company to the fair value of its underlying assets, effective October 1, 2010.

The Company's reorganization value was first allocated to the estimated fair values of tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets and the excess of reorganization value over the fair value of such assets was recorded as goodwill. The estimated fair values of tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets were based on a combination of income,

market and cost approaches. Liabilities existing as of the Effective Date, other than deferred taxes, were recorded at the present value of amounts expected to be paid using appropriate risk adjusted interest rates. Deferred taxes were determined in conformity with applicable income tax accounting standards. Accumulated depreciation, accumulated amortization, retained deficit, common stock and accumulated other comprehensive loss attributable to the predecessor entity were eliminated.

The Company's reorganization value includes an estimated enterprise value of approximately \$2.4 billion, which represents management's best estimate of fair value within the range of enterprise values contemplated by the Bankruptcy Court of \$2.3

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billion to \$2.5 billion. The range of enterprise values considered by the Court was determined using certain financial analysis methodologies including the comparable companies analysis, the precedent transactions analysis and the discounted cash flow analysis. The application of these methodologies requires certain key judgments and assumptions, including the Company's financial projections, the amount of cash available to fund operations and current market conditions.

The value of a business is subject to uncertainties and contingencies that are difficult to predict and will fluctuate with changes in factors affecting the prospects of such a business. The Company's financial projections, which are a significant input to the determination of reorganization value, are based on projected market conditions and other estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, general business, economic, competitive, regulatory, market and financial conditions, all of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the Company's control. Estimates of reorganization value, enterprise value and fair values of assets and liabilities are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies and there can be no assurance that these estimates and related assumptions, valuations, appraisals and financial projections will be realized, and actual results could vary materially. For further information on fresh-start accounting, see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting," to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Pension Plans

Many of the Company's employees participate in defined benefit pension plans or retirement/termination indemnity plans. The Company has approximately \$447 million in unfunded pension liabilities as of December 31, 2011, of which approximately \$329 million and \$118 million are attributable to U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans, respectively. Estimated cash contributions for 2012 through 2015 under current regulations and market assumptions are approximately \$210 million.

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 13 "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.

In accordance with GAAP, 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, 2011 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, however, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is designed to approximate actual earned long-term returns. The expected long-term rate of return for pension assets has been chosen 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 2011, the Company used long-term rates of return on plan assets ranging from 3.25% to 10.00% outside the U.S. and 7.5% in the U.S. The Company has set the assumptions for its 2012 pension expense which range from 2.3% to 10.25% outside the U.S. and 7% in the U.S.

Actual returns on U. S. pension assets for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were 18.2%, 18.4%, and 7.5%, respectively, compared to the expected rate of return assumption of 7.5%, 7.7%, and 8.1% 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 1.65% to 10.25% to determine its pension and other benefit obligations as of December 31, 2011, including weighted average discount rates of 4.85% for U.S. pension plans, and 5.85% for non-U.S. pension plans.

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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 2011 funded status and 2012 pre-tax pension expense:

	Impact on U.S. 2012 Pre-tax Pension Expense	Impact on U.S. Plan 2011 Funded Status	Impact on Non-U.S. 2012 Pre-tax Pension Expense	Impact on Non-U.S. Plan 2011 Funded Status
25 basis point decrease in discount rate (a) (b)	- less than \$1 million	-\$56 million	+\$1 million	-\$19 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate (a) (b)	+ less than \$1 million	+\$53 million	-\$1 million	+\$18 million
25 basis point decrease in expected return on assets (a)	+\$3 million		+\$1 million	
25 basis point increase in expected return on assets (a)	-\$3 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

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. The Company evaluates each reporting unit's fair value versus its carrying value annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may exceed the fair value of the reporting unit. Estimated fair values are based on the projections of the reporting units' 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.

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 customers' actions to provide remedies related primarily to safety concerns as a result of actual or threatened regulatory or court actions or the Company's determination of the potential for such actions. The Company accrues for recall claims for products sold based on management estimates, 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.

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Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to the requirements of federal, state, local and international 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 is aware of contamination at some of its properties. The Company is in various stages of investigation and cleanup at these sites. At December 31, 2011, the Company 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.

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 1 "Basis of Presentation" 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

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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.

- 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.

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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 hedging activities and such 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 nonperformance by the counterparty 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.

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 and investments in subsidiaries. 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 foreign exchange operating exposures include the Euro, Korean Won, Czech Koruna, Hungarian Forint and Mexican Peso. Where possible, the Company utilizes a strategy of partial coverage for transactions in these currencies. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, the net fair value of foreign currency forward contracts was an asset of \$1 million and a liability of \$16 million, respectively.

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 \$74 million and \$53 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, 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 its translational exposure.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk, principally in relation to fixed rate debt. The Company may use derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. However, as of December 31, 2011, the Company had no outstanding interest rate derivative instruments.

Prior to the April 6, 2011 Term Loan refinancing, the Company was subject to interest rate risk, principally in relation to variable rate debt. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$250 million related to the Term Loan. These swaps effectively converted designated cash flows associated with underlying interest payments on the Term Loan from a variable interest rate to a fixed interest rate and were designated as cash flow hedges. In conjunction with the term loan refinance, the Company terminated its outstanding interest rate swaps, which were settled for a loss of less than \$1 million. As of December 31, 2010, the net fair value of interest rate swaps was a liability of \$1 million.

Approximately 87% and 50% of the Company's borrowings were effectively on a fixed rate basis as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, 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

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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 Framework”) of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation performed under the COSO Framework as of December 31, 2011, management has concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting is effective.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Visteon Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended December 31, 2010 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Visteon Corporation and its subsidiaries (Successor Company) at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (a) (2) for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended December 31, 2010 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, 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 opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, Visteon Corporation and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries (the "Debtors") voluntarily filed a petition on May 28, 2009 with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Company's Fifth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan") was confirmed on August 31, 2010. Confirmation of the Plan resulted in the discharge of certain claims against the Debtors that arose before May 28, 2009 and substantially alters rights and interests of equity security holders as provided for in the Plan. The Plan was substantially consummated on October 1, 2010 and the Company emerged from bankruptcy. In connection with its emergence from bankruptcy, the Company adopted fresh start accounting on October 1, 2010.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Detroit, Michigan
February 27, 2012

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Visteon Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the nine months ended October 1, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Visteon Corporation and its subsidiaries (Predecessor Company) for the nine months ended October 1, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (a) (2) for the nine months ended October 1, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, Visteon Corporation and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries voluntarily filed a petition on May 28, 2009 with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware for reorganization under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Company's Fifth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan") was confirmed on August 31, 2010. The Plan was substantially consummated on October 1, 2010 and the Company emerged from bankruptcy. In connection with its emergence from bankruptcy, the Company adopted fresh start accounting.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Detroit, Michigan

March 9, 2011, except with respect to our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the effects of the change in reportable segments discussed in Note 22, as to which the date is August 4, 2011, and the presentation of the condensed consolidating financial information of the guarantor subsidiaries discussed in Note 23, as to which the date is November 10, 2011

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Successor Year Ended December 31 2011	Three Months Ended December 31 2010	Predecessor Nine Months Ended October 1 2010	Year Ended December 31 2009	
	(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)				
Net sales					
Products	\$8,047	\$1,886	\$5,437	\$6,420	
Services	—	1	142	265	
	\$8,047	\$1,887	\$5,579	\$6,685	
Cost of sales					
Products	7,404	1,642	4,874	5,827	
Services	—	1	140	261	
	7,404	1,643	5,014	6,088	
Gross margin	643	244	565	597	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	398	110	271	331	
Asset impairments	66	—	4	9	
Restructuring expenses	24	28	20	84	
Deconsolidation gains	(8) —	—	(95)
Other (income) expense, net	(3) 13	21	(20)
Reorganization expenses, net	—	—	(933	) 60
Reimbursement from escrow account	—	—	—	62	
Operating income	166	93	1,182	290	
Interest expense	50	16	170	117	
Interest income	21	6	10	11	
Loss on debt extinguishment	24	—	—	—	
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates	168	41	105	80	
Income before income taxes	281	124	1,127	264	
Provision for income taxes	127	19	131	80	
Net income	154	105	996	184	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	74	19	56	56	
Net income attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$80	\$86	\$940	\$128	
Earnings per share:					
Basic earnings attributable to Visteon Corporation	\$1.56	\$1.71	\$7.21	\$0.98	
	\$1.54	\$1.66	\$7.21	\$0.98	

Diluted earnings attributable to Visteon
Corporation

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Table of ContentsVISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31	
	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)	
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$723	\$905
Restricted cash	23	74
Accounts receivable, net	1,067	1,092
Inventories, net	381	364
Other current assets	304	267
Total current assets	2,498	2,702
Property and equipment, net	1,412	1,576
Equity in net assets of non-consolidated affiliates	644	439
Intangible assets, net	353	402
Other non-current assets	66	89
Total assets	\$4,973	\$5,208
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	\$87	\$78
Accounts payable	1,004	1,203
Accrued employee liabilities	189	196
Other current liabilities	277	365
Total current liabilities	1,557	1,842
Long-term debt	512	483
Employee benefits	495	526
Deferred tax liabilities	187	190
Other non-current liabilities	225	217
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (par value \$0.01, 50 million shares authorized, none outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010)	—	—
Common stock (par value \$0.01, 250 million shares authorized, 52 million and 51 million shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively)	1	1
Stock warrants	13	29
Additional paid-in capital	1,165	1,099
Retained earnings	166	86
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(25	) 50
Treasury stock	(13	) (5
Total Visteon Corporation shareholders' equity	1,307	1,260
Non-controlling interests	690	690
Total shareholders' equity	1,997	1,950
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,973	\$5,208

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsVISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Successor	Three Months	Predecessor	Year Ended
	Year Ended	Ended	Nine Months	December 31
	December 31	December 31	Ended	December 31
	2011	2010	October 1	2009
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Operating Activities				
Net income	\$154	\$105	\$996	\$184
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	316	73	207	352
Asset impairments	66	—	4	9
Equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates, net of dividends remitted	(122)	(41)	(92)	(38)
Loss on debt extinguishment	24	—	—	—
Deconsolidation gains	(8)	—	—	(95)
Pension and OPEB, net	—	(146)	(41)	(215)
Reorganization items	—	—	(933)	60
Other non-cash items	35	44	61	(12)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	(106)	(53)	(79)	(127)
Inventories	(33)	5	(75)	33
Accounts payable	(29)	174	55	79
Income taxes deferred and payable, net	(5)	—	12	47
Other assets and other liabilities	(117)	(7)	(95)	(136)
Net cash provided from operating activities	175	154	20	141
Investing Activities				
Capital expenditures	(258)	(92)	(117)	(151)
Cash associated with deconsolidations	(52)	—	—	(11)
Acquisitions of joint venture interests	(29)	—	(3)	(30)
Proceeds from divestitures and asset sales	14	16	45	69
Other	(6)	—	—	—
Net cash used by investing activities	(331)	(76)	(75)	(123)
Financing Activities				
Short-term debt, net	17	6	(9)	(19)
Cash restriction, net	51	16	43	(133)
Proceeds from (payments on) DIP facility, net of issuance costs	—	—	(75)	71
Proceeds from rights offering, net of issuance costs	(33)	—	1,190	—
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of issuance costs	503	—	481	57
Principal payments on debt	(513)	(61)	(1,651)	(173)
Other	(28)	(1)	(21)	(62)
Net cash used by financing activities	(3)	(40)	(42)	(259)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(23)	1	1	23
	(182)	39	(96)	(218)

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Net (decrease) increase in cash and
equivalents

Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	905	866	962	1,180
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$723	\$905	\$866	\$962
Supplemental Disclosures:				
Cash paid for interest	\$51	\$5	\$179	\$126
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$127	\$20	\$83	\$77

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Table of ContentsVISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Common Stock	Stock Warrants	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Non-Controlling Interests	Total
(Dollars in Millions)								
Balance at January 1, 2009 - Predecessor	\$131	\$127	\$3,405	\$(4,704)	\$157	\$(3)	\$264	\$(623)
Net income	—	—	—	128	—	—	56	184
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(119)	—	11	(108)
Benefit plans	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	92
Other	—	—	—	—	12	—	(2)	10
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	128	(15)	—	65	178
Stock-based compensation, net	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	(12)
Balance at December 31, 2009 - Predecessor	\$131	\$127	\$3,407	\$(4,576)	\$142	\$(3)	\$317	\$(455)
Net income	—	—	—	940	—	—	56	996
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	20
Benefit plans	—	—	—	—	(232)	—	—	(232)
Other	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	940	(216)	—	65	789
Stock-based compensation, net	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	(23)
Reorganization and fresh-start related adjustments	(130)	(86)	(2,345)	3,636	74	3	308	1,460
Balance at October 1, 2010 - Successor	\$1	\$41	\$1,063	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$667	\$1,772
Net income	—	—	—	86	—	—	19	105
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Benefit plans	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	51
Other	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	1	(1)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	86	50	—	22	158
Stock-based compensation, net	—	—	21	—	—	(5)	—	16
Warrant exercises	—	(12)	15	—	—	—	—	3
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	\$1	\$29	\$1,099	\$86	\$50	\$(5)	\$690	\$1,950

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Balance at December 31, 2010 - Successor										
Net income	—	—	—	80	—	—	74		154	
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(42)	(11)	(53)	
Benefit plans	—	—	—	—	(26	)	—		(26)
Other	—	—	—	—	(7	)	(2	)	(9)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	80	(75	)	—	61	66
Stock-based compensation, net	—	—	41	—	—	(8	)	—	33
Warrant exercises	—	(16	)	25	—	—	—	—	9
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32	)	(32)
Deconsolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29	)	(29)
Balance at December 31, 2011 - Successor	\$1	\$13	\$ 1,165	\$ 166	\$ (25)	\$(13)	\$ 690	\$1,997

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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VISTEON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. Basis of Presentation

Visteon Corporation (the “Company” or “Visteon”) is a global supplier of automotive systems, modules and components to global automotive original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”). The Company’s operations are organized by global product lines including Climate, Electronics, Interiors and Lighting and are conducted through a network of manufacturing operations, technical centers and joint ventures in every major geographic region of the world.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all subsidiaries that are more than 50% owned and over which the Company exercises control. Investments in affiliates of greater than 20% and for which the Company does not exercise control are accounted for using the equity method.

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of operations, realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect amounts reported herein. Management believes that such estimates, judgments and assumptions are reasonable and appropriate. However, due to the inherent uncertainty involved, actual results may differ from those provided in the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

The Company adopted fresh-start accounting upon emergence from the Chapter 11 Proceedings and became a new entity for financial reporting purposes as of the Effective Date. Therefore, 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”). Additional details regarding the adoption of fresh-start accounting are included herein under Note 4, “Fresh-Start Accounting.”

Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code

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”) 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. Additional details regarding the status of the Company’s Chapter 11 Proceedings are included herein under Note 3, “Voluntary Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.”

Visteon UK Limited Administration

On March 31, 2009, in accordance with the provisions of the United Kingdom Insolvency Act of 1986 and pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of Visteon UK Limited, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales (the “UK Debtor”) and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, representatives from KPMG (the

“Administrators”) were appointed as administrators in respect of the UK Debtor (the “UK Administration”). The UK Administration was initiated in response to continuing operating losses of the UK Debtor and mounting labor costs and their related demand on the Company’s cash flows. The effect of the UK Debtor’s entry into administration was to place the management, affairs, business and property of the UK Debtor under the direct control of the Administrators.

As of March 31, 2009, total assets of \$64 million, total liabilities of \$132 million and related amounts deferred as accumulated other comprehensive income of \$84 million, were deconsolidated from the Company’s balance sheet resulting in a deconsolidation gain of \$152 million. The Company also recorded \$57 million for contingent liabilities related to the UK Administration, including \$45 million of costs associated with former employees of the UK Debtor, for which the Company was reimbursed from the escrow account on a 100% basis.

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Additional amounts related to these items or other contingent liabilities for potential claims under the UK Administration, which may result from (i) negotiations; (ii) actions of the Administrators; (iii) resolution of contractual arrangements, including unexpired leases; (iv) assertions by the UK Pensions Regulator; and, (v) material adverse developments; or other events, may be recorded in future periods. No assurance can be provided that the Company will not be subject to future litigation and/or liabilities related to the UK Administration, including assertions by the UK Pensions Regulator. Additional liabilities, if any, will be recorded when they become probable and estimable and could materially affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in future periods.

Transactions with Ford Motor Company

On September 29, 2010, the Company entered into a Global Settlement and Release Agreement (the "Release Agreement") with Ford and Automotive Components Holdings, LLC ("ACH") conditioned on the effectiveness of the Company's Plan. The Release Agreement provides, among other things, for: (i) the termination of the Company's future obligations to reimburse Ford for certain pension and retiree benefit costs; (ii) the resolution of and release of claims and causes of actions against the Company and certain claims, liabilities, or actions against the Company's non-debtor affiliates; (iii) withdrawal of all proofs of claim, with a face value of approximately \$163 million, including a claim for pension and retiree benefit liabilities described above, filed against the Company by Ford and/or ACH and an agreement to not assert any further claims against the estates, other than with respect to preserved claims; (iv) the rejection of all purchase orders under which the Company is not producing component parts and other agreements which would not provide a benefit to the reorganized Company and waiver of any claims against the Company arising out of such rejected agreements; (v) the reimbursement by Ford of up to \$29 million to the Company for costs associated with restructuring initiatives in various parts of the world; and (vi) a commitment by Ford and its affiliates to source the Company new and replacement business totaling approximately \$600 million in annual sales for vehicle programs launching through 2013.

In exchange for these benefits, the Company assumed all outstanding purchase orders and related agreements under which the Company is currently producing parts for Ford and/or ACH and agreed to continue to produce and deliver component parts to Ford and ACH in accordance with the terms of such purchase orders to ensure Ford continuity of supply. The Company also agreed to release Ford and ACH from any claims, liabilities, or actions that the Company may potentially assert against Ford and/or ACH.

On July 26, 2010, the Company, Visteon Global Technologies, Inc., ACH and Ford entered into an agreement (the "ACH Termination Agreement") to terminate each of (i) the Master Services Agreement, dated September 30, 2005 (as amended); (ii) the Visteon Salaried Employee Lease Agreement, dated October 1, 2005 (as amended); and, (iii) the Visteon Hourly Employee Lease Agreement, dated October 1, 2005 (as amended). On August 17, 2010, the Court approved the ACH Termination Agreement, pursuant to which Ford released Visteon from certain OPEB obligations related to employees previously leased to ACH resulting in a \$9 million gain during the third quarter of 2010.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance amending the options for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. This guidance provides an entity with the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether the events or circumstances exist which could lead to the determination that it is more likely than not that the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, prior to the performing a quantitative assessment as provided for in previous guidance. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance amending comprehensive income disclosures retrospectively, for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. This guidance requires disclosures of all nonowner changes (components of comprehensive income) in stockholders' equity to be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company will adopt these disclosure requirements in 2012.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance amending fair value measurement disclosures for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. This guidance will increase disclosures and result in common disclosure requirements between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company will adopt these disclosure requirements in 2012.

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NOTE 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition: 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. The Company ships product and records revenue pursuant to commercial agreements with its customers generally in the form of an approved purchase order, including the effects of contractual customer price productivity. The Company does negotiate discrete price changes with its customers, which are generally the result of unique commercial issues between the Company and its customers. The Company records amounts associated with discrete price changes as a reduction to revenue when specific facts and circumstances indicate that a price reduction is probable and the amounts are reasonably estimable. The Company records amounts associated with discrete price changes as an increase to revenue upon execution of a legally enforceable contractual agreement and when collectibility is reasonably assured.

Services revenues are recognized as services are rendered and associated costs of providing such services are recorded as incurred. Services revenues and related costs included approximately \$30 million in 2009 of contractual reimbursement from Ford under the Amended Reimbursement Agreement for costs associated with the separation of ACH leased employees no longer required to provide such services.

Foreign Currency: Assets and liabilities of the Company's non-U.S. businesses are translated into U.S. Dollars at end-of-period exchange rates and the related translation adjustments are reported in the consolidated balance sheets under the classification of Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. The effects of remeasuring assets and liabilities of the Company's non-U.S. businesses that use the U.S. Dollar as their functional currency are included in the consolidated statements of operations as transaction gains and losses. Income and expense elements of the Company's non-U.S. businesses are translated into U.S. Dollars at average-period exchange rates and are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the consolidated statements of operations as transaction gains and losses. Net transaction gains and losses decreased net income by \$4 million in 2011. Net transaction gains and losses increased net income by less than \$1 million in the three months ended December 31, 2010 and \$12 million in the nine months ended October 1, 2010. Net transaction gains and losses decreased net income by \$18 million in 2009.

Restructuring: The Company defines restructuring expense to include costs directly associated with exit or disposal activities. Such costs include employee severance, special termination benefits, pension and other postretirement benefit plan curtailments and/or settlements, contract termination fees and penalties, and other exit or disposal costs. In general, the Company records employee-related exit and disposal costs when such costs are probable and estimable, with the exception of one-time termination benefits and employee retention costs, which are recorded when earned. Contract termination fees and penalties and other exit and disposal costs are generally recorded when incurred.

Environmental Costs: Costs related to environmental assessments and remediation efforts at operating facilities, previously owned or operated facilities, and Superfund or other waste site locations are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of that liability can be reasonably estimated. Estimated costs are recorded at undiscounted amounts, based on experience and assessments and are regularly evaluated. The liabilities are recorded in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Other Costs: Advertising and sales promotion costs, repair and maintenance costs, research and development costs, and pre-production operating costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses include salary and related employee benefits, contractor fees, information technology, occupancy, telecommunications and depreciation. Advertising costs were not material to the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Research and development costs were \$326 million in 2011, \$89 million in the three months ended December 31, 2010, \$264

million in the nine months ended October 1, 2010, and \$328 million in 2009. Shipping and handling costs are recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as "Cost of sales."

Cash and Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less, including short-term time deposits, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and money market funds to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash: Restricted cash represents amounts designated for uses other than current operations and includes \$11 million related to the Letter of Credit Reimbursement and Security Agreement, and \$12 million related to cash collateral for other corporate purposes at December 31, 2011. Restricted cash decreased by \$51 million during 2011 primarily due to the disbursement of previously escrowed funds to settle reorganization related professional fees.

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Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Accounts receivable are stated at historical value, which approximates fair value. The Company does not generally require collateral from its customers. Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for amounts that may be uncollectible in the future. This estimated allowance is determined by considering factors such as length of time accounts are past due, historical experience of write-offs and customer financial condition. If not reserved through specific examination procedures, the Company's general policy for uncollectible accounts is to reserve based upon the aging categories of accounts receivable. Past due status is based upon the invoice date of the original amounts outstanding. Included in selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses are provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts receivable of \$8 million, \$3 million and \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively, and recoveries in excess of provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts receivable of \$4 million for the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010. The allowance for doubtful accounts balance was \$8 million and \$23 million at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2009, respectively. No reserve for doubtful accounts was recorded at December 31, 2010 primarily due to the adoption of fresh-start accounting on October 1, 2010 (see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting" for additional details).

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis, or market. Inventories are reduced by an allowance for excess and obsolete inventories based on management's review of on-hand inventories compared to historical and estimated future sales and usage. Inventory reserves were \$24 million and \$6 million at as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Inventory reserves increased during 2011 as inventory was recorded at fair value in connection with the adoption of fresh-start accounting on October 1, 2010 (see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting" for additional details).

Product Tooling: Product tooling includes molds, dies and other tools used in production of a specific part or parts of the same basic design. It is generally required that non-reimbursable design and development costs for products to be sold under long-term supply arrangements be expensed as incurred and costs incurred for molds, dies and other tools that will be owned by the Company or its customers and used in producing the products under long-term supply arrangements be capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the expected useful life of the assets or the term of the supply arrangement. Contractually reimbursable design and development costs that would otherwise be expensed are recorded as an asset as incurred. Product tooling owned by the Company is capitalized as property and equipment, and amortized to cost of sales over its estimated economic life, generally not exceeding six years. The net book value of product tooling owned by the Company was \$80 million and \$84 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company had receivables of \$30 million and \$26 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to production tools in progress, which will not be owned by the Company and for which there is a contractual agreement for reimbursement from the customer.

Property and Equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost or fair value for impaired assets. However, as a result of the adoption of fresh-start accounting property and equipment were re-measured and adjusted to estimated fair value as of October 1, 2010 (see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting"). Depreciation expense is computed principally by the straight-line method over estimated useful lives for financial reporting purposes and by accelerated methods for income tax purposes in certain jurisdictions. See Note 8, "Property and Equipment" for additional details.

Certain costs incurred in the acquisition or development of software for internal use are capitalized. Capitalized software costs are amortized using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives generally ranging from 3 to 8 years. The net book value of capitalized software costs was approximately \$20 million and \$15 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Related amortization expense was approximately \$6 million, \$2 million, \$18 million, and \$27 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, the three-month Successor period ended December 31, 2010, nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Amortization expense of approximately \$6 million, \$5 million, \$2 million and \$1 million is expected for the annual periods ended December 31, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Asset impairment charges are recorded when events and circumstances indicate that such assets may not be recoverable and the undiscounted net cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their carrying amounts. If estimated future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of the assets, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds fair value. The Company classifies assets and liabilities as held for sale when management approves and commits to a formal plan of sale, generally following board of director approval, and it is probable that the sale will be completed within one year. The carrying value of the assets and liabilities held for sale are recorded at the lower of carrying value or fair value less cost to sell, and the recording of depreciation is ceased. For impairment purposes, fair value is determined using appraisals, management estimates or discounted cash flow calculations.

Definite-Lived Intangible Assets: In connection with the adoption of fresh-start accounting identifiable intangible assets were recorded at their estimated fair value as of October 1, 2010 (see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting"). Definite-lived intangible assets, primarily including developed technology and customer-related assets, are amortized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful

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lives. Definite-lived intangible assets must be assessed for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that such assets may not be recoverable and the undiscounted net cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their carrying amounts. Under such circumstances, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its estimated fair value. See Note 10, "Intangible Assets" for additional details.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets: In connection with the adoption of fresh-start accounting identifiable intangible assets were recorded at their estimated fair value as of October 1, 2010 (see Note 4, "Fresh-Start Accounting"). Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are tested at least annually for impairment by reporting unit. Impairment testing is also required if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment is more likely than not to have occurred. In testing for impairment the fair value of each reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds fair value an impairment loss is measured and recognized. See Note 10, "Intangible Assets" for additional details.

Debt Issuance Costs: The costs related to the issuance or modification of long-term debt are deferred and amortized into interest expense over the life of each respective debt issue. Deferred amounts associated with debt extinguished prior to maturity are expensed.

Pensions and Other Postretirement Employee Benefits: Pensions and other postretirement employee benefit costs and related liabilities and assets are dependent upon assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include discount rates, expected return on plan assets, health care cost trends, compensation and other factors. In accordance with GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions used are accumulated and amortized into expense over future periods.

Product Warranty: The Company accrues for warranty obligations for products sold based on management estimates, with support from its 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.

Product Recall: The Company accrues for product recall claims related to probable financial participation in customers' actions to provide remedies related primarily to safety concerns as a result of actual or threatened regulatory or court actions or the Company's determination of the potential for such actions. The Company accrues for recall claims for products sold based on management estimates, 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: Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized 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 carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. This assessment requires significant judgment, and must be done on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, all available positive and negative evidence, including historical and projected financial performance, is considered along with any other pertinent information.

Financial Instruments: The Company uses derivative financial instruments, including forward contracts, swaps and options, to manage exposures to changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates. All derivative financial instruments are classified as "held for purposes other than trading." The Company's policy specifically prohibits the use

of derivatives for speculative purposes.

Fair Value Measurements: The Company uses fair value measurements in the preparation of its financial statements, which utilize 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.

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NOTE 3. Voluntary Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code

The Chapter 11 Proceedings were initiated in response to sudden and severe declines in global automotive production during the latter part of 2008 and early 2009 and the adverse impact on the Company's cash flows and liquidity. The reorganization cases are being jointly administered as Case No. 09-11786 under the caption "In re Visteon Corporation, et al". On August 31, 2010, the Court entered the Confirmation Order confirming the Debtors' Plan and on 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.

Plan of Reorganization

A plan of reorganization determines the rights and satisfaction of claims of various creditors and security holders, but the ultimate settlement of certain claims will be subject to the uncertain outcome of litigation, negotiations and Court decisions up to and for a period of time after a plan of reorganization is confirmed. The following is a summary of the substantive provisions of the Plan and related transactions and is not intended to be a complete description of, or a substitute for a full and complete reading of, the Plan.

- Cancellation of any shares of Visteon common stock and any options, warrants or rights to purchase shares of Visteon common stock or other equity securities outstanding prior to the Effective Date;
- Issuance of approximately 45,000,000 shares of Successor common stock to certain investors in a private offering (the "Rights Offering") exempt from registration under the Securities Act for proceeds of approximately \$1.25 billion;
- Execution of an exit financing facility including \$500 million in funded, secured debt and a \$200 million asset-based, secured revolver that was undrawn at the Effective Date; and,
- Application of proceeds from such borrowings and sales of equity along with cash on hand to make settlement distributions contemplated under the Plan, including:
 - cash settlement of the pre-petition seven-year secured term loan claims of approximately \$1.5 billion, along with interest of approximately \$160 million;
 - cash settlement of the U.S. asset-backed lending facility ("ABL") and related letters of credit of approximately \$128 million
 - establishment of a professional fee escrow account of \$68 million; and,
 - cash settlement of other claims and fees of approximately \$119 million;
- Issuance of approximately 2,500,000 shares of Successor common stock to holders of pre-petition notes, including 7% Senior Notes due 2014, 8.25% Senior Notes due 2010, and 12.25% Senior Notes due 2016; holders of the 12.25% senior notes also received warrants to purchase up to 2,355,000 shares of reorganized Visteon common stock at an exercise price of \$9.66 per share;
- Issuance of approximately 1,000,000 shares of Successor common stock and warrants to purchase up to 1,552,774 shares of Successor common stock at an exercise price of \$58.80 per share for Predecessor common stock interests;
 - Issuance of approximately 1,700,000 shares of restricted stock to management under a post-emergence share-based incentive compensation program; and,
- Reinstatement of certain pre-petition obligations including certain OPEB liabilities and administrative, general and other unsecured claims.

Financial Statement Classification

Financial reporting applicable to a company in chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code generally does not change the manner in which financial statements are prepared. However, financial statements for periods including and subsequent to a chapter 11 bankruptcy filing must distinguish between transactions and events that are directly associated with the reorganization proceedings and the ongoing operations of the business. Accordingly, revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses and provisions for losses that can be directly associated with the reorganization of

the business have been reported separately as Reorganization items, net in the Company's statement of operations.

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Reorganization items, net included in the consolidated financial statements is comprised of the following:

	Nine Months Ended October 1 2010	Year Ended December 31 2009
	(Dollars in Millions)	
Gain on settlement of Liabilities subject to compromise	\$(956) \$—
Professional fees and other direct costs, net	129	60
Gain on adoption of fresh-start accounting	(106) —
	\$(933	) \$60
Cash payments for reorganization expenses	\$111	\$26

On the Effective Date and in connection with the Plan, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately \$1.1 billion for reorganization related items. 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. 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. For additional information regarding fresh-start accounting see Note 4, “Fresh-Start Accounting.”

NOTE 4. Fresh-Start Accounting

The application of fresh-start accounting results in the allocation of reorganization value to the fair value of assets and is permitted only when the reorganization value of assets immediately prior to confirmation of a plan of reorganization is less than the total of all post-petition liabilities and allowed claims and the holders of voting shares immediately prior to the confirmation of the plan of reorganization receive less than 50% of the voting shares of the emerging entity. The Company adopted fresh-start accounting as of the Effective Date, which represents the date that all material conditions precedent to the Plan were resolved, because holders of existing voting shares immediately before filing and confirmation of the plan received less than 50% of the voting shares of the emerging entity and because its reorganization value is less than post-petition liabilities and allowed claims, as shown below:

	October 1, 2010 (Dollars in Millions)
Post-petition liabilities	\$2,763
Liabilities subject to compromise	3,121
Total post-petition liabilities and allowed claims	5,884
Reorganization value of assets	(5,141)
Excess post-petition liabilities and allowed claims	\$743

Reorganization Value

The Company’s reorganization value includes an estimated enterprise value of approximately \$2.4 billion, which represents management’s best estimate of fair value within the range of enterprise values contemplated by the Court of \$2.3 billion to \$2.5 billion. The range of enterprise values considered by the Court was determined using certain financial analysis methodologies including the comparable companies analysis, the precedent transactions analysis and the discounted cash flow analysis. The application of these methodologies requires certain key judgments and assumptions, including financial projections, the amount of cash available to fund operations and current market conditions.

The comparable companies analysis estimates the value of a company based on a comparison of such company's financial statistics with the financial statistics of publicly-traded companies with similar characteristics. Criteria for selecting comparable companies for this analysis included, among other relevant characteristics, similar lines of business, geographic presence, business risks, growth prospects, maturity of businesses, market presence, size and scale of operations. The comparable companies analysis established benchmarks for valuation by deriving financial multiples and ratios for the comparable companies, standardized using common metrics of (i) EBITDAP (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and Pension expense) and (ii) EBITDAP minus capital expenditures. EBITDAP based metrics were utilized to ensure that the analysis allowed for valuation comparability between companies which sponsor pensions and those that do

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not. The calculated range of multiples for the comparable companies was used to estimate a range which was applied to the Company's projected EBITDAP and projected EBITDAP minus capital expenditures to determine a range of enterprise values. The multiples ranged from 4.6 to 7.8 depending on the comparable company for EBITDAP and from 6.1 to 14.6 for EBITDAP minus capital expenditures. Because the multiples derived excluded pension expense, the analysis further deducted an estimated amount of pension underfunding totaling \$455 million from the resulting enterprise value.

The precedent transactions analysis is based on the enterprise values of companies involved in public or private merger and acquisition transactions that have operating and financial characteristics similar to Visteon. Under this methodology, the enterprise value of such companies is determined by an analysis of the consideration paid and the debt assumed in the merger, acquisition or restructuring transaction. As in a comparable companies valuation analysis, the precedent transactions analysis establishes benchmarks for valuation by deriving financial multiples and ratios, standardized using common variables such as revenue or EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization). In performing the precedent transactions analysis an EBITDAP metric was not able to be used due to the unavailability of pension expense information for the transactions analyzed. Therefore, the precedent transactions analysis relied on derived EBITDA multiples, which were then applied to the Company's operating statistics to determine enterprise value. Different than the comparable companies analysis in that the EBITDA metric is already burdened by pension costs, the precedent transactions analysis did not need to separately deduct pension underfunding in order to calculate enterprise value. The calculated multiples used to estimate a range of enterprise values for the Company, ranged from 4.0 to 7.1 depending on the transaction.

The discounted cash flow analysis estimates the value of a business by calculating the present value of expected future cash flows to be generated by such business. This analysis discounts the expected cash flows by an estimated discount rate. This approach has three components: (i) calculating the present value of the projected unlevered after-tax free cash flows for a determined period of time, (ii) adding the present value of the terminal value of the cash flows and (iii) subtracting the present value of projected pension payments in excess of the terminal year pension expense through 2017, due to the underfunded status of such pension plans. These calculations were performed on unlevered after-tax free cash flows, using an estimated tax rate of 35%, for the period beginning July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2013 (the "Projection Period"), discounted to the assumed effective date of June 30, 2010.

The discounted cash flow analysis was based on financial projections as included in the Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement (the "Financial Projections") and included assumptions for the weighted average cost of capital (the "Discount Rate"), which was used to calculate the present value of future cash flows and a perpetuity growth rate for the future cash flows, which was used to determine the enterprise value represented by the time period beyond the Projection Period. The Discount Rate was calculated using the capital asset pricing model resulting in Discount Rates ranging from 14% to 16%, which reflects a number of Company and market-specific factors. The perpetuity growth rate was calculated using the perpetuity growth rate method resulting in a perpetuity growth rate for free cash flow of 0% to 2%. Projected pension payments were discounted on a similar basis as the overall discounted cash flow Discount Rate range.

The estimated enterprise value was based upon an equally weighted average of the values resulting from the comparable companies, precedent transactions and discounted cash flow analyses, as discussed above, and was further adjusted for the estimated value of non-consolidated joint ventures and the estimated amounts of available cash (i.e. cash in excess of estimated minimum operating requirements). The value of non-consolidated joint ventures was calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis of the dividends projected to be received from these operations and also includes a terminal value based on the perpetuity growth method, where the dividend is assumed to continue into perpetuity at an assumed growth rate. This discounted cash flow analysis utilized a discount rate based on the cost of equity range of 13% to 21% and a perpetuity growth rate after 2013 of 2% to 4%. Application of this valuation methodology resulted in an estimated value of non-consolidated joint ventures of \$195 million, which was

incremental to the estimated enterprise value. Projected global cash balances were utilized to determine the estimated amount of available cash of \$242 million, which was incremental to the estimated enterprise value. Amounts of cash expected to be used for settlements under the terms of the Plan and the estimated minimum level of cash required for ongoing operations were deducted from total projected cash to arrive at an amount of remaining or available cash. The estimated enterprise value, after adjusting for the estimated fair values of non-debt liabilities, is intended to approximate the reorganization value, or the amount a willing buyer would pay for the assets of the company immediately after restructuring.

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A reconciliation of the reorganization value is provided in the table below.

Components of Reorganization Value

	October 1, 2010 (Dollars in Millions)
Enterprise value	\$2,390
Non-debt liabilities	2,751
Reorganization value	\$5,141

The value of a business is subject to uncertainties and contingencies that are difficult to predict and will fluctuate with changes in factors affecting the prospects of such a business. As a result, the estimates set forth herein are not necessarily indicative of actual outcomes, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those set forth herein. These estimates assume that the Company will continue as the owner and operator of these businesses and related assets and that such businesses and assets will be operated in accordance with the business plan, which is the basis for Financial Projections. The Financial Projections are based on projected market conditions and other estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, general business, economic, competitive, regulatory, market and financial conditions, all of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the Company's control. Depending on the actual results of such factors, operations or changes in financial markets, these valuation estimates may differ significantly from that disclosed herein.

The Company's reorganization value was first allocated to its tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets and the excess of reorganization value over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets was recorded as goodwill. Liabilities existing as of the Effective Date, other than deferred taxes, were recorded at the present value of amounts expected to be paid using appropriate risk adjusted interest rates. Deferred taxes were determined in conformity with applicable income tax accounting standards. Accumulated depreciation, accumulated amortization, retained deficit, common stock and accumulated other comprehensive loss attributable to the predecessor entity were eliminated.

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Adjustments recorded to the predecessor entity to give effect to the Plan and to record assets and liabilities at fair value pursuant to the adoption of fresh-start accounting are summarized below (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor 10/1/2010	Reorganization Adjustments ^(a)	Fair Value Adjustments ^(b)	Successor 10/1/2010
Assets				
Cash and equivalents	\$918	\$(52) ^(c)	\$—	\$866
Restricted cash	195	(105) ^(d)	—	90
Accounts receivable, net	1,086	(4) ^(e)	—	1,082
Inventories, net	395	—	4 ^(q)	399
Other current assets	283	(11) ^(f)	(14) ^{(r), (aa)}	258
Total current assets	2,877	(172)	(10)	2,695
Property and equipment, net	1,812	—	(240) ^(s)	1,572
Equity in net assets of non-consolidated affiliates	378	5 ^(g)	13 ^(t)	396
Intangible assets, net	6	—	361 ^(u)	367
Goodwill	—	—	38 ^(v)	38
Other non-current assets	74	13 ^(h)	(14) ^{(w), (aa)}	73
Total assets	\$5,147	\$(154)	\$148	\$5,141
Liabilities and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity				
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	\$128	\$5 ^(k)	\$—	\$133
Accounts payable	1,043	—	—	1,043
Accrued employee liabilities	196	19 ⁽ⁱ⁾	3 ^(x)	218
Other current liabilities	326	95 ^(j)	(58) ^(y)	363
Total current liabilities	1,693	119	(55)	1,757
Long-term debt	12	473 ^(k)	—	485
Employee benefits	632	154 ^(l)	(63) ^(x)	723
Deferred income taxes	175	(5) ^(m)	27 ^(aa)	197
Other non-current liabilities	251	(5) ⁽ⁿ⁾	(39) ^{(y), (aa)}	207
Liabilities subject to compromise	3,121	(3,121) ^(o)	—	—
Common stock — Successor	—	1 ^(p)	—	1
Stock warrants — Successor	—	41 ^(p)	—	41
Common stock — Predecessor	131	(131) ^(p)	—	—
Stock warrants — Predecessor	127	(127) ^(p)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	3,407	(2,175) ^(p)	(169) ^(p)	1,063
Accumulated deficit	(4,684)	4,619 ^(p)	65 ^(p)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(74)	—	74 ^(p)	—
Treasury stock	(3)	3 ^(p)	—	—
Total Visteon shareholders' (deficit) equity	(1,096)	2,231	(30)	1,105
Non-controlling interests	359	—	308 ^(z)	667
Total shareholders' (deficit) equity	(737)	2,231	278	1,772
Total liabilities and shareholders' (deficit) equity	\$5,147	\$(154)	\$148	\$5,141

Explanatory Notes

a. Records adjustments necessary to give effect to the Plan, including the receipt of cash proceeds associated with the Rights Offering and Exit Facility, settlement of liabilities subject to compromise, elimination of Predecessor equity and other transactions as contemplated under the Plan. These adjustments resulted in a pre-tax gain on the settlement

of liabilities subject to compromise of \$956 million in the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010
(see explanatory

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note o., as follows). The Company recorded a \$5 million income tax benefit attributable to cancellation of inter-company indebtedness with foreign affiliates pursuant to the Plan.

Records adjustments necessary to reflect assets and liabilities at fair value and to eliminate Accumulated deficit and Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). These adjustments resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$106 million in the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010. Adjustments to record assets and liabilities at fair value on the Effective Date are as follows (dollars in millions):

Inventory	\$4	
Property and equipment	(240))
Equity in net assets of non-consolidated affiliates	13	
Intangible assets	361	
Goodwill	38	
Other assets	(14))
Employee benefits	60	
Other liabilities	97	
Non-controlling interests	(308))
Elimination of Predecessor accumulated other comprehensive loss and other equity	95	
Pre-tax gain on fair value adjustments	\$106	
Net tax expense related to fresh-start adjustments	(41))
Net income on fresh-start adjustments	\$65	

This adjustment reflects the net use of cash on the Effective Date and in accordance with the Plan (dollars in millions):

Rights offering proceeds	\$1,250	
Exit financing proceeds, net	482	
Net release of restricted cash	105	
Total sources	1,837	
Seven year secured term loan and interest	1,660	
ABL and letters of credit	128	
Rights offering fees	49	
Payment of administrative and professional claims	23	
Debt issue fees	10	
Claim settlements and other	19	
Total uses	1,889	
Net decrease in cash	\$(52))

The decrease in restricted cash reflects the release of \$173 million of cash that was restricted under various orders of the Bankruptcy Court, partially offset by the establishment of a professional fee escrow account of \$68 million.

This adjustment reflects the settlement of a receivable in connection with the Release Agreement.

This adjustment relates to the Rights Offering commitment premium deposit paid in July 2010.

This adjustment records additional equity in net income of non-consolidated affiliates related to the nine-month Predecessor period ended October 1, 2010.

This adjustment records \$13 million of estimated debt issuance costs capitalized in connection with the exit financing facility.

This adjustment reflects the reinstatement of OPEB and non-qualified pension obligations expected to be paid within 12 months.

This adjustment reflects the establishment of a liability for the payment of \$122 million of allowed general unsecured and other claims in accordance with the Plan partially offset by \$23 million of accrued reorganization items that were paid on the Effective Date and \$4 million for amounts settled in connection with the Release Agreement.

k.

This adjustment reflects the new \$500 million secured term loan, net of \$10 million original issuance discount and \$12 million of fees paid to the lenders.

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l. This adjustment represents the reinstatement of \$154 million of other postretirement employee benefit (“OPEB”) and non-qualified pension obligations from Liabilities subject to compromise in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

m. This adjustment reflects the deferred tax impact of certain intercompany liabilities subject to compromise that were cancelled in accordance with the Plan.

n. This adjustment eliminates incentive compensation accruals for terminated Predecessor compensation plans.

o. This adjustment reflects the settlement of liabilities subject to compromise (“LSC”) in accordance with the Plan, as shown below (dollars in millions):

	LSC September 30, 2010	Settlement per Fifth Amended Plan	Gain on Settlement of LSC
Debt	\$2,490	\$1,717	\$773
Employee liabilities	324	218	106
Interest payable	183	160	23
Other claims	124	70	54
	\$3,121	\$2,165	\$956
Income tax benefit			5
After-tax gain on settlement of LSC			\$961

P. The cancellation of Predecessor Visteon common stock in accordance with the Plan and elimination of corresponding shareholders’ deficit balances, are shown below (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor Shareholders’ Deficit September 30, 2010	Reorganization Adjustments	Fresh-Start Adjustments	Successor Shareholders’ Equity October 1, 2010
Common stock				
Predecessor	\$131	\$(131)	\$—	\$—
Successor	—	1	—	1
Stock warrants				
Predecessor	127	(127)	—	—
Successor	—	41	—	41
Additional paid-in capital				
Predecessor	3,407	(3,407)	—	—
Successor	—	1,232	(169)	1,063
Accumulated deficit	(4,684)	4,619	65	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(74)	—	74	—
Treasury stock	(3)	3	—	—
Visteon Shareholders’ (deficit) equity	\$(1,096)	\$2,231	\$ (30)	\$1,105

This adjustment also reflects the issuance of Successor common stock.

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A reconciliation of the reorganization value of assets to the Successor's common stock is shown below (dollars in millions, except per share amounts):

Reorganization value of assets	\$5,141	
Less: fair value of debt	(618))
Less: fair value of non-controlling interests	(667))
Less: fair value of liabilities (excluding debt)	(2,751))
Successor common stock and warrants	\$1,105	
Less: fair value of warrants	(41))
Successor common stock	\$1,064	
Shares outstanding at October 1, 2010	48,642,520	
Per share value	\$21.87	

The per-share value of \$21.87 was utilized to determine the value of shares issued for settlement of allowed claims.

Inventory was recorded at fair value and was estimated to exceed book value by approximately \$26 million. Raw materials were valued at current replacement cost. Work-in-process was valued at estimated finished goods selling price less estimated disposal costs, completion costs and a reasonable profit allowance for selling effort. Finished goods were valued at estimated selling price less estimated disposal costs and a reasonable profit allowance for selling effort. Additionally, fresh-start accounting adjustments for supply and spare parts inventory items of \$22 million were a partial offset.

The adjustment to other current assets includes a \$7 million prepaid insurance balance and \$2 million of other deferred fee amounts with no future benefit to the Successor. Additionally, this adjustment includes a \$5 million decrease in deferred tax assets associated with fair value adjustments (see explanatory note aa for additional details related to deferred tax adjustments).

The Company estimates that the book value of property and equipment exceeds the fair value by \$240 million after giving consideration to the highest and best use of the assets. Fair value estimates were based on a combination of the cost or market approach, as appropriate. Fair value under the market approach was based on recent sale transactions for similar assets, while fair value under the cost approach was based on the amount required to construct or purchase an asset of equal utility, considering physical deterioration, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence.

Investments in non-consolidated affiliates were recorded at fair value primarily based on an income approach utilizing the dividend discount model. Significant assumptions included estimated future dividends for each applicable non-consolidated affiliate and discount rates.

Identifiable intangible assets are primarily comprised of developed technology, customer-related intangibles and trade names. Fair value estimates of intangible assets were based on income approaches utilizing projected financial information consistent with the Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement, as described below:

Developed technology and trade name intangible assets were valued using the relief from royalty method, which estimates the value of an intangible asset to be equal to the present value of future royalties that would be paid for the right to use the asset if it were not owned. Significant assumptions included estimated future revenues for each technology category and trade name, royalty rates, tax rates and discount rates.

Customer related intangible assets were valued using the multi-period excess earnings method, which estimates the value of an intangible asset to be equal to the present value of future earnings attributable to the asset group after recognition of required returns to other contributory assets. Significant assumptions included estimated future revenues for existing customers, retention rates based on historical experience, tax rates, discount rates, and contributory asset charges including employee intangibles.

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Reorganization value in excess of the fair value allocated to identifiable tangible and intangible assets was recorded as goodwill. In adjusting the balance sheet accounts to fair value, the Company estimated excess reorganization value of approximately \$38 million, which has been reflected as goodwill and was determined as follows (dollars in millions):

Enterprise value	\$2,390
Add: Estimated fair value of non-debt liabilities	2,751
Reorganization value	5,141
Less: Estimated fair value of assets	5,103
Reorganization value in excess of fair value of assets	\$38

Adjustments to other non-current assets included a decrease of \$10 million related to deferred tax assets associated with fair value adjustments and a decrease of \$4 million related to discounting of amounts due in future periods (see explanatory note aa for additional details related to deferred tax adjustments).

The adjustments to accrued employee liabilities and employee benefits are related to the remeasurement of pension and OPEB obligations at the Effective Date, based on certain assumptions including discount rates.

The adjustments to other current and other non-current liabilities include decreases of \$51 million and \$31 million, respectively, to eliminate deferred revenue, which was initially recorded in connection with payments received from customers under various support and accommodation agreements. The decrease in other current liabilities also includes \$5 million for discounting of future obligations, while the decrease in non-current liabilities also includes \$8 million for non-income tax liabilities and \$5 million for tax liabilities, partially offset by \$6 million related to leasehold intangibles (see explanatory note aa for additional details related to deferred tax adjustments).

Non-controlling interests are recorded at fair value based on publicly available market values, where possible, and based on other customary valuation methodologies where publicly available market values are not possible, including comparable company and discounted cash flow models. The Company estimates that the fair value of non-controlling interests exceeds book value by \$308 million.

Deferred tax impacts associated with fresh-start adjustments result from changes in the book values of tangible and intangible assets while the tax basis in such assets remains unchanged. The Company anticipates that a full valuation allowance will be maintained in the U.S.; accordingly this adjustment relates to the portion of fresh-start adjustments applicable to certain non-U.S. jurisdictions where the Company is subject to and pays income taxes.

Additionally, the amount of non-U.S. accumulated earnings considered permanently reinvested was modified in connection with the adoption of fresh-start accounting, resulting in a decrease in deferred tax liabilities associated with foreign withholding taxes of approximately \$30 million. Deferred tax adjustments include the following (dollars in millions):

Balance Sheet Account Classification:	
Other current assets	\$2
Other non-current assets	10
Deferred income taxes	27
Net increase in deferred tax liabilities	39
Other balance sheet adjustments	2
Net tax expense related to fresh-start adjustments	\$41

NOTE 5. Asset Impairments and Restructuring

Asset Impairments

In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2011 financial statements, the Company concluded that it had an indicator that the carrying value of the Company's Lighting assets may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Company performed a recoverability test utilizing a probability weighted analysis of cash flows associated with continuing to run and operate the Lighting business and cash flows associated with other alternatives. As a result of

the analysis the Company recorded a \$66 million impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2011, which was primarily related to property and equipment and was measured under a market approach. After giving effect to the impairment charge, the carrying value of the Lighting assets, principally property and equipment, approximated \$47 million. As of December 31, 2011 the Company did not meet the specific criteria necessary for the Lighting assets to be considered held for sale.

In November 2011, Visteon and Yanfeng Visteon Automotive Trim Systems, Co. Ltd., a 50% owned non-consolidated affiliate of the Company, signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with respect to a potential transaction that would

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combine the majority of Visteon's global interiors business with YFV. Although the MOU sets forth basic terms of the proposed transaction, definitive agreements for the proposed sale, which would be subject to regulatory and other approvals, remain subject to significant uncertainties and there can be no assurance that definitive agreements will be entered into or that such a transaction will be completed in the timetable or on the terms referenced in the MOU. In connection with the preparation of the December 31, 2011 financial statements, the Company concluded that proceeds associated with the potential sale transaction indicated that the carrying value of the Company's Interiors assets, which approximated \$182 million as of December 31, 2011, may not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Company performed a recoverability test utilizing a probability weighted analysis of cash flows associated with continuing to run and operate the Interiors business and cash flows associated with the potential sale of the Interiors business. As a result of the analysis, the Company concluded that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2011 the Company did not meet the specific criteria necessary for the Interiors assets to be considered held for sale.

Restructuring

The Company has undertaken various restructuring activities to achieve its strategic and financial objectives. Restructuring activities include, but are not limited to, plant closures, production relocation, administrative cost structure realignment and consolidation of available capacity and resources. The Company expects to finance restructuring programs through cash on hand, cash generated from its ongoing operations, reimbursements pursuant to customer accommodation and support agreements or through cash available under its existing debt agreements, subject to the terms of applicable covenants. Restructuring costs are recorded as elements of a plan are finalized and the timing of activities and the amount of related costs are not likely to change. However, such costs are estimated based on information available at the time such charges are recorded. In general, management anticipates that restructuring activities will be completed within a time frame such that significant changes to the plan are not likely. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in estimating restructuring expenses, actual amounts paid for such activities may differ from amounts initially estimated.

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 any 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.

Restructuring reserve balances of \$26 million and \$43 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, are classified as Other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company anticipates that the activities associated with the restructuring reserve balance as of December 31, 2011 will be substantially completed by the end of 2012. The following is a summary of the Company's consolidated restructuring reserves and related activity. Substantially all of the Company's restructuring expenses are related to employee severance and termination benefit costs.

	Interiors	Climate	Electronics	Lighting	Central	Total
	(Dollars in Millions)					
Predecessor – December 31, 2008	\$49	\$3	\$4	\$—	\$8	\$64
Expenses	22	5	13	4	40	84
Utilization	(50)	(8)	(4)	(1)	(46)	(109)
Predecessor – December 31, 2009	\$21	\$—	\$13	\$3	\$2	\$39
Expenses	6	1	2	5	6	20
Exchange	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Utilization	(9)	(1)	(13)	(8)	(6)	(37)
Predecessor – October 1, 2010	\$17	\$—	\$2	\$—	\$2	\$21
Expenses	24	2	1	—	1	28
Exchange	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Utilization	(3)	—	—	—	(2)	(5)

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Successor – December 31, 2010	\$37	\$2	\$3	\$—	\$1	\$43	
Expenses	7	3	24	—	—	34	
Reversals	(7) (1) (2) —	—	(10)
Exchange	2						