

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER CO
Form 10-K
March 14, 2014
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

For Annual and Transition Reports Pursuant to Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

(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, 2013**

or

**Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission File Number 001-04329

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State of incorporation)

34-4297750
(I.R.S. employer

identification no.)

701 Lima Avenue, Findlay, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

45840
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(419) 423-1321**

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

(Title of each class)
Common Stock, \$1 par value per share

(Name of each exchange on which registered)
New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a small reporting company) 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 voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2013 was \$2,099,912,950.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of February 28, 2014 was 65,292,278.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be herein incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14, of this report.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Page
Cover	1
<u>Table of Contents</u>	2
<u>Part I</u>	
<u>Item 1 Business</u>	2
<u>Item 1A Risk Factors</u>	5
<u>Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	10
<u>Item 2 Properties</u>	11
<u>Item 3 Legal Proceedings</u>	11
<u>Item 4 Reserved</u>	12
<u>Part II</u>	
<u>Item 5 Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	14
<u>Item 6 Selected Financial Data</u>	17
<u>Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	18
<u>Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	30
<u>Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	31
<u>Item 9 Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	70
<u>Item 9A Controls and Procedures</u>	70
<u>Item 9B Other Information</u>	72
<u>Part III</u>	
<u>Item 10 Directors and Corporate Governance</u>	72
<u>Item 11 Executive Compensation</u>	72
<u>Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	73
<u>Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	73
<u>Item 14 Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	73
<u>Part IV</u>	
<u>Item 15 Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	74
<u>Signatures</u>	75
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	76

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company with its subsidiaries (Cooper or the Company) is a leading manufacturer and marketer of replacement tires. It is the fourth largest tire manufacturer in North America and, according to a recognized trade source, the Cooper family of companies is the eleventh largest tire company in the world based on

sales. Cooper focuses on the manufacture and sale of passenger and light and medium truck replacement tires.

The Company is organized into two separate, reportable business segments: North American Tire Operations and International Tire Operations. Each segment is managed separately. Additional information on the Company's segments, including their financial results, total assets, products, markets and presence in particular geographic areas, appears in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Business Segments note to the consolidated financial statements.

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware in 1930 as the successor to a business originally founded in 1914. Based in Findlay, Ohio, Cooper and its family of companies currently operate 9 manufacturing facilities and 40 distribution centers in 11 countries. As of December 31, 2013, it employed 13,280 persons worldwide.

Table of Contents

Business Segments

North American Tire Operations Segment

The North American Tire Operations segment manufactures and markets passenger car and light truck tires, primarily for sale in the United States (U.S.) replacement market. The segment also distributes tires for racing, medium truck and motorcycles that are manufactured in the Company's International Tire Operations segment. Major distribution channels and customers include independent tire dealers, wholesale distributors, regional and national retail tire chains, and large retail chains that sell tires as well as other automotive products. The segment does not sell its products directly to end users, except through three Company-owned retail stores. The segment sells a limited number of tires to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

The segment operates in a highly competitive industry, which includes Bridgestone Corporation, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Groupe Michelin. These competitors are substantially larger than the Company and serve OEMs as well as the replacement tire market. The segment also faces competition from low-cost producers in Asia, Mexico, South America and Central Europe. Some of those producers are foreign affiliates of the segment's competitors in North America. The segment had a market share in 2013 of approximately 12 percent of all light vehicle replacement tire sales in the U.S. The segment also participates in the U.S. medium truck replacement market. In addition to manufacturing tires in the U.S., the segment has a joint venture manufacturing operation in Mexico, Corporacion de Occidente SA de CV (COOCSA). A portion of the products manufactured by the segment are exported throughout the world.

Success in competing for the sale of replacement tires is dependent upon many factors, the most important of which are price, quality, performance, line coverage, availability through appropriate distribution channels and relationships with dealers and retailers. Other factors include warranty, credit terms and other value-added programs. The segment has built close working relationships through the years with independent dealers. It believes those relationships have enabled it to obtain a competitive advantage in that channel of the market. As a steadily increasing percentage of replacement tires are sold by large regional and national tire retailers, the segment has increased its penetration of those distribution channels, while maintaining a focus on its traditionally strong network of independent dealers.

The segment's replacement tire business has a broad customer base that includes purchasers of proprietary brand tires that are marketed and distributed by the Company and private label tires which are manufactured by the Company but marketed and distributed by the Company's customers. The segment is a leading supplier of private label tires in the U.S.

Customers generally place orders on a month-to-month basis and the segment adjusts production and inventory to meet those orders which results in varying backlogs of orders at different times of the year. Tire sales are subject to a seasonal demand pattern. This usually results in the sales volumes being strongest in the third and fourth quarters and weaker in the second and first quarters.

International Tire Operations Segment

The International Tire Operations segment has manufacturing operations in the United Kingdom (U.K.), the Republic of Serbia (Serbia) and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The U.K. entity manufactures and markets passenger car, light truck, motorcycle and racing tires and tire retread material for the global market. On January 17, 2012, the segment acquired certain assets of a light vehicle tire manufacturing facility in Serbia. This entity manufactures light vehicle tires for the European markets. The segment's Cooper Kunshan entity in the PRC currently manufactures light vehicle tires. Under an agreement with the government of the PRC, all of the tires produced at this facility through

2012 had been exported. Beginning in 2013, tires produced at this facility are also sold in the domestic market. The segment also has a joint venture in the PRC, Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Ltd. (CCT), which manufactures and markets radial and bias medium truck tires as well as passenger and light truck tires for the global market. A small percentage of the tires manufactured by the segment are sold to OEMs.

The segment has also established sales, marketing, distribution and research and development capabilities to support the Company's objectives.

As in North America, the segment operates in a highly competitive industry, which includes Bridgestone Corporation, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Groupe Michelin. These competitors are substantially larger than the Company and serve OEMs as well as the replacement tire market. The segment also faces competition from low-cost producers in certain markets.

Table of Contents

Raw Materials

The Company's principal raw materials include natural rubber, synthetic rubber, carbon black, chemicals and steel reinforcement components. The Company acquires its raw materials from various sources around the world to assure continuing supplies for its manufacturing operations and mitigate the risk of potential supply disruptions.

During 2013, the Company experienced lower raw material costs compared to levels of 2012. The pricing volatility of natural rubber and certain other raw materials contributes to the difficulty in accurately predicting and managing these costs.

The Company has a purchasing office in Singapore to acquire natural rubber directly from producers in Southeast Asia. This purchasing operation enables the Company to work directly with producers to continually improve consistency and quality while reducing the costs of materials, transportation and transactions.

The Company's contractual relationships with its raw material suppliers are generally based on long-term agreements and/or purchase order arrangements. For natural rubber and natural gas, procurement is managed through a combination of buying forward production requirements and utilizing the spot market. For other principal materials, procurement arrangements include supply agreements that may contain formula-based pricing based on commodity indices, multi-year agreements or spot purchases. These arrangements only cover quantities needed to satisfy normal manufacturing demands.

Working Capital

The Company's working capital consists mainly of inventory, accounts receivable and accounts payable. These working capital accounts are closely managed by the Company. Inventory balances are primarily valued at a Last In First Out (LIFO) basis for the North American entities and under the first-in first-out (FIFO) or average cost method for entities in the International Tire Operations segment. Inventories turn regularly, but balances typically increase during the first half of the year before declining as a result of increased sales in the second half. Accounts receivable and accounts payable are also affected by this business cycle, typically requiring the Company to have greater working capital needs during the second and third quarters. The Company engages in a rigorous credit analysis of its customers and monitors their financial positions. The Company offers incentives to certain customers to encourage the payment of account balances prior to their scheduled due dates.

At December 31, 2013, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$398 million. The Company's inventory levels are within the targeted range to meet projected demand. The mix of inventory is critical to inventory turnover and meeting customer demand.

Research, Development and Product Improvement

The Company directs its research activities toward product development, performance and operating efficiency. The Company conducts extensive testing of current tire lines, as well as new concepts in tire design, construction and materials. During 2013, approximately 81 million miles of tests were performed on indoor test wheels and in monitored road tests. The Company has a tire and vehicle test track in Texas that assists with the Company's testing activities. Uniformity equipment is used to physically monitor manufactured tires for high standards of ride quality. The Company continues to design and develop specialized equipment to fit the precise needs of its manufacturing and quality control requirements. Research and development expenditures were \$44.6 million, \$50.8 million and \$51.1 million during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Patents, Intellectual Property and Trademarks

The Company owns and/or has licenses to use patents and intellectual property covering various aspects in the design and manufacture of its products and processes, and equipment for the manufacture of its products that will continue to be amortized over the next two years. While the Company believes these assets as a group are of material importance, it does not consider any one asset or group of these assets to be of such importance that the loss or expiration thereof would materially affect its business.

The Company owns and uses tradenames and trademarks worldwide. While the Company believes such tradenames and trademarks as a group are of material importance, the trademarks the Company considers most significant to its business are those using the words Cooper, Mastercraft and Avon. The Company believes all of these significant trademarks are valid and will have unlimited duration as long as they are adequately protected and appropriately used. Certain other tradenames and trademarks are being amortized over the next four to fifteen years.

Table of Contents

Seasonal Trends

There is year-round demand for passenger and truck replacement tires, but passenger replacement tire sales are generally strongest during the third and fourth quarters of the year. Winter tires are sold principally during the months of June through November.

Environmental Matters

The Company recognizes the importance of compliance in environmental matters and has an organizational structure to supervise environmental activities, planning and programs. The Company also participates in activities concerning general industry environmental matters. The Company's operations have been recognized with several awards for efforts to improve energy efficiency.

The Company's manufacturing facilities, like those of the industry generally, are subject to numerous laws and regulations designed to protect the environment. In general, the Company has not experienced difficulty in complying with these requirements and believes they have not had a material adverse effect on its financial condition or the results of its operations. The Company expects additional requirements with respect to environmental matters will be imposed in the future. The Company's 2013 expense and capital expenditures for environmental matters at its facilities were not material, nor is it expected that expenditures in 2014 for such uses will be material.

Foreign Operations

The Company has a manufacturing facility, a technical center, a distribution center and its European headquarters office located in the U.K. There are seven distribution centers and six sales offices in Europe. The Company has a manufacturing facility in the Republic of Serbia. The Company has a manufacturing facility and a joint venture manufacturing facility, 21 distribution centers, a technical center, two sales offices and an administrative office in the PRC. The Company also has a purchasing office in Singapore. In Mexico, the Company has a joint venture manufacturing facility, a sales office and a distribution center.

Additional information on the Company's foreign operations can be found in the "Business Segments" note to the consolidated financial statements.

Available Information

The Company makes available free of charge, on or through its website, its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Company's internet address is <http://www.coopertire.com>. The Company has adopted charters for each of its Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Governance Committees, corporate governance guidelines and a code of business ethics and conduct, which are available on the Company's website and will be available to any stockholder who requests them from the Company's Director of Investor Relations. The information contained on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this annual report on Form 10-K and should not be considered a part of this report.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Some of the more significant risk factors related to the Company and its subsidiaries follow:

Pricing volatility for raw materials or commodities or an inadequate supply of key raw materials could result in increased costs and may significantly affect the Company's profitability.

The pricing volatility for natural rubber, petroleum-based materials and other raw materials contributes to the difficulty in managing the costs of raw materials. Costs for certain raw materials used in the Company's operations, including natural rubber, chemicals, carbon black, steel reinforcements and synthetic rubber remain highly volatile. Increasing costs for raw material supplies will increase the Company's production costs and affect its margins if the Company is unable to pass the higher production costs on to its customers in the form of price increases. Further, if the Company is unable to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials in a timely manner for any reason, its operations could be interrupted or otherwise adversely affected.

Table of Contents

The Company is facing heightened risks due to the current business environment.

Current global economic conditions may affect demand for the Company's products, create volatility in raw material costs and affect the availability and cost of credit. These conditions also affect the Company's customers and suppliers as well as the ultimate consumer.

Deterioration in the global macroeconomic environment or in specific regions could impact the Company and, depending upon the severity and duration of these factors, the Company's profitability and liquidity position could be negatively impacted.

The Company's competitors may also change their actions as a result of changes to the business environment, which could result in increased price competition and discounts, resulting in lower margins for the business.

The Company is facing risks related to the impact of labor disruptions at its CCT joint venture, changes in the Company's ownership interests in CCT and changes in its relationship with its joint venture partner.

The Company has experienced work stoppages and other labor disruptions at CCT related to concerns regarding the then-pending merger agreement between Apollo and the Company, including denying access to certain representatives of the Company and withholding certain business and financial information. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement with Apollo. Since this date, representatives of the Company regained access to the CCT facilities, including its business and financial information, and operations have returned to normal. Were labor or other disruptions at CCT to resume, it could have a negative effect on the Company's operations, financial position and cash flows, as well as its ability to report its results on a timely basis.

In January 2014, the Company entered into an agreement (the CCT Agreement) with Chengshan Group Company Ltd. (Chengshan) and The Union of Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Co., Ltd. (the Union) regarding CCT that provides, among other matters, that the Union and Chengshan will provide support to return CCT to normal operations. In addition, the CCT Agreement provides Chengshan a limited contractual right to either (i) purchase the Company's equity interest in CCT or (ii) sell its equity interest in CCT to the Company. The uncertainty regarding the ultimate ownership of CCT during the term of the purchase and sale rights set forth in the CCT Agreement could have an adverse impact on our business and our strategic growth plans. In addition, the forced sale of the Company's equity interests in CCT to Chengshan or forced purchase of Chengshan's equity interest in CCT by the Company pursuant to the CCT Agreement could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, strategic growth plans, financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

The Company may fail to successfully develop or implement information technologies or related systems, resulting in a significant competitive disadvantage.

Successfully competing in the highly competitive tire industry can be impacted by the successful development of information technology. If the Company fails to successfully implement information technology systems, it may be at a disadvantage to its competitors resulting in lost sales and negative impacts on the Company's earnings.

The Company also can be at risk of legal action, loss of business or other loss if it fails to protect sensitive data or technology systems that help it to operate.

The Company is implementing an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system that will require significant amounts of capital and human resources to deploy. These requirements may exceed the Company's initial projections. If for any reason this implementation is not successful, the Company could be required to expense rather than capitalize related

amounts. Throughout implementation of the system there are also risks created to the Company's ability to successfully and efficiently operate.

The Company's industry is highly competitive, and the Company may not be able to compete effectively with lower-cost producers and larger competitors.

The replacement tire industry is a highly competitive, global industry. Some of the Company's competitors are larger companies with greater financial resources. Most of the Company's competitors have operations in lower-cost countries. Intense competitive activity in the replacement tire industry has caused, and will continue to cause, pressures on the Company's business. The Company's ability to compete successfully will depend in part on its ability to balance capacity with demand, leverage global purchasing of raw materials, make required investments to improve productivity, eliminate redundancies and increase production at low-cost, high-quality supply sources. If the Company is unable to offset continued pressures with improved operating efficiencies, its sales, margins, operating results and market share would decline and the impact could become material on the Company's earnings.

Table of Contents

The Company has a risk of exposure to products liability claims which, if successful, could have a negative impact on its financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

The Company's operations expose it to potential liability for personal injury or death as an alleged result of the failure of or conditions in the products that it designs, manufactures and sells. Specifically, the Company is a party to a number of products liability cases in which individuals involved in motor vehicle accidents seek damages resulting from allegedly defective tires that it manufactured. Products liability claims and lawsuits, including possible class action, may result in material losses in the future and cause the Company to incur significant litigation defense costs. The Company is largely self-insured against these claims. These claims could have a negative effect on the Company's financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

The Company's results could be impacted by changes in tariffs imposed by the U.S. or other governments on imported tires.

The Company's ability to competitively source and sell tires can be significantly impacted by changes in tariffs imposed by various governments. Other effects, including impacts on the price of tires, responsive actions from other governments and the opportunity for other competitors to establish a presence in markets where the Company participates could also have significant impacts on the Company's results. In September 2012, a special tariff on light vehicle tires imported from the PRC to the U.S. expired, which has resulted in an increase in imported tires from the PRC which has impacted the Company's sales, market share and profits.

The Company's expenditures for pension and other postretirement obligations could be materially higher than it has predicted if its underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect.

The Company provides defined benefit and hybrid pension plan coverage to union and non-union U.S. employees and a contributory defined benefit plan in the U.K. The Company's pension expense and its required contributions to its pension plans are directly affected by the value of plan assets, the projected and actual rates of return on plan assets and the actuarial assumptions the Company uses to measure its defined benefit pension plan obligations, including the discount rate at which future projected and accumulated pension obligations are discounted to a present value and the inflation rate. The Company could experience increased pension expense due to a combination of factors, including the decreased investment performance of its pension plan assets, decreases in the discount rate and changes in its assumptions relating to the expected return on plan assets. The Company could also experience increased other postretirement expense due to decreases in the discount rate, increases in the health care trend rate and changes in the health care environment.

In the event of declines in the market value of the Company's pension assets or lower discount rates to measure the present value of pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, the Company could experience changes to its Consolidated Balance Sheet or significant cash requirements.

Compliance with regulatory initiatives could increase the cost of operating the Company's business.

The Company is subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations. Compliance with those laws now in effect, or that may be enacted, could require significant capital expenditures, increase the Company's production costs and affect its earnings and results of operations.

Several countries have or may implement labeling requirements for tires. This legislation could cause the Company's products to be at a disadvantage in the marketplace resulting in a loss of market share or could otherwise impact the Company's ability to distribute and sell its tires.

In addition, while the Company believes that its tires are free from design and manufacturing defects, it is possible that a recall of the Company's tires could occur in the future. A recall could harm the Company's reputation, operating results and financial position.

The Company is also subject to legislation governing labor occupational safety and health both in the U.S. and other countries. The related legislation can change over time making it more expensive for the Company to produce its products. The Company could also, despite its best efforts to comply with these laws, be found liable and be subject to additional costs because of this legislation.

The Company has a risk due to volatility of the capital and financial markets.

The Company periodically requires access to the capital and financial markets as a significant source of liquidity for maturing debt payments or working capital needs that it cannot satisfy by cash on hand or operating cash flows. Substantial volatility in world capital markets and the banking industry may make it difficult for the Company to access credit markets and to obtain financing or refinancing, as the case may be, on satisfactory terms or at all. In addition, various additional factors, including a deterioration of the Company's credit ratings or its business or financial condition, could further impair its access to the capital markets. Additionally, any inability to access the capital markets, including the ability to refinance existing debt when due, could require the Company to defer critical capital expenditures, reduce or not pay dividends, reduce spending in areas of strategic importance, sell important assets or, in extreme cases, seek protection from creditors. See also related comments under "There are risks associated with the Company's global strategy of using joint ventures and partially owned subsidiaries."

Table of Contents

The Company's operations in the PRC have been financed in part using multiple loans from several lenders to finance facility construction, expansions and working capital needs. These loans are generally for terms of three years or less. Therefore, debt maturities occur frequently and access to the capital markets is crucial to their ability to maintain sufficient liquidity to support their operations.

The Company conducts its manufacturing, sales and distribution operations on a worldwide basis and is subject to risks associated with doing business outside the U.S.

The Company has affiliate, subsidiary and joint venture operations worldwide, including in the U.S., the U.K., Europe, Mexico and the PRC. The Company has two manufacturing entities, the Cooper Chengshan joint venture and Cooper Kunshan, in the PRC and has continued to expand operations in that country. The Company also is the majority owner of COOCSA, a manufacturing entity in Mexico, and has established an operation in Serbia. There are a number of risks in doing business abroad, including political and economic uncertainty, social unrest, sudden changes in laws and regulations, shortages of trained labor and the uncertainties associated with entering into joint ventures or similar arrangements in foreign countries. These risks may impact the Company's ability to expand its operations in different regions and otherwise achieve its objectives relating to its foreign operations, including utilizing these locations as suppliers to other markets. In addition, compliance with multiple and potentially conflicting foreign laws and regulations, import and export limitations and exchange controls is burdensome and expensive. The Company's foreign operations also subject it to the risks of international terrorism and hostilities and to foreign currency risks, including exchange rate fluctuations and limits on the repatriation of funds.

If the Company fails to develop technologies, processes or products needed to support consumer demand it may lose significant market share or be unable to recover associated costs.

The Company's ability to sell tires may be significantly impacted if it does not develop or make available technologies, processes, or products that competitors may be developing and consumers demanding. This includes but is not limited to changes in the design of and materials used to manufacture tires.

Technologies may also be developed by competitors that better distribute tires to consumers, which could affect the Company's customers.

Additionally, developing new products and technologies requires significant investment and capital expenditures, is technologically challenging and requires extensive testing and accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. If the Company fails to develop new products that are appealing to its customers, or fails to develop products on time and within budgeted amounts, the Company may be unable to recover its product development and testing costs. If the Company cannot successfully use new production or equipment methodologies it invests in, it may also not be able to recover those costs.

Any interruption in the Company's skilled workforce, including labor disruptions, could impair its operations and harm its earnings and results of operations.

The Company's operations depend on maintaining a skilled workforce and any interruption of its workforce due to shortages of skilled technical, production or professional workers, work disruptions, or other events could interrupt the Company's operations and affect its operating results. Further, a significant number of the Company's employees are currently represented by unions. If the Company is unable to resolve labor disputes or if there are work stoppages or other work disruptions, the Company's business and operating results could suffer. See also related comments under

The Company is facing risks related to the impact of labor disruptions and changes in the Company's relationship with, or ownership interests in, its Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Ltd. joint venture.

If the Company is unable to attract and retain key personnel, its business could be materially adversely affected.

The Company's business depends on the continued service of key members of its management. The loss of the services of a significant number of members of its management team could have a material adverse effect on its business. The Company's future success will also depend on its ability to attract, retain and develop highly skilled personnel, such as engineering, marketing and senior management professionals. Competition for these employees is intense, especially in the PRC, and the Company could experience difficulty from time to time in hiring and retaining the personnel necessary to support its business. If the Company does not succeed in retaining its current employees and attracting new high-quality employees, its business could be materially adversely affected.

Table of Contents

If assumptions used in developing the Company's strategic plan are inaccurate or the Company is unable to execute its strategic plan effectively, its profitability and financial position could be negatively impacted.

If the assumptions used in developing the Company's strategic plan vary significantly from actual conditions, the Company's sales, margins and profitability could be harmed. If the Company is unsuccessful in implementing the tactics necessary to execute its strategic plan it can also be negatively impacted.

The Company may not be successful in executing and integrating acquisitions into its operations, which could harm its results of operations and financial condition.

The Company routinely evaluates potential acquisitions and may pursue acquisition opportunities, some of which could be material to its business. The Company cannot provide assurance whether it will be successful in pursuing any acquisition opportunities or what the consequences of any acquisition would be. The Company may encounter various risks in any acquisitions, including:

the possible inability to integrate an acquired business into its operations;

diversion of management's attention;

loss of key management personnel;

unanticipated problems or liabilities; and

increased labor and regulatory compliance costs of acquired businesses.

Some or all of those risks could impair the Company's results of operations and impact its financial condition. The Company may finance any future acquisitions from internally generated funds, bank borrowings, public offerings or private placements of equity or debt securities, or a combination of the foregoing. Acquisitions may involve the expenditure of significant funds and management time.

Acquisitions may also require the Company to increase its borrowings under its bank credit facilities or other debt instruments, or to seek new sources of liquidity. Increased borrowings would correspondingly increase the Company's financial leverage, and could result in lower credit ratings and increased future borrowing costs. These risks could also reduce the Company's flexibility to respond to changes in its industry or in general economic conditions.

There are risks associated with the Company's global strategy which includes using joint ventures and partially-owned subsidiaries.

The Company's strategy includes the use of joint ventures and other partially-owned subsidiaries. These entities operate in countries outside of the U.S., are generally less well capitalized than the Company and bear risks similar to the risks of the Company. In addition, there are specific risks applicable to these subsidiaries and these risks, in turn, add potential risks to the Company. Such risks include greater risk of joint venture partners or other investors failing to meet their obligations under related shareholders' agreements; conflicts with joint venture partners; the possibility of

a joint venture partner taking valuable knowledge from the Company; and risk of being denied access to the capital markets, which could lead to resource demands on the Company in order to maintain or advance its strategy. The Company's outstanding notes and primary credit facility contain cross default provisions in the event of certain defaults by the Company under other agreements with third parties. For further discussion of access to the capital markets, see also related comments under "The Company has a risk due to volatility of the capital and financial markets."

If the price of energy sources increases, the Company's operating expenses could increase significantly or the demand for the Company's products could be affected.

The Company's manufacturing facilities rely principally on natural gas, as well as electrical power and other energy sources. High demand and limited availability of natural gas and other energy sources can result in significant increases in energy costs increasing the Company's operating expenses and transportation costs. Higher energy costs would increase the Company's production costs and adversely affect its margins and results of operations. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate sources of energy, its operations could be interrupted.

In addition, if the price of gasoline increases significantly for consumers, it can affect driving and purchasing habits and impact demand for tires.

Table of Contents

The Company is required to comply with environmental laws and regulations that could cause it to incur significant costs.

The Company's manufacturing facilities are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations designed to protect the environment, and the Company expects that additional requirements with respect to environmental matters will be imposed on it in the future. In addition, the Company has contractual indemnification obligations for environmental remediation costs and liabilities that may arise relating to certain divested operations. Material future expenditures may be necessary if compliance standards change, if material unknown conditions that require remediation are discovered, or if required remediation of known conditions becomes more extensive than expected. If the Company fails to comply with present and future environmental laws and regulations, it could be subject to future liabilities or the suspension of production, which could harm its business or results of operations. Environmental laws could also restrict the Company's ability to expand its facilities or could require it to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses in connection with its manufacturing processes.

The Company may not be able to protect its intellectual property rights adequately.

The Company's success depends in part upon its ability to use and protect its proprietary technology and other intellectual property, which generally covers various aspects in the design and manufacture of its products and processes. The Company owns and uses tradenames and trademarks worldwide. The Company relies upon a combination of trade secrets, confidentiality policies, nondisclosure and other contractual arrangements and patent, copyright and trademark laws to protect its intellectual property rights. The steps the Company takes in this regard may not be adequate to prevent or deter challenges, reverse engineering or infringement or other violations of its intellectual property, and the Company may not be able to detect unauthorized use or take appropriate and timely steps to enforce its intellectual property rights. In addition, the laws of some countries may not protect and enforce the Company's intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. Further, while we believe that we have rights to use all intellectual property in the Company's use, if the Company is found to infringe on the rights of others it could be adversely impacted.

The Company is facing risks relating to enactment of healthcare legislation.

The Company is facing risks emanating from the enactment of legislation by the U.S. government including the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* and the related *Healthcare and Education Reconciliation Act*, which are collectively referred to as healthcare legislation. This major legislation is being implemented over a period of several years and the ultimate cost and the potentially adverse impact to the Company and its employees cannot be quantified at this time.

The impact of proposed new accounting standards may have a negative impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board is considering several projects which may result in the modification of accounting standards affecting the Company, including standards relating to revenue recognition, financial instruments, leasing, and others. Any such changes could have a negative impact on the Company's financial statements.

The realizability of deferred tax assets may affect the Company's profitability and cash flows.

The Company has significant net deferred tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and determines at each reporting period whether or not a valuation allowance is necessary based upon the expected realizability of such deferred tax

assets. In the U.S., the Company has recorded deferred tax assets, the largest of which relate to products liability, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, partially offset by deferred tax liabilities, the most significant of which relates to accelerated depreciation. The Company's non-U.S. deferred tax assets relate to pension, accrued expenses and net operating losses, and are partially offset by deferred tax liabilities related to accelerated depreciation. Based upon the Company's assessment of the realizability of its net deferred tax assets, the Company maintains a small valuation allowance for the portion of its U.S. deferred tax assets primarily associated with a capital loss carryforward. In addition, the Company has recorded valuation allowances for deferred tax assets primarily associated with non-U.S. net operating losses. The Company's assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets is based on certain assumptions regarding future profitability, and potentially adverse business conditions that could have a negative impact on the realizability and therefore impact the Company's operating results or financial position.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Table of Contents**Item 2. PROPERTIES**

As shown in the following table, at December 31, 2013, the Company maintained 72 manufacturing, distribution, retail stores and office facilities worldwide. The Company owns a majority of the manufacturing facilities while some manufacturing, distribution and office facilities are leased.

Type of Facility	North American Tire Operations		International Tire Operations		Total
	United States	Mexico	Europe	Asia	
Manufacturing	4	1*	2	2*	9
Distribution	10	1	8	21	40
Retail Stores	3				3
Technical centers and offices	6	1	8	5	20
Total	23	3	18	28	72

* This includes a manufacturing facility that is a joint venture.

The Company believes its properties have been adequately maintained, generally are in good condition and are suitable and adequate to meet the demands of each segment's business.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is a defendant in various judicial proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. A significant portion of these proceedings are products liability cases in which individuals involved in vehicle accidents seek damages resulting from allegedly defective tires manufactured by the Company. After reviewing all of these proceedings, and taking into account all relevant factors concerning them, the Company does not believe that any liabilities resulting from these proceedings are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, financial condition or results of operations in excess of amounts recorded at December 31, 2013. In the future, such costs could have a materially greater impact on the consolidated results of operations and financial position of the Company than in the past.

Certain Litigation Related to the Apollo Merger

On June 17, 2013, an alleged stockholder of the Company filed a putative class-action lawsuit in the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio relating to the proposed acquisition of the Company (the Apollo transaction) by wholly owned subsidiaries of Apollo Tyres Ltd. (Apollo). That lawsuit, captioned *Auld v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., et al.*, No. 2013-CV-293, generally alleges that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duties to the Company's stockholders by agreeing to enter into the transaction for an allegedly unfair price and as the result of an allegedly unfair process. As discussed below, on December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement with the Apollo entities.

Between June 18 and June 27, 2013, alleged stockholders of the Company filed four other putative class-action lawsuits in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware relating to the proposed Apollo transaction. Those lawsuits, which were consolidated under the caption *In re Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. Stockholders Litigation*, No. 8658-VCL, generally allege that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duties to the Company's

stockholders by agreeing to enter into the then-pending transaction for an allegedly unfair price and as the result of an allegedly unfair process and by failing to disclose material information to stockholders regarding the proposed transaction.

The Company, Apollo and certain affiliates of Apollo are also defendants in the Ohio and Delaware lawsuits, and are alleged to have aided and abetted the directors' breaches of fiduciary duties. All of these Ohio and Delaware lawsuits seek, among other things, declaratory and injunctive relief. The Company and its directors believe that the allegations against them lack merit and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

On October 4, 2013, the Company filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, captioned *Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. v. Apollo (Mauritius) Holdings Pvt. Ltd. et al.*, No. 8980-VCG, asking that certain affiliates of Apollo be required to use their reasonable best efforts to close the then-pending merger transaction as expeditiously as possible and also seeking, among other things, declaratory relief and damages. On October 14, 2013, the Apollo entities filed counterclaims against the Company, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief.

Table of Contents

On November 8, 2013, after expedited proceedings, the court found that the Apollo entities had not materially breached the merger agreement. On December 19, 2013, the Apollo entities moved for an entry of declaratory judgment, seeking a declaration that the conditions to closing the then-pending transaction were not satisfied before the November 2013 trial. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement with the Apollo entities, and requested payment of the reverse termination fee, which the Apollo entities have refused to do. On January 27, 2014, the court determined that it would proceed with a decision on the Apollo entities' motion for declaratory judgment, once briefing on that motion is complete.

Federal Securities Litigation

On January 17, 2014, alleged stockholders of the Company filed a putative class-action lawsuit against the Company and certain of its officers in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware relating to the terminated Apollo transaction. That lawsuit, captioned *OFI Risk Arbitrages, et al. v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., et al.*, No. 1:14-cv-00068-LPS, generally alleges that the Company and certain officers violated the federal securities laws by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated transaction and seeks, among other things, damages. The Company and its officers believe that the allegations against them lack merit and intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

Stockholder Derivative Litigation

On February 24 and March 6, 2014, purported stockholders of the Company filed two derivative actions on behalf of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio against certain current officers and the current members of the Company's board of directors. The Company is named as a nominal defendant in both lawsuits, and the lawsuits both seek recovery for the benefit of the Company. The lawsuits, captioned *Bui v. Armes, et al.*, No. 3:14-cv-00428, and *Zwang v. Armes, et al.*, 3:14-cv-00511, allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the Company by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated merger transaction. The *Zwang* lawsuit also alleges that the defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by means of the same allegedly misleading disclosures. Both complaints also assert claims for waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The complaints seek, among other things, unspecified money damages from the defendants, injunctive relief, and an award of attorney's fees.

Certain Litigation Related to Joint Venture in China

On July 29, 2013, the Company's Cooper Chengshan Tire joint venture in China was named as a defendant and a subsidiary of the Company was named as a third party in a complaint filed in the Weihai Intermediate People's Court, Weihai, China, by the Company's joint venture partner. In connection with the execution of the CCT Agreement (See Footnote 22 - Subsequent Events, below), this complaint was dismissed.

Item 4. RESERVED

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

The names, ages and all positions and offices held by all executive officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	Age	Executive Office Held	Business Experience
Roy V. Armes	61	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	Chairman of the Board since December 2007, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director since January 2007.
Brenda S. Harmon	62	Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer	Senior Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer since December 2009. Previously Owner of Harmon Consulting Services since November 2008. Vice President Human Resources of Contech Construction Products, Inc., a privately held construction products and environmental solutions company from 2004 to 2008.
Bradley E. Hughes	52	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2009. Previously Global Product Development Controller with Ford Motor Corporation, an automobile manufacturer, since 2008; Finance Director, Ford South America Operations from 2005 to 2008.
Harold C. Miller	61	Vice President and President International Tire Operations	Vice President since March 2002.
Christopher E. Ostrander	45	Vice President and President, North American Tire Operations	Vice President since January 2011. Previously Vice President and General Manager of the Torque Control Products Division at Eaton Corporation from 2008 to 2010; General Manager from 2007 to 2008; Multi-Business Unit Manager from 2006 to 2007.
Stephen Zamansky	43	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary since April 2011. Previously Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary of Trinity Coal Corporation, a privately held mining company, from 2008 to 2011. Trinity was acquired by the Essar Group in 2010 and commenced bankruptcy proceedings in March 2013.

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

(a) Market information

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CTB. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of the common stock as reported in the consolidated reporting system for the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions:

Year Ended December 31, 2012	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 17.99	\$ 13.89
Second Quarter	17.99	13.82
Third Quarter	23.40	15.74
Fourth Quarter	25.65	18.38
Year Ended December 31, 2013	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 28.24	\$ 24.09
Second Quarter	34.79	23.04
Third Quarter	33.26	28.61
Fourth Quarter	31.49	20.55

Five-Year Stockholder Return Comparison

The SEC requires that the Company include in its annual report to stockholders a line graph presentation comparing cumulative five-year stockholder returns on an indexed basis with the Standard & Poor's (S&P) Stock Index and either a published industry or line-of-business index or an index of peer companies selected by the Company. The Company in 1993 chose what is now the S&P 500 Auto Parts & Equipment Index as the most appropriate of the nationally recognized industry standards and has used that index for its stockholder return comparisons in all of its annual reports since that time.

The following chart assumes three hypothetical \$100 investments on December 31, 2008, and shows the cumulative values at the end of each succeeding year resulting from appreciation or depreciation in the stock market price, assuming dividend reinvestment.

Table of Contents**Total Return To Shareholders****(Includes reinvestment of dividends)**

Company / Index	ANNUAL RETURN PERCENTAGE				
	Years Ending				
	Dec09	Dec10	Dec11	Dec12	Dec13
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	241.72	20.34	-39.09	85.24	-3.70
S&P 500 Index	26.46	15.06	2.11	16.00	32.39
S&P 500 Auto Parts & Equipment	54.68	42.78	-17.74	4.45	64.76

Company / Index	INDEXED RETURNS					
	Base Period	Years Ending				
	Dec08	Dec09	Dec10	Dec11	Dec12	Dec13
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	100	341.72	411.23	250.48	463.98	446.83
S&P 500 Index	100	126.46	145.51	148.59	172.37	228.19
S&P 500 Auto Parts & Equipment	100	154.68	220.85	181.68	189.76	312.65

Table of Contents**(b) Holders**

The number of holders of record at December 31, 2013 was 2,117.

(c) Dividends

The Company has paid consecutive quarterly dividends on its common stock since 1973. Future dividends will depend upon the Company's earnings, financial condition and other factors. Additional information on the Company's liquidity and capital resources can be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The Company's retained earnings are available for the payment of cash dividends and the purchases of the Company's shares. Quarterly dividends per common share for the most recent two years were as follows:

	2012		2013
March 31	\$ 0.105	March 29	\$ 0.105
June 30	0.105	June 28	0.105
September 30	0.105	September 30	0.105
December 30	0.105	December 31	0.105
Total:	\$ 0.420	Total:	\$ 0.420

(d) Issuer purchases of equity securities

There were no repurchases of Company stock during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

(Dollar amounts in thousands except for per share amounts)

				Income from Continuing Operations available to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations available to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	
	Net Sales	Operating Profit (Loss)	Income from Continuing Operations Before Income taxes	Income from Continuing Operations Before Income taxes	Basic	Diluted
2009 (a)	2,763,942	156,269	115,523	93,359	1.57	1.54
2010 (a)	3,342,708	188,374	159,826	116,331	1.90	1.86
2011 (b)	3,907,820	163,301	134,146	253,503	4.08	4.02
2012	4,200,836	396,962	368,450	220,371	3.52	3.49
2013	3,437,524	240,714	212,971	109,198	1.75	1.73

	Stockholders Equity	Redeemable Noncontrolling Shareholders Interests	Long-term Debt	Total Assets	Net Property, Plant & Equipment
2009	380,524	83,528	330,971	2,100,340	839,402
2010	523,050	71,442	320,724	2,305,537	824,735
2011	697,890		329,496	2,509,918	899,044
2012	908,416		336,142	2,801,160	929,255
2013	1,156,810		320,959	2,737,552	974,269

	Capital Expenditures	Depreciation and Amortization	Dividends Per Share	Average Common Shares (000s)	Number of Employees
2009	79,333	123,511	0.42	59,439	12,568
2010	119,738	123,721	0.42	61,299	12,898
2011	155,406	122,899	0.42	62,150	12,890
2012	187,336	128,916	0.42	62,561	13,550
2013	180,448	134,751	0.42	63,327	13,280

- (a) The Company's continuing operations recorded \$48,718 and \$20,649 of restructuring charges in 2009 and 2010, respectively, associated with the closures of its Albany, Georgia manufacturing facility and other initiatives.
- (b) The Company's continuing operations recorded the partial release of a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets of \$167,224 during 2011. The Redeemable noncontrolling shareholders' interests were moved to Noncontrolling shareholders' interests in consolidated subsidiaries within Equity at December 31, 2011 when the put option held by the Company's joint venture partner in Cooper Chengshan Tire expired unexercised.

Table of Contents

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Business of the Company

The Company manufactures and markets passenger car, light and medium truck, motorsport and motorcycle tires which are sold globally, primarily in the replacement tire market to independent tire dealers, wholesale distributors, regional and national retail tire chains and large retail chains that sell tires as well as other automotive products.

The Company faces both general industry and company-specific challenges. These include highly volatile raw material costs, increasing product complexity and pressure from competitors with manufacturing in lower-cost regions. To address these challenges and position the Company for future success, the Company continues to execute towards strategic imperatives outlined in its Strategic Plan. The three strategic imperatives, originally communicated in February 2008, are building a sustainable cost competitive position, driving top-line profitable growth and building organizational capabilities and enablers to support strategic goals.

In recent years, the Company expanded operations in what are considered lower-cost countries. These initiatives include the Cooper Kunshan Tire manufacturing operation in the PRC, the Cooper Chengshan joint venture in the PRC, a joint venture manufacturing operation in Mexico and a manufacturing facility in Serbia. Products from these operations provide a lower-cost source of tires for existing markets and have been used to expand the Company's market share in Mexico, Eastern Europe and the PRC. Through a variety of other projects, the Company also has improved the competitiveness of its manufacturing operations in the United States.

On June 12, 2013, the Company and Apollo announced the execution of the Agreement and Plan of Merger under which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Apollo was to acquire the Company in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$2.5 billion. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the Agreement and Plan of Merger.

On July 13, 2013, workers at CCT began a temporary work stoppage related to concerns regarding the pending merger between Apollo and the Company. On August 17, 2013, those workers returned to work on a limited basis to manufacture only non-Cooper-branded products, but took other disruptive actions, including denying access to certain representatives of the Company and withholding certain business and financial information. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement. Since this date, representatives of the Company regained access to the CCT facilities, including its business and financial information and the operation has resumed production of Cooper-branded products.

The following discussion of financial condition and results of operations should be read together with Selected Financial Data, the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements and other financial information included elsewhere in this report.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) presents information related to the consolidated results of the operations of the Company, a discussion of past results for both of the Company's segments, future outlook for the Company and information concerning the liquidity, capital resources and critical accounting policies of the Company. The Company's future results may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements. See Risk Factors in Item 1A for information regarding forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

(Dollar amounts in millions except per share amounts)

	2011	% Change	2012	% Change	2013
Revenues:					
North American Tire	\$ 2,837.6	9.1%	\$ 3,095.6	-19.7%	\$ 2,486.6
International Tire	1,557.1	1.2%	1,576.0	-21.2%	1,241.5
Eliminations	(486.9)	-3.3%	(470.8)	-38.6%	(288.9)
Net sales	\$ 3,907.8	7.5%	\$ 4,200.8	-18.1%	\$ 3,439.2
Operating profit (loss):					
North American Tire	\$ 77.4	282.3%	\$ 295.9	-31.0%	\$ 204.2
International Tire	102.7	39.8%	143.6	-41.5%	84.0
Eliminations	(1.4)	307.1%	(5.7)	-159.6%	3.4
Unallocated corporate charges	(15.4)	139.0%	(36.8)	38.3%	(50.9)
Operating profit	163.3	143.1%	397.0	-39.4%	240.7
Interest expense	(36.2)	-18.5%	(29.5)	-5.4%	(27.9)
Interest income	3.2	-21.9%	2.5	-68.0%	0.8
Other - net	3.8	-139.5%	(1.5)	-60.0%	(0.6)
Income before income taxes	134.1	174.8%	368.5	-42.2%	213.0
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(135.5)	n/m	116.0	-31.6%	79.4
Net income	269.6	-6.3%	252.5	-47.1%	133.6
Noncontrolling shareholders' interests	(16.1)	99.4%	(32.1)	-29.6%	(22.6)
Net income attributable to					
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	\$ 253.5	-13.1%	\$ 220.4	-49.6%	\$ 111.0
Basic earnings per share	\$ 4.08	-13.7%	\$ 3.52	-50.3%	\$ 1.75
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 4.02	-13.2%	\$ 3.49	-50.4%	\$ 1.73

Table of Contents**2013 versus 2012**

Consolidated net sales for 2013 were \$3,439 million, a decrease of \$762 million from 2012. The decrease in net sales was the result of reduced unit volumes (\$505 million) and less favorable pricing and mix (\$276 million). The International Tire Operations segment experienced favorable exchange rates (\$19 million). The labor issues at CCT accounted for \$226 million of the reduction in unit volumes across both segments.

The Company recorded operating profit in 2013 of \$241 million, a decrease of \$156 million compared with 2012. The negative impact of the labor issues at CCT on operating profit was \$56 million in 2013. The labor issues resulted in reduced volume (\$47 million) across both segments and manufacturing inefficiencies (\$9 million) in the International Tire Operations segment. Additionally, the Company incurred \$18 million of selling, general and administrative costs associated with the Agreement and Plan of Merger. The International Tire Operations segment operating profit included start-up costs related to the Company's operations in Serbia (\$6 million) and a pension curtailment gain (\$7 million) in 2012, neither of which recurred in 2013. The 2012 results also include \$29 million of costs incurred related to labor issues at the Findlay, Ohio manufacturing facility within the North American Tire Operations segment.

In addition to the items described above, operating profit in 2013 included lower raw material costs (\$277 million) and lower products liability charges (\$15 million), which were offset by unfavorable pricing and mix (\$268 million) and lower unit volumes (\$81 million). Manufacturing cost efficiencies were \$40 million unfavorable when compared with 2012, which includes the costs associated with production curtailments (\$34 million) incurred in the North American Tire Operations segment in 2013. Other operating costs, including increased distribution costs associated with carrying higher inventories, were unfavorable (\$13 million) compared with 2012.

The Company experienced decreases in the costs of certain of its principal raw materials during 2013 compared with 2012. The principal raw materials for the Company include natural rubber, synthetic rubber, carbon black, chemicals and steel reinforcement components. Approximately 65 percent of the Company's raw materials are petroleum-based. Substantially all U.S. inventories have been valued using the LIFO method of inventory costing, which accelerates the impact to cost of goods sold from changes to raw material prices.

The Company strives to assure raw material and energy supply and to obtain the most favorable pricing possible. For natural rubber and natural gas, procurement is managed through a combination of buying forward of production requirements and utilizing the spot market. For other principal materials, procurement arrangements include supply agreements that may contain formula-based pricing based on commodity indices, multi-year agreements or spot purchase contracts. While the Company uses these arrangements to satisfy normal manufacturing demands, the pricing volatility in these commodities contributes to the difficulty in managing the costs of raw materials.

Products liability expenses totaled \$89 million and \$104 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The change in the expense results from claim settlements and adjustments to existing reserves based on the Company's quarterly comprehensive review of outstanding claims. Additional information related to the Company's accounting for products liability costs appears in the "Critical Accounting Policies" portion of the MD&A.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$275 million (8.0 percent of net sales) in 2013 and \$257 million (6.1 percent of net sales) in 2012. Selling, general and administrative expenses included costs incurred relating to the Agreement and Plan of Merger (\$18 million) and increased capitalized software amortization expense and professional service support fees related to the Company's new ERP system. The Company's continued investment in Cooper brands globally also contributed to higher costs in 2013. These increases were partially offset by lower incentive related expenses. Lower net revenue also contributed to the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percent of sales.

Interest expense decreased \$2 million in 2013 from 2012, primarily as the result of lower debt levels.

Interest income and other income have remained relatively constant compared to 2012.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$79 million on income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$213 million, prior to the deduction of noncontrolling shareholders interests of \$23 million. Comparable amounts for 2012 were an income tax expense of \$116 million on income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$368 million.

Worldwide tax expense is impacted significantly by the mix of earnings in international jurisdictions with lower tax rates, partially offset by losses in jurisdictions with no tax benefit due to valuation allowances. Tax expense for 2013 has decreased from prior year primarily due to decreased pretax earnings.

The effects of inflation in areas other than raw materials and utilities did not have a material effect on the results of operations of the Company in 2013.

Table of Contents

2012 versus 2011

Consolidated net sales for 2012 were \$4,201 million, \$293 million higher than 2011. The increase in net sales was the result of higher unit volumes (\$227 million), favorable pricing and mix (\$41 million) and favorable currency translation (\$25 million).

The Company recorded operating profit in 2012 of \$397 million, an increase of \$234 million compared with 2011. Lower raw material costs (\$303 million), higher unit volumes (\$32 million) and favorable pricing and mix (\$7 million) contributed to the higher operating profit in 2012. Increased selling, general and administrative costs (\$76 million), higher manufacturing costs (\$7 million) and high products liability charges (\$6 million) partially offset the increases to the Company's operating profit. Other operating costs were unfavorable (\$28 million), including increased pension expenses and start-up costs related to the Company's operations in Serbia. Higher incentive compensation costs, resulting from higher profits, affected selling, general and administrative costs and other costs. The International Tire Operations segment had a \$7 million pension curtailment gain in the second quarter of 2012.

Manufacturing cost efficiencies were \$7 million unfavorable when compared with 2011. The 2012 results include \$29 million of cost incurred in the first quarter related to labor issues at the Findlay, Ohio manufacturing facility. In 2011, \$11 million of costs were incurred during the fourth quarter related to these labor issues.

The Company experienced decreases in the costs of certain of its principal raw materials in 2012 compared with 2011.

Products liability expenses totaled \$104 million and \$98 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. The change in the expense resulted from adjustments to existing reserves based on the Company's quarterly comprehensive review of outstanding claims.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$257 million (6.1 percent of net sales) in 2012 compared with \$182 million (4.6 percent of net sales) in 2011. The change in selling, general and administrative expenses was due primarily to increased costs related to brand investments, including selling expenses, incentive based compensation and increases in accruals for stock-based liabilities.

Interest expense decreased \$7 million in 2012 from 2011. The decrease is primarily a result of lower debt levels. Interest income remained consistent with 2011.

Other income decreased \$5 million in 2012 compared to 2011, primarily as a result of the change in accounting for COOCSA in 2011. COOCSA was treated as an unconsolidated subsidiary prior to the acquisition of an additional 20 percent ownership in the first quarter of 2011. In connection with its increased investment in COOCSA, the Company recorded a gain of \$5 million in 2011 on its original investment, which represented the excess of the fair value over the carrying value of the investment as of the transaction date.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$116 million on income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$368 million, prior to the deduction of noncontrolling shareholders interests of \$32 million. Comparable amounts for 2011 were an income tax benefit of \$135 million on income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$134 million. The income tax benefit in 2011 included \$167 million as a result the release of the majority of its U.S. valuation allowance described below.

Worldwide tax expense is impacted significantly by the mix of earnings in international jurisdictions with lower tax rates, partially offset by losses in jurisdictions with no tax benefit due to valuation allowances. Tax expense for 2012 has increased significantly over prior year primarily due to increased pretax earnings and the benefit of the release of

the majority of its U.S. valuation allowance included in 2011.

The effects of inflation in areas other than raw materials and utilities did not have a material effect on the results of operations of the Company in 2012.

Table of Contents**North American Tire Operations Segment**

	2011	Change %	2012	Change %	2013
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Sales	\$ 2,837.6	9.1%	\$ 3,095.6	-19.7%	\$ 2,486.6
Operating profit (loss)	\$ 77.4	282.3%	\$ 295.9	-31.0%	\$ 204.2
Operating margin	2.7%	6.9 points	9.6%	(1.4) points	8.2%
United States unit shipments changes:					
Passenger tires					
Segment		-1.0%		-13.4%	
RMA members		-1.7%		-1.7%	
Total Industry		-2.5%		4.4%	
Light truck tires					
Segment		7.5%		-11.9%	
RMA members		1.8%		-0.2%	
Total Industry		-0.1%		1.3%	
Total light vehicle tires					
Segment		0.4%		-13.1%	
RMA members		-1.3%		-1.5%	
Total Industry		-2.2%		4.0%	
Total segment unit shipment changes		1.3%		-14.5%	

The source of this information is the Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) and internal sources.

Overview

The North American Tire Operations segment manufactures and markets passenger car and light truck tires, primarily for sale in the U.S. replacement market. In addition to manufacturing tires in the U.S., the segment has a joint venture manufacturing operation in Mexico, COOCSA. The segment also distributes tires for racing, medium truck and motorcycles that are manufactured at the Company's subsidiaries. Major distribution channels and customers include independent tire dealers, wholesale distributors, regional and national retail tire chains, and large retail chains that sell tires as well as other automotive products. The segment does not currently sell its products directly to end users, except through three Company-owned retail stores. The segment sells a limited number of tires to original equipment manufacturers.

2013 versus 2012**Sales**

Net sales of the North American Tire Operations segment decreased \$609 million, or 19.7 percent from 2012. The decrease in sales was a result of lower unit volumes (\$450 million) and unfavorable pricing and mix (\$159 million). Unit shipments for the segment decreased 14.5 percent from 2012. In the U.S., the segment's unit shipments of total light vehicle tires decreased 13.1 percent in 2013 compared with 2012. This decrease compares with a 1.5 percent

decrease in total light vehicle shipments experienced by the members of the RMA, and a 4.0 percent increase in total light vehicle shipments experienced for the total industry (which includes an estimate for non-RMA members). The reduced volume in the North American segment is a result of increased competition from imports, primarily on private label and lower value entry level consumer tires. Additionally, volumes were impacted by the effects on shipping efficiency resulting from the continued implementation of an ERP system in the U.S. while the labor issues at CCT accounted for \$88 million of the reduction in unit volumes for the year.

- 22 -

Table of Contents

Operating Profit

Operating profit for the segment decreased \$92 million to \$204 million in 2013. Lower raw material costs (\$176 million) and lower products liability charges (\$15 million) were offset by unfavorable pricing and mix (\$161 million) and lower unit volumes (\$95 million), including \$19 million as a result of the labor issues at CCT. Selling, general and administrative costs (\$7 million) were higher in 2013 due to investments in driving brand awareness and increased capitalized software amortization expense, partially offset by lower incentive related compensation expense. Other operating costs, including increased distribution costs associated with carrying higher inventories, were unfavorable (\$14 million) compared with the same period in 2012.

Manufacturing cost efficiencies for 2013 were \$6 million unfavorable, which includes the costs associated with production curtailments (\$34 million) incurred in 2013. 2012 results include \$29 million of costs incurred related to labor issues at the Findlay, Ohio manufacturing facility.

The segment's internally calculated raw material index of 216 during the year was a decrease of 10.5 percent from 2012.

2012 versus 2011

Sales

Net sales of the North American Tire Operations segment increased by \$258 million, or 9.1 percent from 2011. The increase in sales was the result of favorable pricing and mix (\$140 million) and increased unit volumes (\$118 million). Unit shipments for the segment increased 4.2 percent compared with 2011. In the U.S., the segment's unit shipments of total light vehicle tires increased 3.4 percent in 2012 compared with 2011. This increase compared to a 4.7 percent decrease in total light vehicle shipments experienced by all members of the RMA and a 1.9 percent decrease for the total industry (which includes an estimate for non-RMA members). In 2012, the segment outperformed the industry in the unit shipments of broadline tires, as well as ultra-high performance, light truck and SUV tires. Shipments of the Roadmaster brand commercial tires, which are excluded from light vehicle shipments, were up 8.2 percent from 2011, also outperforming the industry.

Operating Profit

Operating profit for the segment increased \$218 million to \$296 million in 2012. The increase in operating profit was driven by lower raw material costs (\$169 million), favorable price and mix (\$94 million) and increased unit volumes (\$18 million). Increased selling, general and administrative costs (\$32 million), higher products liability charges (\$6 million) and higher manufacturing costs (\$3 million) partially offset the increases to the Company's operating profit. Other operating costs were unfavorable (\$22 million), including increased pension expenses. Higher incentive compensation costs, resulting from higher profits, affected selling, general and administrative costs and other costs.

Manufacturing efficiencies were \$3 million unfavorable when compared with 2011. The 2012 results include \$29 million of cost incurred in the first quarter related to labor issues at the Findlay, Ohio manufacturing facility. In 2011, \$11 million of costs were incurred during the fourth quarter related to these labor issues.

The segment's internally calculated raw material index of 242 during the year was a decrease of 6.5 percent from 2011.

International Tire Operations Segment

	2011	Change %	2012	Change %	2013
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Sales	\$ 1,557.1	1.2%	\$ 1,576.0	-21.2%	\$ 1,241.5
Operating profit	\$ 102.7	39.8%	\$ 143.6	-41.5%	\$ 84.0
Operating margin	6.6%	0.1 point	9.1%	(2.3) points	6.8%
Unit sales change		-5.8%		-11.5%	

- 23 -

Table of Contents

Overview

The International Tire Operations segment has affiliated operations in the U.K., the PRC and Serbia. The U.K. entity manufactures and markets passenger car, light truck, motorcycle and racing tires and tire retread material for domestic and global markets. CCT manufactures and markets radial and bias medium truck tires as well as passenger and light truck tires for domestic and global markets. Cooper Kunshan Tire manufactures light vehicle tires and, under an agreement with the government of the PRC, these tires were exported to markets outside of the PRC through 2012. Beginning in 2013, tires produced at the facility also have been sold in the domestic market. The Serbian entity manufactures light vehicle tires primarily for the European markets. The majority of the tires manufactured by the segment are sold in the replacement market, with a relatively small percentage currently sold to OEMs.

2013 versus 2012

Sales

Net sales of the International Tire Operations segment for 2013 decreased \$334 million, or 21.2 percent from 2012. The decrease in sales was a result of lower unit volumes (\$206 million) and unfavorable pricing and mix (\$147 million). The segment experienced favorable exchange rates in 2013 (\$19 million). Domestic shipments in the PRC were negatively impacted by the work stoppage and other labor disruptions at CCT. In addition, intercompany shipments to North America were lower primarily due to the work stoppage and other labor disruptions at CCT. The labor issues at CCT accounted for \$208 million of the reduction in unit volumes in 2013.

Operating Profit

Operating profit for the segment decreased \$60 million to \$84 million in 2013. The negative impact of the labor issues at CCT on operating profit was \$36 million in 2013. The labor issues resulted in reduced volume (\$27 million) and manufacturing inefficiencies (\$9 million). The International Tire Operations segment operating profit included start-up costs related to the Company's operations in Serbia (\$6 million) and a pension curtailment gain (\$7 million) in 2012, neither of which recurred in 2013.

Lower raw material costs (\$128 million) and decreased selling, general and administrative costs (\$4 million) were offset by unfavorable pricing and mix (\$140 million), lower unit volumes in addition to the effects of CCT (\$11 million) and unfavorable manufacturing efficiencies (\$5 million). Other cost changes were favorable (\$1 million) compared with 2012.

2012 versus 2011

Sales

Net sales of the International Tire Operations segment in 2012 increased by \$19 million, or 1.2 percent, from the sales levels achieved in 2011. The segment increase reflects higher unit volumes (\$170 million) and favorable currency translation (\$25 million), which were partially offset by lower pricing and mix (\$176 million). The segment's increase in volume was the result of higher unit sales of truck and bus radial tires, as well as increased sales of light vehicle tires as the segment continued its efforts to expand distribution and supply of these tires in the market.

Operating Profit

Operating profit for the segment in 2012 was \$41 million higher than 2011. The increase in operating profit was due to lower raw material costs (\$193 million) and increased unit volumes (\$14 million). These improvements were partially offset by lower pricing and mix (\$142 million) and unfavorable manufacturing efficiencies (\$4 million). Selling, general and administrative charges were higher (\$22 million) as a result of higher selling costs associated with increased sales volume, higher advertising spend and additional investments in the distribution network in the Chinese market. Start-up costs related to the Company's operations in Serbia (\$6 million) reduced operating profit in 2012. The segment had a \$7 million pension curtailment gain in the second quarter of 2012.

Outlook for the Company

The Company is viewing 2014 with cautious optimism as the year looks to be another period of continuing and new challenges. Demand for tires will vary by region and likely remain sluggish compared to historical growth rates in some key markets.

The Company believes that the most significant effects from issues at the CCT Joint Venture and ERP system deployments during 2013 will diminish during the first quarter of 2014. As a result, the Company expects unit volumes to begin to recover in key markets during the first half of 2014 and the Company believes it will meet or exceed industry unit volume growth rates in its key markets for the full year. This includes the impacts from increased competition for private label and lower price point tires in the United States.

Table of Contents

As discussed above, the Company expects to determine the long-term ownership of the CCT Joint Venture in 2014. The Company will continue to pursue its strategic goals for growth, including in China, regardless of changes to the long-term ownership of CCT.

The Company expects raw material prices to remain volatile. First quarter 2014 raw material prices are expected to be approximately 3 percent lower compared to the fourth quarter of 2013. On a longer term basis the Company expects raw material prices to generally increase, with periods of volatility. The industry has demonstrated an ability to price to help offset raw material cost volatility, but these price changes typically lag the raw material price changes.

The Company will be investing in the business and expects capital expenditures for 2014 to total \$165 million to \$175 million. While expenditures are higher than depreciation and amortization, the investments are in line with its strategic goals to enhance the capability of global assets and resources.

The Company expects its effective tax rate for 2014 will most likely be between 29 percent and 35 percent.

The Company's record of achievements gives it confidence that it can successfully compete in a volatile economy and industry. The Company's focus in 2014 will continue to be guided by its Strategic Plan which calls for achieving profitable top line growth, improving its global cost structure and improving organizational capabilities. The Company believes it will respond and manage the business accordingly to deliver value to its stakeholders.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Generation and uses of cash - Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations was \$272 million in 2013, a decrease from \$454 million cash provided in 2012. During 2013, net income provided \$134 million and other non-cash charges totaled \$217 million. Changes in working capital accounts consumed \$79 million. Inventory balances decreased as a result of lower raw material purchases and lower finished goods inventory due to the situation at CCT and production curtailments in North America. Accounts payable balances have decreased as a result of lower raw material purchases. The use of cash in Other items is due primarily to the reduction in accrued products liability as payments exceeded the provision and funding of the pension retirement trusts.

Net cash used in investing activities during 2013 reflects capital expenditures of \$180 million, a decrease of \$7 million from 2012. The Company spent \$50 million and \$18 million in 2012 and 2013, respectively, related to the implementation of its global ERP system. During the first quarter of 2012, the Company acquired assets in Serbia for approximately \$19 million. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company invested \$17 million to increase its ownership percentage in COOCSA to approximately 58 percent, and because of the increase in voting rights, now consolidates the results of those operations.

The Company's capital expenditure commitments at December 31, 2013 were \$17 million and are included in the Unconditional purchase line of the Contractual Obligations table which appears later in this section.

During 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Company repaid \$23 million, \$100 million and \$12 million of short-term notes, respectively. During this same period, the Company borrowed additional funds using long-term debt and the Company repaid \$1 million, \$22 million and \$24 million of maturing long-term debt in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. In 2011, the Company paid \$117 million to purchase the remaining 50-percent ownership interest in Cooper Kunshan.

Dividends paid on the Company's common shares were \$26 million in 2011 and 2012 and \$27 million in 2013. The Company has maintained a quarterly dividend of 10.5 cents per share in each quarter during the three years ending December 31, 2013. The Company also paid \$6 million, \$3 million and \$10 million in dividends to noncontrolling

shareholders in the Cooper Chengshan and COOCSA joint ventures in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

During 2013, stock options were exercised to acquire 93,845 shares of common stock and the Company recorded \$0.5 million of excess tax benefits on equity instruments. During 2012, stock options were exercised to acquire 798,967 shares of common stock and the Company recorded \$2.5 million of excess tax benefits on equity instruments. During 2011, stock options were exercised to acquire 315,785 shares of common stock and the Company recorded \$0.4 million of excess tax benefits on equity instruments.

Available cash, credit facilities and contractual commitments - At December 31, 2013, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$398 million.

Domestically, the Company has a revolving credit facility with a consortium of four banks that provides up to \$200 million based on available collateral and has a July 2016 maturity date. The Company also has an accounts receivable securitization facility with a \$175 million limit which was amended in August 2012 to extend the maturity until June 2015. These credit facilities have no significant financial covenants until available credit is less than specified amounts. At December 31, 2013, the Company was not in compliance with the covenants requiring the Company to furnish financial statements, as the third quarter Form 10-Q had not been filed. The Company filed the third quarter Form 10-Q on February 28, 2014 and is now in compliance with these covenants. The credit facilities

Table of Contents

were undrawn at December 31, 2013, except for amounts used to back letters of credit. The Company's additional borrowing capacity, net of amounts used to back letters of credit and based on eligible collateral through use of its credit facility with its bank group and its accounts receivable securitization facility at December 31, 2013, would have been \$242 million.

The Company's consolidated operations in Asia have annual renewable unsecured credit lines that provide up to \$453 million of borrowings and do not contain financial covenants. The additional borrowing capacity on the Asian credit lines, based on eligible collateral and the short-term notes payable, totaled \$407 million at December 31, 2013.

The Company believes that its cash and cash equivalents balances along with available cash from operating cash flows and credit facilities will be adequate to fund its needs, including working capital requirements, projected capital expenditures, including its portion of capital expenditures in partially-owned subsidiaries, and dividend goals. The entire amount of short-term notes payable outstanding at December 31, 2013 is primarily debt of consolidated subsidiaries. The Company expects its subsidiaries to refinance or pay these amounts during 2014.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of its initial interest in Cooper Chengshan, beginning January 1, 2009 and continuing through December 31, 2011, the noncontrolling shareholders had the right to sell and, if exercised, the Company had the obligation to purchase, the remaining 49 percent noncontrolling interest share at a minimum price of \$63 million. In 2009, the Company received notification from a noncontrolling shareholder of its intention to exercise its put option and after receiving governmental approvals in 2010, the Company purchased the 14 percent share for \$18 million. The remaining noncontrolling shareholder had the right to sell its 35 percent share to the Company at a minimum price of \$45 million. This right expired on December 31, 2011.

The Company's cash requirements relating to contractual obligations at December 31, 2013 are summarized in the following table:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Total	Payment Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt	\$ 330,165	\$ 17,268	\$ 22,439	\$	\$ 290,458
Capital lease obligations and other	8,662	600	1,200	1,200	5,662
Interest on debt and capital lease obligations	207,314	25,195	47,713	46,255	88,151
Operating leases	91,103	23,692	30,698	18,050	18,663
Notes payable (a)	22,105	22,105			
Unconditional purchase (b)	141,963	141,963			
Postretirement benefits other than pensions (c)	252,866	14,213	30,000	30,000	178,653
Pensions (d)	292,108	45,000	100,000	100,000	47,108
Other long-term liabilities (e)	33,214	1,058	12,247	802	19,107
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 1,379,500	\$ 291,094	\$ 244,297	\$ 196,307	\$ 647,802

- (a) Financing obtained from financial institutions in the PRC and Mexico to support the Company's operations there.
 (b) Noncancelable purchase order commitments for capital expenditures and raw materials, principally natural rubber, made in the ordinary course of business.

- (c) Represents benefits payments for postretirement benefits other than pensions liability.
- (d) Represents Company contributions to the retirement trusts based on current assumptions.
- (e) Deferred compensation, warranty reserve, nonqualified benefit plans and other non-current liabilities.

Credit agency ratings Standard & Poor's has rated the Company's long-term corporate credit and senior unsecured debt at BB- with a negative outlook. Moody's Investors Service has assigned a B1 corporate family rating and a B2 rating to senior unsecured debt also with a negative outlook.

New Accounting Standards

For a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements and their impact on the Company, see the Significant Accounting Policies - Accounting pronouncements note to the consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. When more

Table of Contents

than one accounting principle, or the method of its application, is generally accepted, the Company selects the principle or method that is appropriate in its specific circumstances. The Company's accounting policies are more fully described in the Significant Accounting Policies note to the consolidated financial statements. Application of these accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company believes that of its significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment or estimation than other accounting policies.

Products liability The Company is a defendant in various products liability claims brought in numerous jurisdictions in which individuals seek damages resulting from motor vehicle accidents allegedly caused by defective tires manufactured by the Company. Each of the products liability claims faced by the Company generally involve different types of tires, models and lines, different circumstances surrounding the accident such as different applications, vehicles, speeds, road conditions, weather conditions, driver error, tire repair and maintenance practices, service life conditions, as well as different jurisdictions and different injuries. In addition, in many of the Company's products liability lawsuits, the plaintiff alleges that his or her harm was caused by one or more co-defendants who acted independently of the Company. Accordingly, both the claims asserted and the resolutions of those claims have an enormous amount of variability. The aggregate amount of damages asserted at any point in time is not determinable since often times when claims are filed, the plaintiffs do not specify the amount of damages. Even when there is an amount alleged, at times the amount is wildly inflated and has no rational basis.

The fact that the Company is a defendant in products liability lawsuits is not surprising given the current litigation climate, which is largely confined to the U.S. However, the fact that the Company is subject to claims does not indicate that there is a quality issue with the Company's tires. The Company sells approximately 30 to 40 million passenger, light truck, SUV, radial medium truck and motorcycle tires per year in North America. The Company estimates that approximately 300 million Company-produced tires made up of thousands of different specifications are still on the road in North America. While tire disablements do occur, it is the Company's and the tire industry's experience that the vast majority of tire failures relate to service-related conditions which are entirely out of the Company's control such as failure to maintain proper tire pressure, improper maintenance, road hazard and excessive speed.

Effective April 1, 2003, the Company established a new excess liability insurance program. The new program covers the Company's products liability claims occurring on or after April 1, 2003 and is occurrence-based insurance coverage which includes a relatively high per claim retention limit.

The Company accrues costs for products liability at the time a loss is probable and the amount of loss can be estimated. The Company believes the probability of loss can be established and the amount of loss can be estimated only after certain minimum information is available, including verification that Company-produced products were involved in the incident giving rise to the claim, the condition of the product purported to be involved in the claim, the nature of the incident giving rise to the claim and the extent of the purported injury or damages. In cases where such information is known, each products liability claim is evaluated based on its specific facts and circumstances. A judgment is then made to determine the requirement for establishment or revision of an accrual for any potential liability. The liability often cannot be determined with precision until the claim is resolved.

Pursuant to applicable accounting rules, the Company accrues the minimum liability for each known claim when the estimated outcome is a range of possible loss and no one amount within that range is more likely than another. The Company uses a range of settlements because an average settlement cost would not be meaningful since the products liability claims faced by the Company are unique and widely variable and accordingly, the claims asserted and the resolutions of those claims have an enormous amount of variability. The costs have ranged from zero dollars to \$33 million in one case with no average that is meaningful. No specific accrual is made for individual unasserted claims or for premature claims, asserted claims where the minimum information needed to evaluate the probability of a liability is not yet known. However, an accrual for such claims based, in part, on management's expectations for future litigation activity and the settled claims history is maintained. Because of the speculative nature of litigation in the U.S., the Company does not believe a meaningful aggregate range of potential loss for asserted and unasserted claims can be determined. The Company's experience has demonstrated that its estimates have been reasonably accurate and, on average, cases are settled at amounts close to the reserves established. However, it is possible an individual claim from time to time may result in an aberration from the norm and could have a material impact.

During 2012, the Company increased its products liability reserve by \$72 million. The addition of another year of self-insured incidents accounted for \$49 million of this increase. The Company revised its estimates of future settlements for unasserted and premature claims. These revisions increased the reserve by \$9 million. Finally, changes in the amount of reserves for cases where sufficient information is known to estimate a liability increased by \$14 million.

During 2013, the Company increased its products liability reserve by \$60 million. The addition of another year of self-insured incidents accounted for \$51 million of this increase. The Company revised its estimates of future settlements for unasserted and premature claims. These revisions increased the reserve by \$8 million. Finally, changes in the amount of reserves for cases where sufficient information is known to estimate a liability increased by \$1 million.

Table of Contents

The time frame for the payment of a products liability claim is too variable to be meaningful. From the time a claim is filed to its ultimate disposition depends on the unique nature of the case, how it is resolved—claim dismissed, negotiated settlement, trial verdict and appeals process—and is highly dependent on jurisdiction, specific facts, the plaintiff's attorney, the court's docket and other factors. Given that some claims may be resolved in weeks and others may take five years or more, it is impossible to predict with any reasonable reliability the time frame over which the accrued amounts may be paid.

During 2012, the Company paid \$73 million and during 2013, the Company paid \$77 million to resolve cases and claims. The Company's products liability reserve balance at December 31, 2012 totaled \$206 million (current portion of \$70 million). At December 31, 2013, the products liability reserve balance totaled \$189 million (current portion of \$70 million).

The products liability expense reported by the Company includes amortization of insurance premium costs, adjustments to settlement reserves and legal costs incurred in defending claims against the Company.

Products liability costs totaled \$98 million, \$104 million and \$89 million in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Income Taxes—The Company is required to make certain estimates and judgments to determine income tax expense for financial statement purposes. The more critical estimates and judgments include assessing uncertain tax positions and measuring unrecognized tax benefits, determining whether deferred tax assets will be realized and whether foreign earnings will be indefinitely reinvested. Changes to these estimates may result in an increase or decrease to tax expense in subsequent periods.

The calculation of tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. The Company applies the rules under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740-10 in its *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* for uncertain tax positions using a more likely than not recognition threshold. Pursuant to these rules, the Company will initially recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits of the tax position, that such a position will be sustained upon examination by the relevant tax authorities. If the tax benefit meets the more likely than not threshold, the measurement of the tax benefit will be based on the Company's estimate of the ultimate amount to be sustained if audited by the taxing authority. The Company recognizes tax liabilities in accordance with ASC 740-10 and adjusts these liabilities when judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Because of the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which new information is available.

The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits, exclusive of interest, totaled approximately \$6 million at December 31, 2013. In accordance with Company policy, the liability relating to pre-2011 years was released or reclassified following the effective settlement of a U.S. federal income tax examination for years prior to 2011. The unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2013 relate to uncertain tax positions in tax years 2011 through 2013.

The Company must assess the likelihood that it will be able to recover its deferred tax asset. Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of revenue and expense. In evaluating the Company's ability to recover deferred tax assets within the jurisdiction from which they arise, all available positive and negative evidence is considered, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies and results of recent operations. In projecting future taxable income, the Company begins with historical results adjusted for the results of discontinued operations and changes in

accounting policies, and incorporates assumptions including the amount of future state, federal and foreign pretax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax-planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates the Company uses to manage the underlying businesses. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, the Company considers three years of cumulative operating income (loss).

During 2011, the Company released the valuation allowance that was previously established related to most of its deferred tax assets in the United States, based upon its assessment of realizability of those assets. The Company continues to maintain a valuation allowance against a portion of its U.S. and non-U.S. deferred tax asset position at December 31, 2013, as it cannot assure the utilization of these assets before they expire. In the U.S., the Company has offset a portion of its deferred tax asset relating primarily to a capital loss carryforward and state tax credits by a valuation allowance of \$22 million. In addition, the Company has recorded valuation allowances of \$10 million relating primarily to non-U.S. net operating losses for a total valuation allowance of \$32 million. In conjunction with the Company's ongoing review of its actual results and anticipated future earnings, the Company will continue to reassess the possibility of releasing all or part of the valuation allowances currently in place when they are deemed to be realizable.

Table of Contents

The Company generally considers the earnings of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries to be indefinitely invested outside the United States on the basis of estimates that future domestic cash generation will be sufficient to meet future domestic cash needs. In the event that the Company plans to repatriate foreign earnings, the income tax provision would be adjusted in the period it is determined that the earnings will no longer be indefinitely invested outside the United States. During 2014, the Company plans to remit dividends from two of its non-U.S. subsidiaries. As a result of this decision made in 2013, the Company provided incremental U.S. income and foreign withholding tax on these amounts. In the Company's judgment, the remaining portion of the Company's foreign earnings is considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. The Company has not recorded a deferred tax liability related to the U.S. federal and state income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$419 million of these undistributed earnings. It is not practicable to determine the amount of additional U.S. income taxes that could be payable upon remittance of these earnings since taxes payable would be reduced by foreign tax credits based upon income tax laws and circumstances at the time of distribution, plus the uncertainty in estimating the impacts of future exchange rates.

Impairment of long-lived assets The Company's long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment and other assets that are intangible. If an indicator of impairment exists for certain groups of property, plant and equipment or definite-lived intangible assets, the Company will compare the forecasted undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets to their carrying values. If the carrying values exceed the undiscounted cash flows, the Company then determines the fair values of the assets. Then if the carrying values exceed the fair values of the assets, an impairment charge is recognized for the difference.

The Company assesses the potential impairment of its indefinite-lived assets at least annually or when events or circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The carrying value of these assets is compared to their fair value. If the carrying values exceed the fair values, then a hypothetical purchase price allocation is computed and the impairment charge, if any, is then recorded.

The Company cannot predict the occurrence of future impairment-triggering events. Such events may include, but are not limited to, significant industry or economic trends and strategic decisions made in response to changes in the economic and competitive conditions impacting the Company's businesses.

Pension and postretirement benefits The Company has recorded significant pension liabilities in the U.S. and the U.K. and other postretirement benefit liabilities in the U.S. that are developed from actuarial valuations. The determination of the Company's pension liabilities requires key assumptions regarding discount rates used to determine the present value of future benefits payments, expected returns on plan assets and the rates of future compensation increases. The discount rate is also significant to the development of other postretirement benefit liabilities. The Company determines these assumptions in consultation with its investment advisors and actuaries.

The discount rate reflects the rate used to estimate the value of the Company's pension and other postretirement liabilities for which they could be settled at the end of the year. When determining the discount rate, the Company discounted the expected pension disbursements over the next fifty years and based upon this analysis, the Company used a discount rate of 4.55 percent to measure its U.S. pension liabilities at December 31, 2013, which is higher than the 3.75 percent used at December 31, 2012. Similarly, the Company discounted the expected disbursements of its other postretirement benefit liabilities and based upon this analysis, the Company used a discount rate of 4.60 percent to measure its other postretirement liabilities at December 31, 2013, which is higher than the 3.60 percent used at December 31, 2012. A similar analysis was completed in the U.K. and the Company increased the discount rate used to measure its U.K. pension liabilities to 4.50 percent at December 31, 2013 from 4.40 percent at December 31, 2012.

The rate of future compensation increases is used to determine the future benefits to be paid for salaried and non-bargained employees, since the amount of a participant's pension is partially attributable to the compensation earned during his or her career. The rate reflects the Company's expectations over time for salary and wage inflation and the impacts of promotions and incentive compensation, which is typically tied to profitability. Effective July 1, 2009, the Company froze the Spectrum (salaried employees) Plan in the U.S. so this assumption is not applicable to valuing the pension liability. Effective April 6, 2012, the Company amended the Cooper Avon Pension Plan to freeze all future pension benefits so this assumption is not applicable to valuing the pension liability.

The assumed long-term rate of return on pension plan assets is applied to the market value of plan assets to derive a reduction to pension expense that approximates the expected average rate of asset investment return over ten or more years. A decrease in the expected long-term rate of return will increase pension expense, whereas an increase in the expected long-term rate will reduce pension expense. Decreases in the level of actual plan assets will serve to increase the amount of pension expense, whereas increases in the level of actual plan assets will serve to decrease the amount of pension expense. Any shortfall in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will increase pension expense in future years due to the amortization of the shortfall, whereas any excess in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will reduce pension expense in future periods due to the amortization of the excess.

The Company's investment strategy is to match assets to the cash flows of the pension obligations. The Company's current asset allocation for U.S. plans' assets is 66 percent in equity securities, 30 percent in debt securities and 4 percent in cash. The Company's current asset allocation for U.K. plan assets is 51 percent in equity securities, 40 percent in bonds and 5 percent in property and infrastructure funds and 4 percent in cash. Equity security investments are structured to achieve a balance between growth and value stocks. The Company determines the annual rate of return on pension assets by first analyzing the composition

Table of Contents

of its asset portfolio. Historical rates of return are applied to the portfolio and may be adjusted based on a review by the Company's investment advisors and actuaries. Industry comparables and other outside guidance is also considered in the annual selection of the expected rates of return on pension assets.

The actual return on U.S. pension plans' assets was approximately 14.00 percent in 2013 compared to an asset gain of approximately 12.00 percent in 2012. The actual return on U.K. pension plan assets approximated 11.40 percent in 2013 compared to an asset gain of 11.30 percent in 2012. The Company's estimate for the expected long-term return on its U.S. plan assets used to derive 2012 and 2013 pension expense was 7.00 percent. The expected long-term return on U.K. plan assets used to derive the 2012 and 2013 pension expense was 6.48 percent and 6.05 percent, respectively.

The Company has accumulated net deferred losses resulting from the shortfalls and excesses in actual returns on pension plan assets from expected returns and, in the measurement of pensions and other postretirement liabilities, decreases and increases in the discount rate and the rate of future compensation increases and differences between actuarial assumptions and actual experience totaling \$523.2 million at December 31, 2013. These amounts are being amortized in accordance with the corridor amortization requirements of U.S. GAAP over periods ranging from 10 years to 14 years. Amortization of these net deferred losses was \$46 million in 2012 and \$53 million in 2013.

The Company has implemented household caps on the amounts of retiree medical benefits it will provide to certain retirees. The caps do not apply to individuals who retired prior to certain specified dates. Costs in excess of these caps will be paid by plan participants. The Company implemented increased cost sharing in 2004 in the retiree medical coverage provided to certain eligible current and future retirees. Since then cost sharing has expanded such that nearly all covered retirees pay a charge to be enrolled. See Item 1A. Risk Factors. The Company's expenditures for pension and postretirement obligations could be materially higher than it has predicted if its underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company recognizes the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation) of its pension and other postretirement benefit (OPEB) plans and the net unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs in the consolidated balance sheets. The unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs (components of cumulative other comprehensive loss in the stockholders' equity section of the balance sheet) will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension cost pursuant to the Company's historical accounting policy for amortizing such amounts. Further, actuarial gains and losses that arise in subsequent periods and are not recognized as net periodic benefit costs in the same periods will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates from its financial instruments. The Company actively monitors its exposure to risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Derivative financial instruments are used to reduce the impact of these risks. See the Significant Accounting Policies - Derivative financial instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments notes to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

The Company has estimated its market risk exposures using sensitivity analysis. These analyses measure the potential loss in future earnings, cash flows or fair values of market sensitive instruments resulting from a hypothetical ten percent change in interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates.

A decrease in interest rates by ten percent of the actual rates would have adversely affected the fair value of the Company's fixed-rate, long-term debt by approximately \$14 million and \$13 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively. An increase in interest rates by ten percent of the actual rates for the Company's floating rate long-term debt obligations would not have been material to the Company's results of operations and cash flows.

To manage the volatility of currency exchange exposures related to future sales and purchases, the Company first nets the exposures on a consolidated basis to take advantage of natural offsets. Then, for the residual portion, the Company enters into forward exchange contracts and purchases options with maturities of less than 12 months pursuant to the Company's policies and hedging practices. The changes in fair value of these hedging instruments are offset, in part or in whole, by corresponding changes in the fair value of cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. The Company's unprotected exposures to earnings and cash flow fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates were not significant at December 31, 2012 and 2013.

The Company enters into foreign exchange contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency denominated receivables and payables. The impact from a ten percent change in foreign currency exchange rates on the Company's foreign currency denominated obligations and related foreign exchange contracts would not have been material to the Company's results of operations and cash flows.

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

Years Ended December 31

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

	2011	2012	2013
Net sales	\$ 3,907,820	\$ 4,200,836	\$ 3,439,233
Cost of products sold	3,562,813	3,546,568	2,923,042
Gross profit	345,007	654,268	516,191
Selling, general and administrative	181,706	257,306	275,477
Operating profit	163,301	396,962	240,714
Interest expense	(36,191)	(29,546)	(27,906)
Interest income	3,190	2,560	810
Other - income (expense)	3,846	(1,526)	(647)
Income before income taxes	134,146	368,450	212,971
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(135,457)	116,024	79,406
Net income	269,603	252,426	133,565
Net income attributable to noncontrolling shareholders' interests	16,100	32,055	22,552
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	\$ 253,503	\$ 220,371	\$ 111,013
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.52	\$ 1.75
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.49	\$ 1.73

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

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

Years Ended December 31

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

	2011	2012	2013
Net income	\$ 269,603	\$ 252,426	\$ 133,565
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Cumulative currency translation adjustments			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	7,487	13,720	18,730
Currency loss recognized as part of acquisition of noncontrolling shareholder interest	4,893		
Cumulative currency translation adjustments	12,380	13,720	18,730
Financial instruments			
Change in the fair value of derivatives and marketable securities	9,189	(7,469)	1,727
Income tax benefit (expense) on derivative instruments	(899)	2,555	(539)
Financial instruments, net of tax	8,290	(4,914)	1,188
Postretirement benefit plans			
Amortization of actuarial loss	37,333	46,712	52,849
Amortization of prior service credit	(1,435)	(873)	(566)
Pension curtailment gain		(7,460)	
Actuarial gain (loss)	(162,065)	(97,972)	158,589
Income tax (expense) benefit on postretirement benefit plans	45,283	22,083	(84,713)
Foreign currency translation effect	169	199	(1,366)
Postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	(80,715)	(37,311)	124,793
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(60,045)	(28,505)	144,711
Comprehensive income	209,558	223,921	278,276
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling shareholders interests	16,525	34,198	25,757
Comprehensive income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	\$ 193,033	\$ 189,723	\$ 252,519

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

December 31

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2012	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 351,817	\$ 397,731
Notes receivable	47,646	86,965
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$13,267 at 2012 and \$16,996 at 2013	415,460	360,405
Inventories at lower of cost or market:		
Finished goods	380,839	360,686
Work in process	40,953	35,576
Raw materials and supplies	140,076	120,913
	561,868	517,175
Other current assets	72,904	92,514
Total current assets	1,449,695	1,454,790
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	48,677	51,186
Buildings	315,307	326,635
Machinery and equipment	1,740,748	1,847,576
Molds, cores and rings	224,456	246,760
	2,329,188	2,472,157
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,399,933	1,497,888
Net property, plant and equipment	929,255	974,269
Goodwill	18,851	18,851
Intangibles, net of accumulated amortization of \$48,340 at 2012 and \$63,354 at 2013	150,017	160,308
Restricted cash	7,741	2,759
Deferred income tax assets	228,849	111,644
Other assets	16,752	15,526
Total assets	\$ 2,801,160	\$ 2,738,147

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

December 31

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except par value amounts)

(Continued)

	2012	2013
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 32,836	\$ 22,105
Accounts payable	379,867	302,422
Accrued liabilities	221,822	211,090
Income taxes payable	18,297	11,098
Current portion of long-term debt	2,319	17,868
Total current liabilities	655,141	564,583
Long-term debt	336,142	320,959
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	291,546	238,653
Pension benefits	432,922	291,808
Other long-term liabilities	168,967	157,918
Deferred income tax liabilities	8,026	6,601
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value; 300,000,000 shares authorized; 87,850,292 shares issued at 2012 and at 2013	87,850	87,850
Capital in excess of par value	919	4,433
Retained earnings	1,657,936	1,741,611
Cumulative other comprehensive loss	(551,526)	(410,020)
	1,195,179	1,423,874
Less: common shares in treasury at cost (24,691,431 at 2012 and 24,464,264 at 2013)	(437,555)	(433,008)
Total parent stockholders' equity	757,624	990,866
Noncontrolling shareholders' interests in consolidated subsidiaries	150,792	166,759
Total equity	908,416	1,157,625
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,801,160	\$ 2,738,147

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY**

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

	Redeemable Noncontrolling Shareholders Interests	Common Stock \$1 Par Value	Capital In Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Total Equity			Noncontrolling Shareholders Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	Total
					Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Shares in Treasury	Total Parent Stockholder Equity		
Balance at January 1, 2011	71,442	87,850	61,444	1,247,265	(468,063)	(467,707)	460,789	62,261	523,050
Net income	13,628			253,503			253,503	2,472	255,975
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3,594				(60,470)		(60,470)	(3,169)	(63,639)
Comprehensive income (loss)	17,222			253,503	(60,470)		193,033	(697)	192,336
Dividends payable to noncontrolling shareholder	(5,731)								
Acquisition of business								37,853	37,853
Acquisition of noncontrolling shareholders interests			(51,812)	(10,082)	7,655		(54,239)	(62,261)	(116,500)
Expiration of put option	(82,933)							82,933	82,933
Stock compensation plans, including tax benefit of \$412			(8,590)	(167)		13,102	4,345		4,345
Cash dividends - \$.42 per share				(26,127)			(26,127)		(26,127)
Balance at December 31, 2011		87,850	1,042	1,464,392	(520,878)	(454,605)	577,801	120,089	697,890
Net income				220,371			220,371	32,055	252,426
					(30,648)		(30,648)	2,143	(28,505)

Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Comprehensive income (loss)			220,371	(30,648)		189,723	34,198		223,921
Dividends payable to noncontrolling shareholder							(3,495)		(3,495)
Acquisition of business									
Acquisition of noncontrolling shareholders interests			(71)			(71)			(71)
Stock compensation plans, including tax benefit of \$2,469			(52)	(554)		17,050	16,444		16,444
Cash dividends - \$.42 per share				(26,273)			(26,273)		(26,273)
Balance at December 31, 2012	87,850	919	1,657,936	(551,526)	(437,555)	757,624	150,792		908,416
Net income			111,013			111,013	22,552		133,565
Other comprehensive income (loss)				141,506		141,506	3,205		144,711
Comprehensive income (loss)			111,013	141,506		252,519	25,757		278,276
Dividends payable to noncontrolling shareholder							(9,790)		(9,790)
Stock compensation plans, including tax benefit of \$494			3,514	(734)		4,547	7,327		7,327
Cash dividends - \$.42 per share				(26,604)			(26,604)		(26,604)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 87,850	\$ 4,433	\$ 1,741,611	\$ (410,020)	\$ (433,008)	\$ 990,866	\$ 166,759		\$ 1,157,625

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

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

Years ended December 31

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 269,603	\$ 252,426	\$ 133,565
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	122,899	128,916	134,751
Deferred income taxes	(168,690)	209	34,029
Stock based compensation	4,133	8,036	6,973
Change in LIFO reserve	45,352	(63,685)	(11,411)
Amortization of unrecognized postretirement benefits	35,325	45,839	52,283
Loss on sale of assets	2,838		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities of continuing operations:			
Accounts and notes receivable	(27,131)	38,180	25,361
Inventories	(105,583)	(28,201)	62,620
Other current assets	6,629	(8,936)	(28,851)
Accounts payable	(58,048)	37,939	(81,603)
Accrued liabilities	773	60,318	4,639
Other items	(2,583)	(16,821)	(59,981)
Net cash provided by operating activities	125,517	454,220	272,375
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	(155,406)	(187,336)	(180,448)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(17,380)		
Acquisition of assets in Serbia		(18,534)	
Proceeds from the sale of assets	3,450	798	723
Net cash used in investing activities	(169,336)	(205,072)	(179,725)
Financing activities:			
Net payments on short-term debt	(23,590)	(99,805)	(11,915)
Additions to long-term debt	30,017	10,089	24,527
Repayments of long-term debt	(600)	(22,013)	(24,162)
Acquisition of noncontrolling shareholder interest	(116,500)	(71)	
Payment of dividends to noncontrolling shareholders	(5,731)	(3,495)	(9,790)
Payment of dividends	(26,127)	(26,273)	(26,604)
Issuance of common shares and excess tax benefits on options	4,470	8,963	1,438
Net cash used in financing activities	(138,061)	(132,605)	(46,506)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash of continuing operations	2,231	1,564	(230)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	(179,649)	118,107	45,914
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	413,359	233,710	351,817

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 233,710	\$ 351,817	\$ 397,731
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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, pages 37 to 66.

- 36 -

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries. Acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from the dates of acquisition. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The Company consolidates into its financial statements the accounts of the Company, all wholly-owned subsidiaries, and any partially-owned subsidiary that the Company has the ability to control. Control generally equates to ownership percentage, whereby investments that are more than 50-percent owned are consolidated, investments in subsidiaries of 50 percent or less but greater than 20-percent are accounted for using the equity method, and investments in subsidiaries of 20 percent or less are accounted for using the cost method. The Company does not consolidate any entity for which it has a variable interest based solely on power to direct the activities and significant participation in the entity's expected results that would not otherwise be consolidated based on control through voting interests. Further, the Company's joint ventures are businesses established and maintained in connection with the Company's operating strategy.

Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments - The Company considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company's objectives related to the investment of cash not required for operations is to preserve capital, meet the Company's liquidity needs and earn a return consistent with these guidelines and market conditions. Investments deemed eligible for the investment of the Company's cash include: 1) U.S. Treasury securities and general obligations fully guaranteed with respect to principal and interest by the government; 2) obligations of U.S. government agencies; 3) commercial paper or other corporate notes of prime quality purchased directly from the issuer or through recognized money market dealers; 4) time deposits, certificates of deposit or bankers' acceptances of banks rated A- by Standard & Poor's or A3 by Moody's; 5) collateralized mortgage obligations rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and A- by Moody's; 6) tax-exempt and taxable obligations of state and local governments of prime quality; and 7) mutual funds or outside managed portfolios that invest in the above investments. The Company had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$351,817 and \$397,731 at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The majority of the cash and cash equivalents were invested in eligible financial instruments in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and, therefore, subject to credit risk. Management believes that the probability of losses related to credit risk on investments classified as cash and cash equivalents is unlikely.

Notes receivable - The Company has received bank secured notes from certain of its customers in the PRC to settle trade accounts receivable. These notes generally have maturities of six months or less and are redeemable at the bank of issuance. The Company evaluates the credit risk of the issuing bank prior to accepting a bank secured note from a customer. Management believes that the probability of material losses related to credit risk on notes receivable is remote.

Accounts receivable - The Company records trade accounts receivable when revenue is recorded in accordance with its revenue recognition policy and relieves accounts receivable when payments are received from customers.

Allowance for doubtful accounts - The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts throughout the year. The

evaluation includes historical trends in collections and write-offs, management's judgment of the probability of collecting specific accounts and management's evaluation of business risk. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. Accounts are determined to be uncollectible when the debt is deemed to be worthless or only recoverable in part, and are written off at that time through a charge against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Inventories - Inventories are valued at cost, which is not in excess of market. Inventory costs have been determined by the LIFO method for substantially all U.S. inventories. Costs of other inventories have been determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) and average cost methods which include direct material, direct labor, and applicable manufacturing and engineering overhead costs.

Long-lived assets - Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated or amortized using the straight-line or accelerated methods over the following expected useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 14 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Molds, cores and rings	4 to 10 years

Table of Contents

The Company capitalizes certain internal and external costs incurred to acquire or develop internal-use software. Capitalized software costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the software.

Intangibles with definite lives include trademarks, technology and intellectual property which are amortized over their useful lives, which range from five years to 30 years. The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets based on undiscounted projected cash flows excluding interest and taxes when any impairment is indicated. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles are assessed for potential impairment at least annually or when events or circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred.

Earnings per common share Net income per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding each year. Diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effect of stock options and other stock units. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Number of shares and dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

	2011	2012	2013
Numerator			
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share - income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 253,503	\$ 220,371	\$ 111,013
Denominator			
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average shares outstanding	62,150	62,561	63,327
Effect of dilutive securities - stock options and other stock units	862	663	955
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted average share outstanding	63,012	63,224	64,282
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.52	\$ 1.75
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.49	\$ 1.73

Options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares were 1,045,709, 13,100 and 342,413 in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. These options could be dilutive in the future depending on the performance of the Company's stock.

Derivative financial instruments Derivative financial instruments are utilized by the Company to reduce foreign currency exchange risks. The Company has established policies and procedures for risk assessment and the approval, reporting and monitoring of derivative financial instrument activities. The Company does not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company offsets fair value amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for derivative financial instruments executed with the same counter-party.

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts as hedges of the fair value of certain non-U.S. dollar denominated asset and liability positions, primarily accounts receivable. Gains and losses resulting from the impact of currency exchange rate movements on these forward contracts are recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which the exchange rates change and offset the foreign currency gains and losses on the underlying exposure being hedged.

Foreign currency forward contracts are also used to hedge variable cash flows associated with forecasted sales and purchases denominated in currencies that are not the functional currency of certain entities. The forward contracts have maturities of less than twelve months pursuant to the Company's policies and hedging practices. These forward contracts meet the criteria for and have been designated as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, the effective portion of the change in fair value of unrealized gains and losses on such forward contracts are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and reclassified into earnings as the hedged transaction affects earnings.

Table of Contents

The Company assesses hedge effectiveness quarterly. In doing so, the Company monitors the actual and forecasted foreign currency sales and purchases versus the amounts hedged to identify any hedge ineffectiveness. The Company also performs regression analysis comparing the change in value of the hedging contracts versus the underlying foreign currency sales and purchases, which confirms a high correlation and hedge effectiveness. Any hedge ineffectiveness is recorded as an adjustment in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which the ineffectiveness occurs.

The Company is exposed to price risk related to forecasted purchases of certain commodities that are used as raw materials, principally natural rubber. Accordingly, it uses commodity contracts with forward pricing. These contracts generally qualify for the normal purchase exception under guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, and therefore are not subject to its provisions.

Income taxes - Income tax expense is based on reported earnings (loss) before income taxes in accordance with the tax rules and regulations of the specific legal entities within the various specific taxing jurisdictions where the Company's income is earned. Taxable income may differ from earnings before income taxes for financial accounting purposes. To the extent that differences are due to revenue or expense items reported in one period for tax purposes and in another period for financial accounting purposes, a provision for deferred income taxes is made using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recognized if it is anticipated that some or all of a deferred tax asset may not be realized. Deferred income taxes generally are not recorded on the majority undistributed earnings of international subsidiaries based on the Company's intention that these earnings will continue to be reinvested. The Company provides for the current tax impact of the earnings of international subsidiaries it intends to distribute in a future period.

Products liability The Company accrues costs for products liability at the time a loss is probable and the amount of loss can be estimated. The Company believes the probability of loss can be established and the amount of loss can be estimated only after certain minimum information is available, including verification that Company-produced products were involved in the incident giving rise to the claim, the condition of the product purported to be involved in the claim, the nature of the incident giving rise to the claim and the extent of the purported injury or damages. In cases where such information is known, each products liability claim is evaluated based on its specific facts and circumstances. A judgment is then made to determine the requirement for establishment or revision of an accrual for any potential liability. The liability often cannot be determined with precision until the claim is resolved.

Pursuant to applicable accounting rules, the Company accrues the minimum liability for each known claim when the estimated outcome is a range of possible loss and no one amount within that range is more likely than another. The Company uses a range of settlements because an average settlement cost would not be meaningful since the products liability claims faced by the Company are unique and widely variable. The cases involve different types of tires, models and lines, different circumstances surrounding the accident such as different applications, vehicles, speeds, road conditions, weather conditions, driver error, tire repair and maintenance practices, service life conditions, as well as different jurisdictions and different injuries. In addition, in many of the Company's products liability lawsuits the plaintiff alleges that his or her harm was caused by one or more co-defendants who acted independently of the Company. Accordingly, the claims asserted and the resolutions of those claims have an enormous amount of variability. The costs have ranged from zero dollars to \$33 million in one case with no average that is meaningful. No specific accrual is made for individual unasserted claims or for premature claims, asserted claims where the minimum information needed to evaluate the probability of a liability is not yet known. However, an accrual for such claims based, in part, on management's expectations for future litigation activity and the settled claims history is maintained. Because of the speculative nature of litigation in the U.S., the Company does not believe a meaningful aggregate range of potential loss for asserted and unasserted claims can be determined. The Company's experience has demonstrated that its estimates have been reasonably accurate and, on average, cases are settled at amounts close to

the reserves established. However, it is possible an individual claim from time to time may result in an aberration from the norm and could have a material impact.

The products liability expense reported by the Company includes amortization of insurance premium costs, adjustments to settlement reserves and legal costs incurred in defending claims against the Company. Legal costs are expensed as incurred and products liability insurance premiums are amortized over coverage periods.

Advertising expense Expenses incurred for advertising include production and media and are generally expensed when incurred. Costs associated with dealer-earned cooperative advertising are recorded as a reduction of revenue component of Net sales at the time of sale. Advertising expense for 2011, 2012 and 2013 was \$34,401, \$49,756 and \$48,976, respectively.

Stock-based compensation The Company's incentive compensation plans allow the Company to grant awards to key employees in the form of stock options, stock awards, restricted stock units (RSUs), stock appreciation rights, performance stock units (PSUs), dividend equivalents and other awards. Compensation related to these awards is determined based on the fair value on the date of grant and is amortized to expense over the vesting period. For RSUs and PSUs, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the earlier of the vesting date or the date when the employee becomes eligible to retire. If awards can be settled in cash, these awards are recorded as liabilities and marked to market. See Note 17 Stock-Based Compensation for additional information.

Table of Contents

Warranties Warranties are provided on the sale of certain of the Company's products and an accrual for estimated future claims is recorded at the time revenue is recognized. Tire replacement under most of the warranties the Company offers is on a prorated basis. The Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties based primarily on historical return rates, estimates of the eligible tire population and the value of tires to be replaced. The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's product warranty liabilities which are recorded in Accrued liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	2011	2012	2013
Reserve at January 1	\$ 24,924	\$ 27,400	\$ 30,139
Additions	34,288	23,184	19,677
Payments	(31,812)	(20,445)	(18,963)
Reserve at December 31	\$ 27,400	\$ 30,139	\$ 30,853

Use of estimates The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of: (1) revenues and expenses during the reporting period; and (2) assets and liabilities, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition Revenues are recognized when title to the product passes to customers. Shipping and handling costs are recorded in cost of products sold. Allowance programs such as volume rebates and cash discounts are recorded at the time of sale as a reduction to revenue based on anticipated accrual rates for the year.

Research and development Costs are charged to cost of products sold as incurred and amounted to approximately \$44,586, \$50,801 and \$51,127 during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Related Party Transactions The Company's CCT joint venture had notes payable to the noncontrolling shareholder of \$14,319 and \$3,280 as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively and paid \$859, \$900 and \$648 of interest in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The CCT joint venture also paid \$41,595, \$46,235 and \$36,865 to the noncontrolling shareholder primarily for the purchase of utilities during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Company's COOCSA joint venture paid \$27,745, \$29,865 and \$26,674 in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, to an employment services company in Mexico owned in part by members of the joint venture workforce. The Company believes the payment for services to related parties are consistent with market rate for comparable services from third parties.

Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which requires an entity to provide information about amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. The Company has included the disclosures required by this ASU in Footnote 15 - Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss.

In December 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, which requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements. The amendments in this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with retrospective application. In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. The Company has adopted these ASUs and has included the expanded disclosures in Footnote 11 Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

Accounting Pronouncements To be adopted

Income Taxes - In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists, which clarifies treatment of unrecognized tax benefits based on surrounding circumstances. The amendments in this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2013. Although the Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2013-11 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements, it will modify presentation of its unrecognized tax benefit if the specific circumstances are met.

Table of Contents

Reclassification certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. On the 2012 Consolidated Balance Sheet, fixed asset balances at the Company's Mexican manufacturing operations have been reclassified to more appropriately reflect the underlying nature of the assets.

Note 2 Merger Agreement

On June 12, 2013, the Company and Apollo Tyres Ltd. (Apollo) announced the execution of a definitive merger agreement (the Agreement and Plan of Merger) under which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Apollo was to acquire the Company in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$2.5 billion. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the Agreement and Plan of Merger. See also Footnote 22 - Subsequent Events.

The Company is a party to a trust agreement which is intended to provide funding for benefits payable and other potential payments to directors, executive officers and certain other employees under various plans and agreements of the Company. The execution of the Agreement and Plan of Merger constituted a potential change in control under such plans and agreements and as a result, the Company was required to fund the estimated value of the payments to be made to the beneficiaries under the trust agreement. The Company has deposited 1,906,183 of common shares with the trustee in connection with this funding. These shares are treated as treasury shares on these financial statements and in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 260, Earnings Per Share, are not included in the earnings per share calculations.

During 2013, the Company incurred approximately \$18,049 of expenses associated with the Agreement and Plan of Merger. These expenses are recorded in Selling, general & administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 3 Acquisitions

On January 14, 2011, the Company invested \$21,775 and acquired an additional 21-percent ownership in COOCSA, a Mexican tire manufacturing entity in which the Company had previously been an equity investor. The Company's ownership share increased to approximately 58 percent and, because of the increase in voting rights, the results of the entity and 100 percent of its assets and liabilities were consolidated from the date of this transaction. The Company made this additional investment as part of its strategic plan to build a sustainable, competitive cost position.

The COOCSA acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase transaction. The total consideration (including the \$21,775 paid and the fair value of the original 38-percent ownership interest) has been allocated to the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling shareholder interest based on their respective fair values at January 14, 2011. The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired has been allocated to goodwill. Goodwill consists of anticipated growth opportunities for COOCSA and is recorded in the North American Tire Operations segment. Goodwill is not deductible for federal income tax purposes. The operating results of COOCSA have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company since the date of the transaction.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on January 14, 2011, translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on that date.

Assets	
Cash	\$ 4,395
Inventory	14,105

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Other current assets	3,645
Property, plant & equipment	84,069
Goodwill	18,851
Liabilities	
Payable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	(4,185)
Accounts payable	(4,990)
Accrued liabilities	(2,817)
Deferred income taxes	(7,896)
Notes payable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	(11,269)
	93,908
Noncontrolling shareholder interest	(37,853)
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company consideration	\$ 56,055

- 41 -

Table of Contents

The Company has determined that the nonrecurring fair value measurements related to each of these assets and liabilities rely primarily on Company-specific inputs and the Company's assumptions about the use of the assets and settlement of liabilities, as observable inputs are not available and, as such, reside within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as defined in Footnote 11. The Company utilized a third party to assist in the fair value determination of certain components of the purchase price allocation, namely Property, plant and equipment. The valuation of Property, plant and equipment was developed using primarily the cost approach. The fair value of the Company's investment was determined based upon internal and external inputs considering various relevant market transactions and discounted cash flow valuation methods, among other factors. The fair value of noncontrolling shareholder interest was valued using the same method used to value the investment.

In connection with its increased investment in COOCSA, the Company recorded a gain of \$4,989 on its original investment, which represents the excess of the fair value of approximately \$34,280 over the January 14, 2011 carrying value and previously unrecognized currency losses. The gain was recorded in Other income in the financial statements.

The Cooper Tire & Rubber Company consideration from the table above of \$56,055 represents the \$21,775 additional investment made by the Company plus the fair value of the original investment of \$34,280.

The acquisition does not meet the thresholds for a significant acquisition and therefore no pro forma financial information is presented.

On January 17, 2012, the Company acquired certain assets of Trayal Korporacija in Krusevac, Serbia for approximately \$18,500, including transaction costs. The assets purchased include land, building and certain machinery and equipment. In conjunction with the asset acquisition, the Company established Cooper Tire & Rubber Company Serbia d.o.o. (Cooper Serbia). Cooper Serbia is comprised of the assets acquired from Trayal Korporacija, coupled with those assets acquired through additional capital spending. Cooper Serbia's tire-making operations will complement the Company's operations and product offerings in Europe. The newly formed Serbian entity is included in the International Tire Operations segment. This transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition by the Company.

During the first quarter of 2012, the Company received approximately \$10,600 of grants from the government of Serbia to be used to fund capital expenditures. The Company does not have to re-pay the grants contingent upon the Company investing approximately \$63,700 (including the original purchase price) over the next three years and maintaining a minimum employment level during the period. The Company intends to satisfy the criteria listed so management does not anticipate that any funds will need to be re-paid. At December 31, 2013, the Company has recorded \$1,268 of restricted cash on the Consolidated Balance Sheets representing the proportionate share of the capital expenditures yet to be made. Should the Company fail to meet these criteria, the Company will be required to repay the entire amount of the government grants.

Note 4 Inventories

Inventory costs are determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for substantially all U.S. inventories. The current cost of this inventory under the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method was \$481,967 and \$432,906 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. These FIFO values have been reduced by approximately \$172,847 and \$161,436 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively, to arrive at the LIFO value reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining inventories have been valued under the FIFO or average cost method. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market.

Note 5 Other Current Assets

Other current assets at December 31 were as follows:

	2012	2013
Deferred tax assets	\$ 46,654	\$ 44,168
Income tax recoverable	5,294	29,590
Other	20,956	18,756
	\$ 72,904	\$ 92,514

- 42 -

Table of Contents**Note 6 - Goodwill and Intangibles**

Goodwill is recorded in the segment where it was generated by acquisitions. Goodwill in the amount of \$18,851 was recorded in 2011 as a result of an acquisition. There have been no changes to the value of goodwill since 2011. Goodwill prior to 2011 was zero. See Note 3 Acquisitions for a discussion of the goodwill acquired. Purchased goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually for impairment unless indicators are present that would require an earlier test.

During the fourth quarters of 2012 and 2013, the Company completed its annual goodwill and intangible assets impairment tests and no impairment was indicated.

The following table presents intangible assets and accumulated amortization balances as of December 31, 2012 and 2013:

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Definite-lived:						
Capitalized software costs	\$ 137,983	\$ (17,543)	\$ 120,440	\$ 160,979	\$ (31,771)	\$ 129,208
Land use rights	17,263	(3,572)	13,691	20,041	(3,802)	16,239
Trademarks and tradenames	10,891	(6,245)	4,646	10,973	(6,850)	4,123
Patents and technology	15,038	(14,996)	42	14,637	(14,634)	3
Other	7,365	(5,984)	1,381	7,215	(6,297)	918
	188,540	(48,340)	140,200	213,845	(63,354)	150,491
Indefinite-lived:						
Trademarks	9,817		9,817	9,817		9,817
	\$ 198,357	\$ (48,340)	\$ 150,017	\$ 223,662	\$ (63,354)	\$ 160,308

Estimated amortization expense over the next five years is as follows: 2014 - \$10,922, 2015 - \$10,902, 2016 - \$11,621, 2017 - \$16,264 and 2018 - \$18,301.

Note 7 - Other Assets

Other assets at December 31 were as follows:

	2012	2013
Tax incentives	\$ 14,506	\$ 12,622
Other	2,246	2,904
	\$ 16,752	\$ 15,526

Note 8 - Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities at December 31 were as follows:

	2012	2013
Products liability	\$ 70,267	\$ 70,472
Payroll and withholdings	71,054	59,158
Warranty	24,285	20,917
Other postretirement benefits	16,680	14,213
Advertising	13,991	12,146
Foreign currency derivative instruments	1,265	
Other	24,280	34,184
	\$ 221,822	\$ 211,090

- 43 -

Table of Contents**Note 9 - Income Taxes**

Components of income from continuing operations before income taxes and noncontrolling shareholders' interests were as follows:

	2011	2012	2013
United States	\$ 21,763	\$ 206,853	\$ 107,918
Foreign	112,383	161,597	105,053
Total	\$ 134,146	\$ 368,450	\$ 212,971

The provision (benefit) for income tax for continuing operations consisted of the following:

	2011	2012	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$ 6,694	\$ 67,921	\$ 7,879
State and local	2,053	9,812	2,576
Foreign	24,486	38,082	34,922
	33,233	115,815	45,377
Deferred:			
Federal	(139,697)	(4,225)	26,647
State and local	(28,893)	(573)	7,255
Foreign	(100)	5,007	127
	(168,690)	209	34,029
	\$ (135,457)	\$ 116,024	\$ 79,406

A reconciliation of income tax expense (benefit) for continuing operations to the tax based on the U.S. statutory rate is as follows:

	2011	2012	2013
Income tax provision at 35%	\$ 46,951	\$ 128,958	\$ 74,540
State and local income tax, net of federal income tax effect	1,879	4,391	4,414
U.S. tax credits	(1,732)		(2,334)
Difference in effective tax rates of international operations	(15,828)	(16,545)	(9,633)
Tax law or rate change	434	2,016	3,702
Valuation allowance	1,225	(181)	4,001

Valuation allowance - US release	(167,224)		
Other - net	(1,162)	(2,615)	4,716
Income tax expense	\$ (135,457)	\$ 116,024	\$ 79,406

In 2011, the Company released most of the valuation allowance recorded against U.S. deferred tax assets in the amount of \$167,224 based upon the Company's sustained positive operating performance, taxable income in carryback periods and the availability of expected future taxable income.

Payments for income taxes in 2011, 2012 and 2013, net of refunds, were \$6,988, \$97,093 and \$76,782, respectively.

Table of Contents

Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from differences in the basis of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 were as follows:

	2012	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Postretirement and other employee benefits	\$ 269,471	\$ 175,643
Products liability	71,759	67,587
Net operating loss, capital loss, and tax credits carryforwards	30,043	28,947
All other items	49,103	51,213
Total deferred tax assets	420,376	323,390
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(116,879)	(134,075)
All other items	(7,348)	(7,736)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(124,227)	(141,811)
	296,149	181,579
Valuation allowances	(27,993)	(32,370)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 268,156	\$ 149,209

At December 31, 2013, the Company has apportioned state tax losses of \$17,594 and foreign tax losses of \$36,247 available for carryforward. The Company has used all of the U.S. federal tax credits available, and has state tax credits of \$3,567 in addition to a U.S. capital loss of \$52,505 available for carryforward. Valuation allowances have been provided for those items for which, based upon an assessment, it is more likely than not that some portion may not be realized. The U.S. federal and state tax attributes and state loss carryforwards will expire from 2014 through 2023. A portion of the foreign tax losses expired in 2013, with additional losses expected to expire in 2014. A portion of the U.S. capital loss carryforward expired in 2013, and the remaining carryforward will expire in 2015.

The Company applies the rules under ASC 740-10 in its *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* for uncertain tax positions using a more likely than not recognition threshold. Pursuant to these rules, the Company will initially recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits of the tax position, that such a position will be sustained upon examination by the relevant tax authorities. If the tax benefit meets the more likely than not threshold, the measurement of the tax benefit will be based on the Company's estimate of the largest amount that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits, exclusive of interest, totaled approximately \$5,878 at December 31, 2013, as itemized in the tabular roll forward below. In accordance with Company policy, the liability relating to pre-2011 years was released or reclassified following the effective settlement of a U.S. federal income tax examination for years prior to 2011. The unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2013 relate to uncertain tax positions in tax years 2011 through 2013.

2011 2012 **2013**

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Balance at January 1	\$ 9,237	\$ 987	\$ 5,138
Settlements for tax positions of prior years	(15,969)		(409)
Additions for tax positions of the current year	987	4,195	566
Additions for tax positions of prior years	7,837	181	1,054
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(572)	(225)	(471)
Reductions for lapse of statute of limitations	(533)		
Balance at December 31	\$ 987	\$ 5,138	\$ 5,878

Of this amount, the effective rate would change upon the recognition of approximately \$5,878 of these unrecognized tax benefits. The Company accrued, through the tax provision, approximately \$226, \$27 and \$138 of interest expense for 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. At December 31, 2013, the Company has \$165 interest accrued as an ASC 740-10 reserve.

Table of Contents

The Company generally considers the earnings of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries to be indefinitely invested outside the United States. In the event that the Company plans to repatriate foreign earnings, the income tax provision would be adjusted in the period it is determined that the earnings will no longer be indefinitely invested outside the United States. During 2014, the Company plans to remit dividends from two of its non-U.S. subsidiaries. As a result of this decision made in 2013, the Company provided incremental U.S. income and foreign withholding tax on these amounts. The remaining portion of the Company's foreign earnings is considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. The Company has not recorded a deferred tax liability related to the U.S. federal and state income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$419,375 of these undistributed earnings. It is not practicable to determine the amount of additional U.S. income taxes that could be payable upon remittance of these earnings since taxes payable would be reduced by foreign tax credits based upon income tax laws and circumstances at the time of distribution, plus the uncertainty in estimating the impacts of future exchange rates.

The Company has ventures in the PRC that had been granted full and partial income tax holidays. This resulted in a \$1,965 favorable impact to the Company in 2011. All remaining PRC tax holidays expired in 2011.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world. The Company has effectively settled U.S. federal tax examinations for years before 2011 and state and local examinations for years before 2009, with limited exceptions. Furthermore, the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries are no longer subject to income tax examinations in major foreign taxing jurisdictions for years prior to 2007. The income tax returns of various subsidiaries in various jurisdictions are currently under examination and it is possible that these examinations will conclude within the next twelve months. However, it is not possible to estimate net increases or decreases to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months.

Note 10 Debt

The Company has an accounts receivable securitization facility of up to \$175,000. Pursuant to the terms of the facility, the Company is permitted to sell certain of its domestic trade receivables on a continuous basis to its wholly-owned, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, Cooper Receivables LLC (CRLLC). In turn, CRLLC may sell from time to time an undivided ownership interest in the purchased trade receivables, without recourse, to a PNC Bank administered, asset-backed commercial paper conduit. During 2012, the maturity of this facility was extended until June 2015.

The Company and its subsidiary, Max-Trac Tire Co., Inc., have entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the New Credit Agreement) with a consortium of four banks. This New Credit Agreement provides a \$200,000 credit facility to the Company and Max-Trac Tire Co., Inc. The New Credit Agreement is a revolving credit facility and is secured by the Company's U.S. inventory, certain North American accounts receivable that have not been previously pledged and general intangibles related to the foregoing. The New Credit Agreement has a maturity date of July 2016. Borrowings under the New Credit Agreement bear a margin based on the London Interbank Offered Rate.

The New Credit Agreement and the accounts receivable securitization facility have no significant financial covenants until availability is reduced to specified levels. At December 31, 2013, the Company was not in compliance with the covenants requiring the Company to furnish financial statements, as the third quarter Form 10-Q had not been filed. The Company filed the third quarter Form 10-Q on February 28, 2014 and is now in compliance with these covenants. There were no borrowings under the New Credit Agreement or the accounts receivable securitization facility at December 31, 2012 or December 31, 2013, except amounts used to secure letters of credit totaling \$81,900 and \$45,100 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Company's additional borrowing capacity, net of amounts used to back letters of credit and based on eligible collateral through use of its credit facility with its bank group and its accounts receivable securitization facility at December 31, 2013, would have been \$241,800.

The Company's consolidated operations in Asia have renewable unsecured credit lines that provide up to \$452,000 of borrowings and do not contain financial covenants. The additional borrowing capacity on the Asian credit lines, based on eligible collateral and the short-term notes payable, totaled \$407,000 at December 31, 2013.

In 2010, Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs) were issued by the City of Texarkana to finance the design, equipping, construction and start-up of the expansion of the Texarkana manufacturing facility in return for real estate and equipment located at the Company's Texarkana tire manufacturing plant. Because the assets related to the expansion provide security for the bonds issued by the City of Texarkana, the City retains title to the assets which in turn provides a 100 percent property tax exemption to the Company. However, the Company has recorded the property in its Consolidated Balance Sheets, along with a capital lease obligation to repay the proceeds of the IRB because the arrangement is cancelable at any time at the Company's request. The Company has also purchased the IRBs and therefore is the bondholder as well as the borrower/lessee of the property purchased with the IRB proceeds. The capital lease obligation and IRB asset are recorded net in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2012 and 2013, the assets and liabilities associated with these City of Texarkana IRBs were \$20,000.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the long-term debt of the Company at December 31, 2012 and 2013. The secured notes due in 2016 are guaranteed by certain plant assets of the Company's COOCSA subsidiary. Except for these secured notes and capitalized leases and other, the long-term debt is due in an aggregate principal payment on the due date:

	2012	2013
Parent company		
8% unsecured notes due December 2019	\$ 173,578	\$ 173,578
7.625% unsecured notes due March 2027	116,880	116,880
Capitalized leases and other	9,262	8,662
	299,720	299,120
Subsidiaries		
4.27% to 6.15% unsecured notes due in 2014	29,321	15,560
4.27% to 4.70% unsecured notes due in 2015	3,118	8,554
4.00% to 6.15% unsecured notes due in 2016		11,036
5.42% and 5.61% secured notes due in 2016	6,302	4,557
	38,741	39,707
	338,461	338,827
Less current maturities	2,319	17,868
	\$ 336,142	\$ 320,959

Over the next five years, the Company has payments related to the above debt of: 2014 - \$17,868, 2015 - \$10,862, 2016 - \$12,777, 2017 - \$600 and 2018 - \$600. In addition, the Company's partially-owned, consolidated subsidiary operations in the PRC and Mexico have short-term notes payable of \$22,105 due in 2014. The weighted average interest rate of the short-term notes payable at December 31, 2012 and 2013 was 5.34 percent and 5.15 percent, respectively.

Interest paid on debt during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was \$38,853, \$38,727 and \$30,694, respectively. The amount of interest capitalized was \$3,527, \$7,649 and \$3,068 during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The increase in capitalized interest in 2012 is related to the Company's global ERP project.

Note 11 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are utilized by the Company to reduce foreign currency exchange risks. The Company has established policies and procedures for risk assessment and the approval, reporting and monitoring of derivative financial instrument activities. The Company does not enter into financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The derivative financial instruments include fair value and cash flow hedges of foreign currency exposures. Exchange rate fluctuations on the foreign currency-denominated intercompany loans and obligations are offset by the change in values of the fair value foreign currency hedges. The Company presently hedges exposures in the Euro, Canadian dollar, British pound sterling, Swiss franc, Swedish kronar, Mexican peso and Chinese yuan generally for transactions expected to occur within the next 12 months. The notional amount of these foreign currency derivative instruments at December 31, 2012 and 2013 was \$186,217 and \$148,036, respectively. The counterparties

to each of these agreements are major commercial banks. Management believes that the probability of losses related to credit risk on derivative financial instruments is unlikely.

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts as hedges of the fair value of certain non-U.S. dollar denominated asset and liability positions, primarily accounts receivable and debt. Gains and losses resulting from the impact of currency exchange rate movements on these forward contracts are recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which the exchange rates change and offset the foreign currency gains and losses on the underlying exposure being hedged.

Foreign currency forward contracts are also used to hedge variable cash flows associated with forecasted sales and purchases denominated in currencies that are not the functional currency of certain entities. The forward contracts have maturities of less than twelve months pursuant to the Company's policies and hedging practices. These forward contracts meet the criteria for and have been designated as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, the effective portion of the change in fair value of such forward contracts (approximately (\$1,461) and \$398 as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively) are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and reclassified into earnings as the hedged transaction affects earnings.

Table of Contents

The Company assesses hedge ineffectiveness quarterly using the hypothetical derivative methodology. In doing so, the Company monitors the actual and forecasted foreign currency sales and purchases versus the amounts hedged to identify any hedge ineffectiveness. Any hedge ineffectiveness is recorded as an adjustment in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which the ineffectiveness occurs. The Company also performs regression analysis comparing the change in value of the hedging contracts versus the underlying foreign currency sales and purchases, which confirms a high correlation and hedge effectiveness.

The derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements with the counterparties to the contracts. The following table presents the location and amounts of derivative instrument fair values in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Assets/(Liabilities)	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013
Designated as hedging instruments:		
Gross amounts recognized	\$ (2,610)	\$ 2,702
Gross amounts offset	1,100	(2,232)
Net amounts	(1,510)	470
Not designated as hedging instruments:		
Gross amounts recognized	245	(121)
Gross amounts offset		
Net amounts	245	(121)
Net amounts presented	Accrued liabilities \$ (1,265)	Other current assets \$ 349

The following table presents the location and amount of gains and losses on derivative instruments in the Consolidated Statements of Income:

Derivatives	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss)	
		Reclassified from Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)
Designated as Cash Flow Hedges			
Year ended Dec. 31, 2011	\$ 4,563	\$ (4,626)	\$ (367)
Year ended Dec. 31, 2012	\$ (1,770)	\$ 5,699	\$ 256
Year ended Dec. 31, 2013	\$ 2,943	\$ 1,085	\$ (122)

Derivatives not Designated as	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Hedging Instruments	on Derivatives	on Derivatives
Year ended Dec. 31, 2011	Other income (expense)	\$ 212
Year ended Dec. 31, 2012	Other income (expense)	\$ 590
Year ended Dec. 31, 2013	Other income (expense)	\$ (366)

For effective designated foreign exchange hedges, the Company reclassifies the gain (loss) from Other Comprehensive Income into Net Sales and the ineffective portion is recorded directly into Other net.

The Company has categorized its financial instruments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into the three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within the different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Table of Contents

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following.

- a. Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- b. Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets;
- c. Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- d. Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The valuation of foreign exchange forward contracts was determined using widely accepted valuation techniques. This analysis reflected the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and used observable market-based inputs, including forward points. The Company incorporated credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. Although the Company determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as current credit ratings, to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, the Company assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and determined that the credit valuation adjustments were not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety were classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012 and 2013:

	December 31, 2012		
Total Derivative	Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other	Significant Unobservable

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	Assets (Liabilities)	for Identical Assets Level (1)	Observable Inputs Level (2)	Inputs Level (3)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	\$ (1,265)	\$	\$ (1,265)	\$
Stock-based Liabilities	\$ (11,934)	\$ (11,934)	\$	\$

	December 31, 2013			
	Total Derivative Assets (Liabilities)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level (1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level (2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level (3)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	\$ 349	\$	\$ 349	\$
Stock-based Liabilities	\$ (12,462)	\$ (12,462)	\$	\$

- 49 -

Table of Contents

The fair value of the Company's debt was based upon prices of similar instruments in the marketplace. The carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments were as follows:

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying	Fair Value	Carrying	Fair Value
	Amount	Measurements	Amount	Measurements
		Using		Using
		Quoted		Quoted
		Prices in Active		Prices in Active
		Markets for		Markets for
		Identical		Identical
		Instruments		Instruments
	Level (1)	Level (1)	Level (1)	Level (1)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 351,817	\$ 351,817	\$ 397,731	\$ 397,731
Notes receivable	47,646	47,646	86,965	86,965
Restricted cash	7,741	7,741	2,759	2,759
Notes payable	(32,836)	(32,836)	(22,105)	(22,105)
Current portion of long-term debt	(2,319)	(2,319)	(17,868)	(17,868)
Long-term debt	(336,142)	(360,142)	(320,959)	(334,759)

Note 12 - Pensions and Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

The Company and its subsidiaries have a number of plans providing pension, retirement or profit-sharing benefits. These plans include defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The plans cover substantially all U.S. domestic employees. There are also plans that cover a significant number of employees in the U.K. and Germany. The Company has an unfunded, nonqualified supplemental retirement benefit plan in the U.S. covering certain employees whose participation in the qualified plan is limited by provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

For defined benefit plans, benefits are generally based on compensation and length of service for salaried employees and length of service for hourly employees. In the U.S., the Company froze the pension benefits in its Spectrum (salaried employees) Plan in 2009. In 2012, the Company closed the U.S. pension plans for the bargaining units to new participants. Certain grandfathered participants in the bargaining unit plans continue to accrue pension benefits. Employees of certain of the Company's foreign operations are covered by either contributory or non-contributory trusteed pension plans. In 2012, the Company froze the benefits in the U.K. pension plan.

Participation in the Company's defined contribution plans is voluntary. The Company matches certain plan participants contributions up to various limits. Participants' contributions are limited based on their compensation and, for certain supplemental contributions which are not eligible for company matching, based on their age. Expense for those plans was \$14,311, \$12,003 and \$12,522 for 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The Company currently provides retiree health care and life insurance benefits to a significant percentage of its U.S. salaried and hourly employees. U.S. salaried and non-bargained hourly employees hired on or after January 1, 2003 are not eligible for retiree health care or life insurance coverage. The Company has reserved the right to modify or terminate certain of these salaried benefits at any time.

The Company has implemented household caps on the amounts of retiree medical benefits it will provide to certain retirees. The caps do not apply to individuals who retired prior to certain specified dates. Costs in excess of these caps

will be paid by plan participants. The Company implemented increased cost sharing in 2004 in the retiree medical coverage provided to certain eligible current and future retirees. Since then cost sharing has expanded such that nearly all covered retirees pay a charge to be enrolled.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company recognizes the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation) of its pension and other postretirement benefit (OPEB) plans and the net unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs (components of cumulative other comprehensive loss in the stockholders' equity section of the balance sheet) will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension cost pursuant to the Company's historical accounting policy for amortizing such amounts. Further, actuarial gains and losses that arise in subsequent periods and are not recognized as net periodic benefit costs in the same periods will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

The following table reflects changes in the projected obligations and fair market values of assets in all defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans of the Company:

	2012			2013			Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total	2012	2013
Change in benefit obligation:								
Projected Benefit Obligation at January 1	\$ 924,544	\$ 343,219	\$ 1,267,763	\$ 1,064,070	\$ 374,925	\$ 1,438,995	\$ 311,069	\$ 308,226
Service cost - employer	9,415	725	10,140	11,879	8	11,887	4,161	3,813
Service cost - employee		533	533					
Interest cost	43,005	17,106	60,111	38,751	15,661	54,412	12,532	10,791
Plan curtailment		(9,933)	(9,933)					
Actuarial (gain)/loss	137,141	20,331	157,472	(82,219)	47,613	(34,606)	(10,945)	(59,898)
Benefits paid	(50,035)	(12,700)	(62,735)	(59,205)	(14,362)	(73,567)	(8,591)	(10,066)
Foreign currency translation effect		15,644	15,644		7,301	7,301		
Projected Benefit Obligation at December 31	\$ 1,064,070	\$ 374,925	\$ 1,438,995	\$ 973,276	\$ 431,146	\$ 1,404,422	\$ 308,226	\$ 252,866
Change in plans assets:								
Fair value of plans assets at January 1	\$ 680,217	\$ 226,914	\$ 907,131	\$ 745,871	\$ 259,703	\$ 1,005,574	\$	\$
Actual return on plans assets	80,339	25,960	106,299	101,400	28,371	129,771		
Employer contribution	35,350	8,215	43,565	35,724	8,485	44,209		
Employee contribution		533	533					
Benefits paid	(50,035)	(12,700)	(62,735)	(59,205)	(14,362)	(73,567)		

Foreign currency translation effect		10,781	10,781		6,327	6,327										
Fair value of plans assets at December 31	\$	745,871	\$	259,703	\$	1,005,574	\$	823,790	\$	288,524	\$	1,112,314	\$			
Funded status	\$	(318,199)	\$	(115,222)	\$	(433,421)	\$	(149,486)	\$	(142,622)	\$	(292,108)	\$	(308,226)	\$	(252,866)
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets:																
Accrued liabilities	\$	(500)	\$	(500)	\$	(300)	\$	(300)	\$	(16,680)	\$	(14,213)				
Postretirement benefits other than pensions										(291,546)		(238,653)				
Pension benefits		(317,699)		(115,222)		(432,921)		(149,186)		(142,622)		(291,808)				

Included in cumulative other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2012 are the following amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost: unrecognized prior service credits of (\$3,867) ((\$2,777) net of tax) and unrecognized actuarial losses of \$735,976 (\$598,865 net of tax).

Included in cumulative other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2013 are the following amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost: unrecognized prior service credits of (\$3,301) ((\$2,427) net of tax) and unrecognized actuarial losses of \$526,501 (\$473,723 net of tax). The prior service credit and actuarial loss included in cumulative other comprehensive loss that are expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost during the fiscal year-ended December 31, 2014 are (\$566) and \$36,513, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$1,435,193 and \$1,401,109 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
All plans				
Discount rate	3.92%	4.53%	3.60%	4.60%
Rate of compensation increase	0.75%	0.00%		
Domestic plans				
Discount rate	3.75%	4.55%	3.60%	4.60%
Foreign plans				
Discount rate	4.39%	4.49%		
Rate of compensation increase	2.89%	0.00%		

Table of Contents

At December 31, 2013, the weighted average assumed annual rate of increase in the cost of medical benefits was 7.00 percent for 2014 trending linearly to 5.00 percent per annum in 2020.

	Pension Benefits - Domestic			Pension Benefits - International		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 7,700	\$ 9,415	\$ 11,879	\$ 2,497	\$ 725	\$ 8
Interest cost	45,260	43,005	38,751	18,009	17,106	15,661
Expected return on plan assets	(50,206)	(43,269)	(51,284)	(16,646)	(15,323)	(14,981)
Amortization of prior service cost				(747)	(185)	
Amortization of actuarial loss	30,300	36,818	44,370	5,772	6,818	6,564
Cooper Avon curtailment gain					(7,460)	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 33,054	\$ 45,969	\$ 43,716	\$ 8,885	\$ 1,681	\$ 7,252

	Other Post Retirement Benefits		
	2011	2012	2013
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 3,103	\$ 4,161	\$ 3,813
Interest cost	13,846	12,532	10,791
Amortization of prior service cost	(688)	(688)	(566)
Amortization of actuarial loss	1,261	3,076	1,915
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 17,522	\$ 19,081	\$ 15,953

Effective April 6, 2012, the Company amended the Cooper Avon Pension Plan to freeze all future pension benefits. As a result of this amendment, the Company recognized a pre-tax pension curtailment gain of \$7,460 which was credited to cost of goods sold in the second quarter of 2012. This curtailment gain represents the prior service credit from a previous plan amendment.

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
All plans						
Discount rate	5.39%	4.83%	3.92%	5.20%	4.15%	3.60%
Expected return on plan assets	7.58%	6.86%	6.75%			
Rate of compensation increase	0.92%	0.86%	0.00%			
Domestic plans						
Discount rate	5.35%	4.80%	3.75%	5.20%	4.15%	3.60%
Expected return on plan assets	7.75%	7.00%	7.00%			
Foreign plans						

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Discount rate	5.50%	4.92%	4.39%
Expected return on plan assets	7.05%	6.43%	6.01%
Rate of compensation increase	3.39%	3.17%	0.00%

- 52 -

Table of Contents

The following table lists the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2012 and 2013:

	2012		2013	
	Projected benefit obligation exceeds plan assets	Accumulated benefit obligation exceeds plan assets	Projected benefit obligation exceeds plan assets	Accumulated benefit obligation exceeds plan assets
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,438,995	\$ 1,438,995	\$ 1,404,422	\$ 1,404,422
Accumulated benefit obligation	1,435,193	1,435,193	1,401,109	1,401,109
Fair value of plan assets	1,005,574	1,005,574	1,112,314	1,112,314

Assumed health care cost trend rates for other postretirement benefits have a significant effect on the amounts reported. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	Percentage Point	
	Increase	Decrease
Increase (decrease) in total service and interest cost components	\$ 66	\$ (58)

Increase (decrease) in the postretirement benefit obligation 1,430 (1,263)

The Company's weighted average asset allocations for its domestic and U.K. pension plans assets at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 by asset category were as follows:

Asset Category	U.S. Plans		U.K. Plan	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Equity securities	58%	66%	59%	51%
Debt securities	40	30	28	40
Other investments	0	0	12	5
Cash	2	4	1	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Company's asset allocation strategy is based on a combination of factors, including the profile of the pension liability, the timing of future cash requirements, and the level of invested assets available to meet plan obligations. The goal is to manage the assets in such a way that the cost and risk are managed through portfolio diversification which is designed to maximize returns consistent with levels of liquidity and investment risk that are prudent and reasonable. Rebalancing of asset portfolios occurs periodically if the mix differs from the target allocation. Equity security investments are structured to achieve a balance between growth and value stocks. The Company also has a pension plan in Germany and the assets of that plan consist of investments in German insurance

contracts.

The fair market value of U.S. plan assets was \$745,871 and \$823,790 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The fair market value of the U.K. plan assets was \$257,398 and \$286,158 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The fair market value of the German pension plan assets was \$2,305 and \$2,366 at December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

- 53 -

Table of Contents

The table below classifies the assets of the U.S. and U.K. plans using the Fair Value Hierarchy described in Note 10 Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

	Fair Value Heirarchy			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2012				
United States plans				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 18,487	\$ 18,487	\$	\$
Equity securities	431,383	147,397	283,986	
Fixed income securities	296,001	97,974	198,027	
	\$ 745,871	\$ 263,858	\$ 482,013	\$
United Kingdom plan				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,231	\$	\$
Equity securities	152,434	152,434		
Fixed income securities	72,251	72,251		
Other investments	30,482	16,660		13,822
	\$ 257,398	\$ 243,576	\$	\$ 13,822
December 31, 2013				
United States plans				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 32,233	\$ 32,233	\$	\$
Equity securities	543,267	187,685	355,582	
Fixed income securities	248,290	123,776	124,514	
	\$ 823,790	\$ 343,694	\$ 480,096	\$
United Kingdom plan				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,418	\$ 12,418	\$	\$
Equity securities	146,575	146,575		
Fixed income securities	113,250	113,250		
Other investments	13,915			13,915
	\$ 286,158	\$ 272,243	\$	\$ 13,915

Plan assets are measured at fair value. While the Company believes its valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. The Company's valuation methodologies used for the plan assets measured at fair value are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and investments in money market mutual funds that invest mainly in short-term instruments and cash, both of which are valued using a market approach.

Equity securities Common, preferred, and foreign stocks are valued using a market approach at the closing price on their principal exchange and are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed Income Securities Corporate and foreign bonds are valued using a market approach at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded and are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Common/Commingled Trust Funds Common/Commingled trust funds are valued at the net asset value of units held at year end and are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The various funds consist of either equity or fixed income investment portfolios with underlying investments held in U.S. and non-U.S. securities.

The Level 3 asset in the U.K. plan is an investment in a European Infrastructure fund. The fair market value is determined by the fund manager using a discounted cash flow methodology. The future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets of the fund and made available to investors are estimated and then discounted back to the valuation data. The discount rate is derived by adding a risk premium to the risk-free interest rate applicable to the country in which the asset is located.

Table of Contents

The following table details the activity in this investment for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2013:

	2012	2013
Balance at January 1	\$ 12,834	\$ 13,822
Contributions	175	642
Disbursements	(175)	(642)
Change in fair value	473	(170)
Foreign currency translation effect	515	263
Balance at December 31	\$ 13,822	\$ 13,915

The Company determines the annual expected rates of return on pension assets by first analyzing the composition of its asset portfolio. Historical rates of return are applied to the portfolio. These computed rates of return are reviewed by the Company's investment advisors and actuaries. Industry comparables and other outside guidance are also considered in the annual selection of the expected rates of return on pension assets.

During 2013, the Company contributed \$44,000 to its domestic and foreign pension plans, and during 2014, the Company expects to contribute between \$40,000 and \$50,000 to its domestic and foreign pension plans.

The Company estimates its benefit payments for its domestic and foreign pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans during the next ten years to be as follows:

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
2014	\$ 79,000	\$ 14,000
2015	76,700	15,000
2016	78,400	15,000
2017	78,700	15,000
2018	79,900	15,000
2019 through 2023	416,300	81,000

Note 13 - Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities at December 31 were as follows:

	2012	2013
Products liability	\$ 136,082	\$ 119,041
Deferred compensation	11,934	12,462
Other	20,951	26,415
	\$ 168,967	\$ 157,918

Note 14 - Common Stock

There were 9.3 million common shares reserved for grants under compensation plans and contributions to the Company's Spectrum Investment Savings Plan and Pre-Tax Savings plans at December 31, 2013. The Company matches contributions made by participants to these plans and these contributions are directed to the investment funds selected by the employees.

- 55 -

Table of Contents**Note 15 - Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss**

The balances of each component of cumulative other comprehensive loss in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Equity were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012				Total
	Cumulative Currency Translation Adjustment	Changes in the Fair Value of Derivatives	Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Plans		
January 1, 2012	\$ 32,558	\$ 5,341	\$ (558,777)		\$ (520,878)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	11,577	(1,266) (a)	(66,863) (c)		(56,552)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		(3,648) (b)	29,552 (d)		25,904
Net current-period other comprehensive income	11,577	(4,914)	(37,311)		(30,648)
December 31, 2012	\$ 44,135	\$ 427	\$ (596,088)		\$ (551,526)

- (a) This amount represents \$1,770 of unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$504, that were recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss (see Footnote 11 for additional details).
- (b) This amount represents \$5,699 of gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$2,051, that were reclassified out of Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss and are included in Other income on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (see Footnote 11 for additional details).
- (c) This amount represents \$105,233 of other comprehensive loss, net of tax of \$38,370 that was recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss.
- (d) This amount represents amortization of prior service credit of \$873 and amortization of actuarial losses of (\$46,712), net of tax of \$16,287, that were reclassified out of Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss and are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Footnote 12 for additional details).

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31, 2013				Total
	Cumulative Currency Translation Adjustment	Changes in the Fair Value of Derivatives	Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Plans		
January 1, 2013	\$ 44,135	\$ 427	\$ (596,088)		\$ (551,526)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	15,525	1,727 (a)	91,506 (c)		108,758
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		(539) (b)	33,287 (d)		32,748
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	15,525	1,188	124,793		141,506
December 31, 2013	\$ 59,660	\$ 1,615	\$ (471,295)		\$ (410,020)

- (a) This amount represents \$2,943 of unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$1,216, that were recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss (see Footnote 11 for additional details).
- (b) This amount represents \$1,085 of gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$546, that were reclassified out of Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss and are included in Other income on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (see Footnote 11 for additional details).
- (c) This amount represents \$156,627 of other comprehensive gain, net of tax of \$65,121 that was recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss.
- (d) This amount represents amortization of prior service credit of \$566 and amortization of actuarial losses of (\$52,849), net of tax of \$18,996, that were reclassified out of Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss and are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Footnote 12 for additional details).

Note 16 Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Shareholders Interests

	2011	2012	2013
Net income attributable to noncontrolling shareholders interests	\$ 16,100	\$ 32,055	\$ 22,552
Other comprehensive income:			
Currency translation adjustments	425	2,143	3,205
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling shareholders interests	\$ 16,525	\$ 34,198	\$ 25,757

Note 17 - Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's incentive compensation plans allow the Company to grant awards to key employees in the form of stock options, stock awards, RSUs, stock appreciation rights, PSUs, dividend equivalents and other awards. Compensation related to these awards is determined based on the fair value on the date of grant and is amortized to expense over the vesting period. For RSUs and PSUs, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the earlier of the vesting date or the date when the employee becomes eligible to retire. Awards settled in common shares

have been settled with treasury shares. If awards can be settled in cash, these awards are recorded as liabilities and marked to market.

- 57 -

Table of Contents

The following table discloses the amount of stock-based compensation expense:

	Stock Based Compensation		
	2011	2012	2013
Stock options	\$ 2,533	\$ 3,388	\$ 3,934
Stock awards		67	
Restricted stock units	1,214	1,169	1,092
Performance stock units	366	3,412	1,947
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 4,113	\$ 8,036	\$ 6,973

Stock Options

The 2001, 2006 and 2010 incentive compensation plans provide for granting options to key employees to purchase common shares at prices not less than market at the date of grant. Options under these plans may have terms of up to ten years becoming exercisable in whole or in consecutive installments, cumulative or otherwise. The plans allow the granting of nonqualified stock options which are not intended to qualify for the tax treatment applicable to incentive stock options under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Company's 2002 nonqualified stock option plan provides for granting options to directors who are not current or former employees of the Company to purchase common shares at prices not less than market at the date of grant. Options granted under this plan have a term of ten years and become exercisable one year after the date of grant.

In April 2009, executives participating in the 2009 – 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan were granted 1,155,000 stock options which vested one third each year through April 2012. This plan does not contain any performance-based criteria. In March 2010, executives participating in the 2010 – 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan were granted 303,120 stock options which will vest one third each year through March 2013. During 2011, executives participating in the 2011 – 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan were granted 311,670 stock options, which will vest one-third each year through 2014. In February 2012, executives participating in the 2012 – 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan were granted 589,934 stock options which will vest one-third each year through February 2015. In February 2013, executives participating in the 2013-2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan were granted 330,639 stock options, which will vest one-third each year through February 2016. The fair value of these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2011	2012	2013
Risk-free interest rate	2.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Dividend yield	1.8%	2.7%	1.7%
Expected volatility of the Company's common stock	0.615	0.644	0.646
Expected life in years	6.0	6.0	6.0

The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 was \$11.57, \$7.33 and \$12.97, respectively. Compensation expense for these options is recorded over the vesting period.

Table of Contents

Summarized information for the plans follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per share)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	1,486,351	\$ 17.63	
Granted	330,639	25.43	
Exercised	(93,845)	18.24	
Cancelled	(12,901)	18.63	
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,710,244	19.09	\$ 8,941
<i>Exercisable at December 31, 2013</i>	<i>899,616</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>5,619</i>
Available for Grant at December 31, 2013	1,766,818		

	Year ended December 31		
	2011	2012	2013
Weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted (per share)	\$ 11.57	\$ 7.33	\$ 12.97
Aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised (thousands)	\$ 3,515	\$ 10,256	\$ 877
Total fair value of shares vested (thousands)	\$ 1,655	\$ 2,641	\$ 3,407

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at December 31, 2013 is 6.9 years. Approximately 331,915 stock options will become exercisable over the next twelve months.

Segregated disclosure of options outstanding at December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Range of Exercise Prices	
	Less than or equal to \$15.63	Greater than \$15.63
Options outstanding	704,163	1,006,081
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 14.28	\$ 22.46
Remaining contractual life	7.4	6.6
Options exercisable	321,285	578,331
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 12.68	\$ 20.66

At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$4,907 of unvested compensation cost related to stock options, and this cost will be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 21 months.

Table of Contents*Restricted Stock Units*

Under the 1998, 2001, 2006 and 2010 Incentive Compensation Plans, RSUs may be granted to officers and other key employees. Compensation related to the RSUs is determined based on the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant and is amortized to expense over the vesting period. The RSUs granted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 have vesting periods ranging from three to four years. The Company recognizes compensation expense based on the earlier of the vesting date or the date when the employee becomes eligible to retire. The following table provides details of the nonvested RSUs for 2013:

	Number of Restricted Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Nonvested at January 1, 2013	110,871	\$ 21.93
Granted	1,000	25.72
Vested	(52,509)	21.38
Accrued dividend equivalents	1,324	28.57
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	60,686	\$ 22.61

	Year ended December 31		
	2011	2012	2013
Weighted average grant-date fair value of restricted shares granted (per share)	\$ 23.68	\$ 15.54	\$ 25.72
Total fair value of shares vested (thousands)	\$ 811	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,122

The number of vested RSUs at December 31, 2012 and 2013 was 96,500 and 97,059, respectively. At December 31, 2013, the Company has \$672 of unvested compensation cost related to RSUs and this cost will be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 14 months.

Performance Stock Units

Compensation related to the PSUs is determined based on the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant combined with performance metrics and is amortized to expense over the vesting period. During 2010, executives participating in the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan earned 244,043 PSUs based on the Company's financial performance in 2010. Of these units, 183,961 vested in 2010 and 60,082 vested in 2012. No PSUs were earned in 2011. During 2012, executives participating in the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan earned 307,813 PSUs based on the Company's financial performance in 2012. Of these units, 91,190 vested in 2012 and 84,401 vested in 2013 and 132,222 will vest in 2014. During 2013, executives participating in the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan earned 33,405 PSUs based on the Company's financial performance in 2013. Of these units, 9,821 vested in 2013 and 13,959

and 9,625 will vest in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Similar to RSUs, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the earlier of the vesting date or the date when the employee becomes eligible to retire.

- 60 -

Table of Contents

The following table provides details of the nonvested PSUs earned under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan:

	Number of Restricted Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Nonvested at January 1, 2013	216,623	\$ 15.63
Earned	33,405	25.43
Vested	(97,367)	16.77
Cancelled	(1,384)	15.63
Adjustment to outstanding units	2,077	15.63
Accrued dividend equivalents	3,418	26.86
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	156,772	\$ 17.25

The weighted average fair value of PSUs granted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 was \$22.97, \$15.63 and \$25.43, respectively.

At December 31, 2013, the Company has \$729 of unvested compensation cost related to PSUs and this cost will be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 13 months.

The Company's RSUs and PSUs are not participating securities. These units will be converted into shares of Company common stock in accordance with the distribution date indicated in the agreements. RSUs earn dividend equivalents from the time of the award until distribution is made in common shares. PSUs earn dividend equivalents from the time the units have been earned based upon Company performance metrics until distribution is made in common shares. Dividend equivalents are only earned subject to vesting of the underlying RSUs or PSUs, accordingly, such units do not represent participating securities.

The Company recognized \$349, \$2,469 and \$494 of excess tax benefits as a financing cash inflow for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Note 18 - Lease Commitments

The Company rents certain distribution and other facilities and equipment under long-term leases expiring at various dates. The total rental expense for the Company, including these long-term leases and all other rentals, was \$29,239, \$29,275 and \$33,199 for 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Future minimum payments for all non-cancelable operating leases through the end of their terms, which in aggregate total \$91,103, are listed below. Certain of these leases contain provisions for optional renewal at the end of the lease terms.

2014	\$ 23,692
2015	17,569
2016	13,129
2017	9,800
2018	8,250
Thereafter	18,663

Note 19 - Other Net

Other income decreased by \$5,372 in 2012 compared with 2011, primarily due to the COOCSA gain of \$4,989 recorded in 2011 not present in the 2012 results.

Other income decreased by \$879 in 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to foreign currency losses.

Table of Contents

Note 20 - Contingent Liabilities

Litigation

Products Liability Litigation

The Company is a defendant in various products liability claims brought in numerous jurisdictions in which individuals seek damages resulting from motor vehicle accidents allegedly caused by defective tires manufactured by the Company. Each of the products liability claims faced by the Company generally involve different types of tires, models and lines, different circumstances surrounding the accident such as different applications, vehicles, speeds, road conditions, weather conditions, driver error, tire repair and maintenance practices, service life conditions, as well as different jurisdictions and different injuries. In addition, in many of the Company's products liability lawsuits the plaintiff alleges that his or her harm was caused by one or more co-defendants who acted independently of the Company. Accordingly, both the claims asserted and the resolutions of those claims have an enormous amount of variability. The aggregate amount of damages asserted at any point in time is not determinable since often times when claims are filed, the plaintiffs do not specify the amount of damages. Even when there is an amount alleged, at times the amount is wildly inflated and has no rational basis.

Pursuant to applicable accounting rules, the Company accrues the minimum liability for each known claim when the estimated outcome is a range of possible loss and no one amount within that range is more likely than another. The Company uses a range of losses because an average cost would not be meaningful since the products liability claims faced by the Company are unique and widely variable, and accordingly, the resolutions of those claims have an enormous amount of variability. The costs have ranged from zero dollars to \$33 million in one case with no average that is meaningful. No specific accrual is made for individual unasserted claims or for premature claims, asserted claims where the minimum information needed to evaluate the probability of a liability is not yet known. However, an accrual for such claims based, in part, on management's expectations for future litigation activity and the settled claims history is maintained. Because of the speculative nature of litigation in the U.S., the Company does not believe a meaningful aggregate range of potential loss for asserted and unasserted claims can be determined. The Company's experience has demonstrated that its estimates have been reasonably accurate and, on average, cases are settled at amounts close to the reserves established. However, it is possible an individual claim from time to time may result in an aberration from the norm and could have a material impact.

During 2012, the Company increased its products liability reserve by \$72,478. The addition of another year of self-insured incidents accounted for \$49,312 of this increase. The Company revised its estimates of future settlements for unasserted and premature claims. These revisions increased the reserve by \$9,503. Finally, changes in the amount of reserves for cases where sufficient information is known to estimate a liability increased by \$13,663.

During 2013, the Company increased its products liability reserve by \$60,091. The addition of another year of self-insured incidents accounted for \$50,436 of this increase. The Company revised its estimates of future settlements for unasserted and premature claims. These revisions increased the reserve by \$8,298. Finally, changes in the amount of reserves for cases where sufficient information is known to estimate a liability increased by \$1,357.

The time frame for the payment of a products liability claim is too variable to be meaningful. From the time a claim is filed to its ultimate disposition depends on the unique nature of the case, how it is resolved—claim dismissed, negotiated settlement, trial verdict and appeals process—and is highly dependent on jurisdiction, specific facts, the plaintiff's attorney, the court's docket and other factors. Given that some claims may be resolved in weeks and others may take five years or more, it is impossible to predict with any reasonable reliability the time frame over which the accrued amounts may be paid.

During 2012, the Company paid \$73,482 to resolve cases and claims. The Company's products liability reserve balance at December 31, 2012 totaled \$206,349 (current portion of \$70,267).

During 2013, the Company paid \$76,927 to resolve cases and claims. The Company's products liability reserve balance at December 31, 2013 totaled \$189,513 (current portion of \$70,472).

Products liability expenses totaled \$97,504, \$103,610 and \$89,044 in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Certain Litigation Related to the Apollo Merger

On June 17, 2013, an alleged stockholder of the Company filed a putative class-action lawsuit in the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio relating to the proposed acquisition of the Company (the Apollo transaction) by wholly owned subsidiaries of Apollo Tyres Ltd. (Apollo). That lawsuit, captioned *Auld v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., et al.*, No. 2013-CV-293, generally alleges that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duties to the Company's stockholders by agreeing to enter into the transaction for an allegedly unfair price and as the result of an allegedly unfair process.

Table of Contents

Between June 18 and June 27, 2013, alleged stockholders of the Company filed four other putative class-action lawsuits in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware relating to the proposed Apollo transaction. Those lawsuits, which were consolidated under the caption *In re Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. Stockholders Litigation*, No. 8658-VCL, generally allege that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duties to the Company's stockholders by agreeing to enter into the then-pending transaction for an allegedly unfair price and as the result of an allegedly unfair process and by failing to disclose material information to stockholders regarding the proposed transaction.

The Company, Apollo and certain affiliates of Apollo are also defendants in the Ohio and Delaware lawsuits, and are alleged to have aided and abetted the directors' breaches of fiduciary duties. All of these Ohio and Delaware lawsuits seek, among other things, declaratory and injunctive relief. The Company and its directors believe that the allegations against them lack merit and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

On October 4, 2013, the Company filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, captioned *Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. v. Apollo (Mauritius) Holdings Pvt. Ltd. et al.*, No. 8980-VCG, asking that certain affiliates of Apollo be required to use their reasonable best efforts to close the then-pending merger transaction as expeditiously as possible and also seeking, among other things, declaratory relief and damages. On October 14, 2013, the Apollo entities filed counterclaims against the Company, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief.

On November 8, 2013, after expedited proceedings, the court found that the Apollo entities had not materially breached the merger agreement. On December 19, 2013, the Apollo entities moved for an entry of declaratory judgment, seeking a declaration that the conditions to closing the then-pending transaction were not satisfied before the November 2013 trial. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement with the Apollo entities, and requested payment of the reverse termination fee, which the Apollo entities have refused to do. On January 27, 2014, the court determined that it would proceed with a decision on the Apollo entities' motion for declaratory judgment, once briefing on that motion is complete.

Federal Securities Litigation

On January 17, 2014, alleged stockholders of the Company filed a putative class-action lawsuit against the Company and certain of its officers in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware relating to the terminated Apollo transaction. That lawsuit, captioned *OFI Risk Arbitrages, et al. v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., et al.*, No. 1:14-cv-00068-LPS, generally alleges that the Company and certain officers violated the federal securities laws by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated transaction and seeks, among other things, damages. The Company and its officers believe that the allegations against them lack merit and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

Stockholder Derivative Litigation

On February 24 and March 6, 2014, purported stockholders of the Company filed two derivative actions on behalf of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio against certain current officers and the current members of the Company's board of directors. The Company is named as a nominal defendant in both lawsuits, and the lawsuits both seek recovery for the benefit of the Company. The lawsuits, captioned *Bui v. Armes, et al.*, No. 3:14-cv-00428, and *Zwang v. Armes, et al.*, 3:14-cv-00511, allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the Company by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated merger transaction. The *Zwang* lawsuit also alleges that the defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by means of the same allegedly misleading disclosures. Both complaints also assert claims for waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The complaints seek, among other things, unspecified money damages from

the defendants, injunctive relief, and an award of attorney's fees.

The outcome of the above litigation cannot be predicted with certainty and resolution costs are not estimable.

Certain Litigation Related to Joint Venture in China

On July 29, 2013, the Company's Cooper Chengshan Tire joint venture in China was named as a defendant and a subsidiary of the Company was named as a third party in a complaint filed in the Weihai Intermediate People's Court, Weihai, China, by the Company's joint venture partner. In connection with the execution of the CCT Agreement (See Footnote 22 - Subsequent Events, below), this complaint was dismissed.

Table of Contents

Cooper Chengshan Acquisition

In connection with this acquisition of CCT, beginning January 1, 2009 and continuing through December 31, 2011, the noncontrolling shareholders had the right to sell and, if exercised, the Company had the obligation to purchase, the remaining 49 percent noncontrolling share at a minimum price of \$63,000. In 2009, the Company received notification from a noncontrolling shareholder of its intention to exercise a portion of its put option and in 2010, after receiving governmental approvals; the Company purchased the 14 percent share for \$18,000. The remaining noncontrolling shareholder had the right to sell its 35 percent share to the Company at a minimum price of \$45,000. At December 31, 2011, this right expired without being exercised. Accordingly, the Company recorded the \$82,933 of noncontrolling shareholders' interests associated with Cooper Chengshan in the equity section of its Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2011.

Employment Contracts and Agreements

The Company has an employment agreement with Mr. Armes. No other executives have employment agreements. The other Named Executive Officers are covered by the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company Change in Control Severance Pay Plan.

At December 31, 2013, approximately 25% of the Company's workforce was represented by collective bargaining units.

Unconditional Purchase Orders

Noncancelable purchase order commitments for capital expenditures and raw materials, principally natural rubber, made in the ordinary course of business were \$141,963 at December 31, 2013.

Note 21 - Business Segments

The Company has two reportable segments - North American Tire Operations and International Tire Operations. The Company's reportable segments are each managed separately. The reportable segments are based on components of the Company that engage in business activities that earn revenue and incur expenses and (a) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation and performance and (b) for which discrete financial information is available.

The North American Tire Operations segment manufactures and markets passenger car and light truck tires, primarily for sale in the U.S. replacement market. The segment also distributes tires for racing, medium truck and motorcycles that are manufactured at the Company's affiliated operations. Major distribution channels and customers include independent tire dealers, wholesale distributors, regional and national retail tire chains, and large retail chains that sell tires as well as other automotive products. The segment does not sell its products directly to end users, except through three Company-owned retail stores. The segment sells a limited number of tires to original equipment manufacturers

The International Tire Operations segment has manufacturing operations in the U.K., the Republic of Serbia and the PRC. The U.K. entity manufactures and markets passenger car, light truck, motorcycle and racing tires and tire retread material for the global market. The Serbian entity manufactures light vehicle tires primarily for the European markets. The Cooper Chengshan Tire joint venture manufactures and markets radial and bias medium truck tires as well as passenger and light truck tires for the global market. Cooper Kunshan Tire currently manufactures light vehicle tires and under an agreement with the government of the PRC, these tires have been exported to markets outside of the PRC through 2012. Beginning in 2013, tires produced at this facility were also sold in the domestic market. Only a

small percentage of the tires manufactured by the segment are sold to OEMs.

The following customer of the North American Tire Operations segment contributed ten percent or more of the Company's total consolidated net sales in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Net sales and percentage of consolidated Company sales for this customer in 2011, 2012 and 2013 were as follows:

Customer	2011		2012		2013	
	Net Sales	Consolidated Net Sales	Net Sales	Consolidated Net Sales	Net Sales	Consolidated Net Sales
TBC/Treadways	\$ 475,586	12%	\$ 549,685	13%	\$ 364,493	11%

Table of Contents

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are consistent with those described in the Significant Accounting Policies note to the consolidated financial statements. Corporate administrative expenses are allocated to segments based principally on assets, employees and sales. The following table details segment financial information:

	2011	2012	2013
Revenues			
North American Tire			
External Customers	\$ 2,744,124	\$ 3,011,314	\$ 2,429,808
Intercompany	93,464	84,244	56,778
	2,837,588	3,095,558	2,486,586
International Tire			
External Customers	1,163,696	1,189,522	1,009,425
Intercompany	393,384	386,476	232,104
	1,557,080	1,575,998	1,241,529
Eliminations and other	(486,848)	(470,720)	(288,882)
Consolidated	3,907,820	4,200,836	3,439,233
Segment profit			
North American Tire	77,432	295,900	204,239
International Tire	102,720	143,589	83,990
Unallocated corporate charges and eliminations	(16,851)	(42,527)	(47,515)
Operating profit	163,301	396,962	240,714
Interest expense	(36,191)	(29,546)	(27,906)
Interest income	3,190	2,560	810
Other - income (expense)	3,846	(1,526)	(647)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	134,146	368,450	212,971
Depreciation and amortization expense			
North American Tire	72,787	76,035	75,132
International Tire	49,778	51,846	54,825
Corporate	334	1,035	4,794
Consolidated	122,899	128,916	134,751
Segment assets			
North American Tire	1,096,083	1,181,500	1,172,555
International Tire	884,337	893,390	958,914
Corporate and other	529,498	726,270	606,678
Consolidated	2,509,918	2,801,160	2,738,147
Expenditures for long-lived assets			

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North American Tire	69,168	68,655	87,655
International Tire	32,849	79,286	61,973
Corporate	53,389	57,929	30,820
Consolidated	155,406	205,870	180,448

- 65 -

Table of Contents

Geographic information for revenues, based on country of origin, and long-lived assets follows:

	2011	2012	2013
Revenues			
United States	\$ 2,675,532	\$ 2,914,721	\$ 2,332,526
PRC	833,146	879,424	745,444
Rest of world	399,142	406,691	361,263
Consolidated	3,907,820	4,200,836	3,439,233
Long-lived assets			
United States	499,753	545,169	453,693
PRC	354,351	357,782	353,551
Rest of world	114,999	149,717	167,025
Consolidated	969,103	1,052,668	974,269

Note 22- Subsequent Events

On June 12, 2013, the Company and Apollo announced the execution of the Agreement and Plan of Merger under which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Apollo was to acquire the Company in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$2.5 billion. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the Agreement and Plan of Merger.

On January 17, 2014, alleged stockholders of the Company filed a putative class-action lawsuit against the Company and certain of its officers in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware relating to the terminated Apollo transaction. That lawsuit, captioned *OFI Risk Arbitrages, et al. v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., et al.*, No. 1:14-cv-00068-LPS, generally alleges that the Company and certain officers violated the federal securities laws by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated transaction and seeks, among other things, damages. The Company and its officers believe that the allegations against them lack merit and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

On February 24 and March 6, 2014, purported stockholders of the Company filed two derivative actions on behalf of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio against certain current officers and the current members of the Company's board of directors. The Company is named as a nominal defendant in both lawsuits, and the lawsuits both seek recovery for the benefit of the Company. The lawsuits, captioned *Bui v. Armes, et al.*, No 3:14-cv-00428, and *Zwang v. Armes, et al.*, 3:14-cv-00511, allege that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the Company by issuing allegedly misleading disclosures in connection with the terminated merger transaction. The *Zwang* lawsuit also alleges that the defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by means of the same allegedly misleading disclosures. Both complaints also assert claims for waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The complaints seek, among other things, unspecified money damages from the defendants, injunctive relief, and an award of attorney's fees.

On July 13, 2013, workers at CCT began a temporary work stoppage related to concerns regarding a pending merger agreement between Apollo and the Company. On August 17, 2013, those workers returned to work on a limited basis to manufacture only non-Cooper-branded products, but took other disruptive actions, including denying access to certain representatives of the Company and withholding certain business and financial information. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement. Since this date, representatives of the Company regained access

to the CCT facilities, including its business and financial information and the operation has resumed production of Cooper-branded products.

In January 2014, the Company entered into an agreement (the CCT Agreement) with Chengshan Group Company Ltd. (Chengshan) and The Union of Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Co., Ltd. (the Union) regarding CCT that provides, among other matters, that the Union and Chengshan will provide support to return CCT to normal operations, including the production of Company-branded products in accordance with the existing joint venture agreement. In addition, the CCT Agreement provides Chengshan, with certain conditions and exceptions, a limited contractual right to either (i) purchase the Company s equity interest in CCT or (ii) sell its equity interest in CCT to the Company. In the event Chengshan elects not to exercise its right to purchase the Company s equity interest or sell its interest in CCT to the Company, the Company has the right to purchase Chengshan s equity interest in CCT subject to certain conditions. In the event neither Chengshan nor the Company exercises their respective options prior to their expiration, then Chengshan and the Company will discuss potential new ownership structures for CCT.

The CCT Agreement is separate and in addition to the purchase, sale, transfer, right of first refusal and other protective rights set forth in the existing joint venture agreement between the Company and Chengshan with respect to CCT, which continues to be in effect and fully operational.

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a) (2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Cooper Tire & Rubber Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated March 14, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio
March 14, 2014

Table of Contents**SELECTED QUARTERLY DATA**

(Unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts.)

	2012			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 984,258	\$ 1,058,482	\$ 1,095,626	\$ 1,062,470
Gross profit	105,429	158,904	198,158	191,777
Net income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	21,568	51,746	74,113	72,944
Basic earnings per share attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	0.35	0.83	1.18	1.16
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	0.34	0.82	1.17	1.15
Revenues:				
North American Tire	\$ 697,507	\$ 770,799	\$ 816,257	\$ 810,995
International Tire	404,461	418,636	411,256	341,645
Eliminations and other	(117,710)	(130,953)	(131,887)	(90,170)
Net sales	\$ 984,258	\$ 1,058,482	\$ 1,095,626	\$ 1,062,470
Segment profit:				
North American Tire	\$ 22,840	\$ 65,047	\$ 104,830	\$ 103,183
International Tire	32,640	43,235	35,506	32,208
Eliminations	(524)	(3,322)	(3,163)	1,355
Corporate	(7,246)	(9,546)	(7,570)	(12,511)
Operating profit	47,710	95,414	129,603	124,235
Interest expense	8,475	8,383	7,115	5,573
Interest income	651	721	542	646
Other income (expense)	465	183	(315)	(1,859)
Income before income taxes	\$ 40,351	\$ 87,935	\$ 122,715	\$ 117,449
Net Income	\$ 28,050	\$ 58,590	\$ 82,711	\$ 83,075
Net Income attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	\$ 21,568	\$ 51,746	\$ 74,113	\$ 72,944

	2013			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 861,681	\$ 884,126	\$ 832,419	\$ 861,007
Gross profit	157,918	150,160	97,404	110,709
Net income (loss) attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	56,080	35,486	(168)	19,615
Basic earnings per share attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	0.89	0.56	(0.00)	0.31

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Diluted earnings per share attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company common stockholders	0.87	0.55	(0.00)	0.31
Revenues:				
North American Tire	\$ 602,274	\$ 623,185	\$ 633,045	\$ 628,082
International Tire	341,031	353,270	264,450	282,778
Eliminations and other	(81,624)	(92,329)	(65,076)	(49,853)
Net sales	\$ 861,681	\$ 884,126	\$ 832,419	\$ 861,007
Segment profit:				
North American Tire	\$ 71,406	\$ 59,213	\$ 38,762	\$ 34,858
International Tire	30,010	29,229	3,083	21,668
Eliminations	1,047	117	1,736	471
Corporate	(5,799)	(19,393)	(15,673)	(10,021)
Operating profit	96,664	69,166	27,908	46,976
Interest expense	7,101	7,231	6,684	6,890
Interest income	296	141	270	103
Other income (expense)	595	(834)	(348)	(60)
Income before income taxes	\$ 90,454	\$ 61,242	\$ 21,146	\$ 40,129
Net Income	\$ 62,837	\$ 41,600	\$ 3,301	\$ 25,827
Net Income (loss) attributable to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	\$ 56,080	\$ 35,486	\$ (168)	\$ 19,615

- 68 -

Table of Contents

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions Charged To Income	Business Acquisitions	Deductions (a)	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
2011	\$ 10,811,026	\$ 2,259,690	\$	\$ 2,448,442	\$ 10,622,274
2012	\$ 10,622,274	\$ 6,760,626	\$	\$ 4,115,716	\$ 13,267,184
2013	\$ 13,267,184	\$ 4,179,025	\$	\$ 450,541	\$ 16,995,668

(a) Accounts charged off during the year, net of recoveries of accounts previously charged off.

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions Charged To Income	Charged To Equity	Deductions (a)	Balance at End of Year
Tax valuation allowance					
2011	\$ 183,911,843	\$ 13,812,211	\$	\$ 169,453,483	\$ 28,270,571
2012	\$ 28,270,571	\$ 2,406,334	\$	\$ 2,684,283	\$ 27,992,622
2013	\$ 27,992,622	\$ 6,953,692	\$	\$ 2,575,949	\$ 32,370,365

(a) Net decrease in tax valuation allowance is primarily a result of net changes in cumulative book/tax timing differences, the write-off of capital loss carry forward and changes in judgment about the realizability of deferred tax assets, plus the impact of the change in the postretirement benefits component of Cumulative other comprehensive loss.

Table of Contents

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or submits as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as of December 31, 2103 (Evaluation Date)).

As a result of circumstances that arose during the third quarter of 2013 due to labor actions at CCT relating to the merger agreement with Apollo, the Company was unable to file the third quarter 2013 Form 10-Q and this 2013 Form 10-K within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms. This filing delay was caused by the inability to obtain certain business and financial information from CCT in a timely manner. As a result of this situation the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the Evaluation Date. The Company filed its third quarter Form 10-Q on February 28, 2014 and is filing this Form 10-K on March 14, 2014.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management conducted an assessment, including testing, using the criteria in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)*, issued by the COSO as of December 31, 2013. The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is 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. 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.

Based on its assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the COSO, and that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that has audited the Company's consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, has issued its report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013.

(c) Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Cooper Tire & Rubber Company

We have audited Cooper Tire & Rubber Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). Cooper Tire & Rubber Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

Table of Contents

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

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

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

In our opinion, Cooper Tire & Rubber Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 and our report dated March 14, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio
March 14, 2014

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

On July 13, 2013, workers at CCT began a temporary work stoppage related to concerns regarding a pending merger agreement between Apollo and the Company. On August 17, 2013, those workers returned to work on a limited basis to manufacture only non-Cooper -branded products, but took other disruptive actions, including denying access to certain representatives of the Company and withholding certain business and financial information. On December 30, 2013, the Company terminated the merger agreement. Since this date, representatives of the Company regained access to the CCT facilities, including its business and financial information and the operation has resumed production of

Cooper-branded products.

CCT personnel maintained previously established internal controls (historical controls) during the period in which the Company had limited access to CCT financial information. Since regaining access to the business and financial information, the Company and its representatives have performed an evaluation of the historical controls performed at CCT for the period ended December 31, 2013. As deemed necessary, the Company and its representatives implemented incremental internal controls in order to provide management with reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial information for the period ended December 31, 2013. The incremental internal controls included, but were not limited to: additional inventory verification procedures, confirmation of account balances with customers and confirmation of cash and bank note balances with financial institutions as of December 31, 2013.

The Company believes that internal controls over financial reporting at CCT operated effectively for the period ended December 31, 2013. This position is supported by the results of the Company's evaluation of the historical controls performed by CCT, coupled with the incremental internal control procedures performed by the Company once access to the facility was regained.

- 71 -

Table of Contents

In addition, the Company is undertaking the phased implementation of a global Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software system. The phased implementation was completed for the majority of the North America Tire segment during the first quarter of 2013, resulting in changes to certain processes in that segment. The Company believes that its internal controls over financial reporting are designed and operating effectively during the implementation period and further believes that its internal control over financial reporting will be enhanced as a result of this implementation.

There have been no other changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information concerning the Company s directors, corporate governance guidelines, Compensation Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee will appear in the Company s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Information regarding the Audit Committee, including the identification of the Audit Committee members and the audit committee financial expert, will appear in the Company s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, will appear in the Company s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

CODE OF ETHICS

Information regarding the Company s code of business ethics and conduct is available on the Company s website at <http://www.coopertire.com>. To access this information, first click on Investors and then click on Governance of the Company s website. Then, select the Code of Business Ethics & Conduct link listed in the middle of the web page under Governance.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information regarding executive and director compensation, Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation and the Compensation Committee Report will appear in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

- 72 -

Table of Contents**Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

Information concerning the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management of the Company's voting securities and equity securities will appear in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2013 regarding the Company's equity compensation plans, all of which were approved by the Company's security holders:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	2,088,723	\$ 15.63	1,766,818
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders			
Total	2,088,723	\$ 15.63	1,766,818

Additional information on equity compensation plans is contained in the Stock-Based Compensation note to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

There were no transactions with related persons that would require disclosure during 2013.

Information regarding the independence of the Company's directors will appear in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information regarding the Company's independent auditor will appear in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be herein incorporated by reference.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

	Page(s) Reference
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	31
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	32
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2012 and 2013</u>	33-34
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	35
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	36
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	37-66
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	67
<u>Selected Quarterly Data (Unaudited)</u>	68

2. Financial Statement Schedule

<u>Valuation and qualifying accounts — Allowance for doubtful accounts and tax valuation allowance</u>	69
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All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedules, or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying exhibit index are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

/s/ Roy V. Armes
ROY V. ARMES, Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 14, 2014

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Roy V. Armes ROY V. ARMES	Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 14, 2014
/s/ Bradley E. Hughes BRADLEY E. HUGHES	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 14, 2014
/s/ Robert W. Huber ROBERT W. HUBER	Director of External Reporting (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 14, 2014
THOMAS P. CAPO*	Director	March 14, 2014
STEVEN M. CHAPMAN*	Director	March 14, 2014
JOHN J. HOLLAND*	Director	March 14, 2014
JOHN F. MEIER*	Director	March 14, 2014
CYNTHIA A. NIEKAMP	Director	March 14, 2014
JOHN H. SHUEY*	Director	March 14, 2014
RICHARD L. WAMBOLD	Director	March 14, 2014
ROBERT D. WELDING*	Director	March 14, 2014

* The undersigned, by signing his name hereto, does sign and execute this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to a Power of Attorney executed on behalf of the above-indicated directors of the registrant and filed herewith as Exhibit 24 on behalf of the registrant.

*By: /s/ Stephen Zamansky
STEPHEN ZAMANSKY,
Attorney-in-fact

- 75 -

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

All documents referenced below were filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (File Number 001-04329), unless otherwise noted.

- (2) (i) Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated June 12, 2013, by and among Apollo (Mauritius) Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Apollo Tyres B.V., Apollo Acquisition Corp. and Cooper Tire & Rubber Company is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated June 12, 2013
- (3) (i) Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on May 4, 2010, is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3(i) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010
- (ii) Bylaws, as amended as of May 4, 2010, are incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3(ii) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010
- (4) (i) Prospectus Supplement dated March 20, 1997 for the issuance of \$200,000,000 notes is incorporated herein by reference from Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 33-44159
- (ii) Prospectus Supplement dated December 8, 1999 for the issuance of an aggregate \$800,000,000 notes is incorporated herein by reference from Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 333-89149
- (10) (i) Employment Agreement Amended and Restated dated as of December 22, 2008 between Cooper Tire & Rubber Company and Roy V. Armes is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(i) of the Company's 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008*
- (ii) Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of August 30, 2006, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Oliver Rubber Company and Cooper Receivables LLC is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(1) of the Company's Form 8-K dated August 31, 2006
- (iii) First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of September 14, 2007, by and among Cooper Receivables LLC, Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, PNC Bank, National Association, and Market Street Funding LLC is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(1) of the Company's Form 8-K dated September 20, 2007
- (iv) Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 14, 2007, by and among Cooper Receivables LLC, Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, PNC Bank, National Association and Market Street Funding LLC is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(2) of the Company's Form 8-K dated September 20, 2007
- (v) Second Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 5, 2010, by and among Cooper Receivables LLC, Cooper Tire & Rubber Company and PNC Bank, National Association is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10(1) of the Company's Form 8-K dated August 9, 2010
- (vi) Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated June 2, 2011, by and among Cooper Receivables LLC, Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Market Street Funding LLC and PNC Bank, National Association is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(1) of the Company's Form 8-K dated June 8, 2011
- (vii)

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Fourth Amendment to Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 27, 2011, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper Receivables LLC, Market Street Funding LLC and PNC Bank, National Association is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(ii) of the Company's Form 8-K dated August 2, 2011

- (viii) Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 10, 2012, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper Receivables LLC, Market Street Funding LLC and PNC Bank, National Association is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(1) of the Company Form 8-K dated August 13, 2012
- (ix) Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of July 27, 2011, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Max-Trac Tire Co., Inc., certain financial institutions named therein (as Lenders), Bank of America, N.A. (as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent), PNC Bank, National Association (as Syndication Agent), Banc of America Securities LLC and PNC Capital Markets LLC (as Joint Book Managers and Joint Lead Arrangers) and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as Documentation Agent) is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(1) of the Company's Form 8-K dated August 2, 2011

Table of Contents

- (x) Limited Waiver, effective as of July 19, 2013, to the Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of July 27, 2011, among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Max-Trac Tire Co., Inc., the financial institutions from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated July 24, 2013
- (xi) Pledge Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2007, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company and Bank of America, N.A. is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(2) of the Company's Form 8-K dated November 16, 2007
- (xii) Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2007, by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company; Cooper Receivables LLC; PNC Bank, National Association (as Administrator); and Bank of America, N.A. (as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent) is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(3) of the Company's Form 8-K dated November 16, 2007
- (xiii) 1998 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Deferral Plan Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2011 is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10(xix) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011*
- (xiv) 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated herein by reference from the Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated March 20, 2001*
- (xv) 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated herein by reference from the Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement dated March 25, 2010*
- (xvi) 2002 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated March 27, 2002*
- (xvii) 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated March 21, 2006*
- (xviii) Change in Control Severance Pay Plan (Amended and Restated as of August 4, 2010) is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated August 6, 2010*
- (xix) Written Description of Changes to Independent Director Compensation and Stock Ownership Guidelines (as approved by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2011) is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(iii) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011
- (xx) Form of Confidentiality and Non-Compete Agreement for the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company Change in Control Severance Pay Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10)(iii) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011*
- (xxi) Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Officers is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated December 20, 2006
- (xxii) Nonqualified Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan effective as of June 1, 1999 is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10(xxx) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011*
- (xxiii) Form of Participation Agreement for the Nonqualified Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan effective as of June 1, 1999 is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10(xxxi) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011*
- (xxiv)

Form of Participation Agreement for Performance Stock Unit and Cash Unit Awards Under the 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013*

Table of Contents

- (xxv) Form of Participation Agreement for Nonqualified Stock Option Awards Under the 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013*
- (xxvi) Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2013 is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10.1) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013*
- (xxvii) Form of Award Agreement for Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2013
- (xxviii) Nonqualified Supplementary Benefit Plan, Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2013 is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10.2) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013*
- (xxix) Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 16, 2004 by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper Tyre & Rubber Company UK Limited and CSA Acquisition Corp. is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (10) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004
- (xxx) First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of December 3, 2004 by and among Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper Tyre & Rubber Company UK Limited and CSA Acquisition Corp. is incorporated by reference from Exhibit (xxvi) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004
- (xxxi) Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Contract for Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Passenger Tire Company Ltd. by and among Shandong Chengshan Tire Company Limited by Shares and Cooper Tire Investment Holding (Barbados) Ltd. and Joy Thrive Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxvii) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (xxxii) Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Shandong Chengshan Tire Company Limited by Shares and Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Passenger Tire Company Ltd. and Chengshan Group Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxviii) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (xxxiii) Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Contract for Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Ltd. by and among Shandong Chengshan Tire Company Limited by Shares and Cooper Tire Investment Holding (Barbados) Ltd. and Joy Thrive Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxix) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (xxxiv) Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Shandong Chengshan Tire Company Limited by Shares and Cooper Chengshan (Shandong) Tire Company Limited and Chengshan Group Company Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxx) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (xxxv) Share Purchase Agreement by and among Chengshan Group Company Limited and CTB (Barbados) Investment Co. Ltd. is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxxii) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (xxxvi) Supplementary Agreement by and among Shandong Chengshan Tire Company Limited by Shares, Cooper Tire Investment Holding (Barbados) Ltd., Joy Thrive Investments Limited,

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Chengshan Group Company Limited and CTB (Barbados) Investment Co., Ltd. is incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (xxxviii) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006

- (21) Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- (23) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- (24) Power of Attorney
- (31.1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
- (31.2) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
- (32) Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- (101.INS) XBRL Instance Document

Table of Contents

(101.SCH)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
(101.DEF)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
(101.CAL)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
(101.LAB)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
(101.PRE)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Indicates management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.